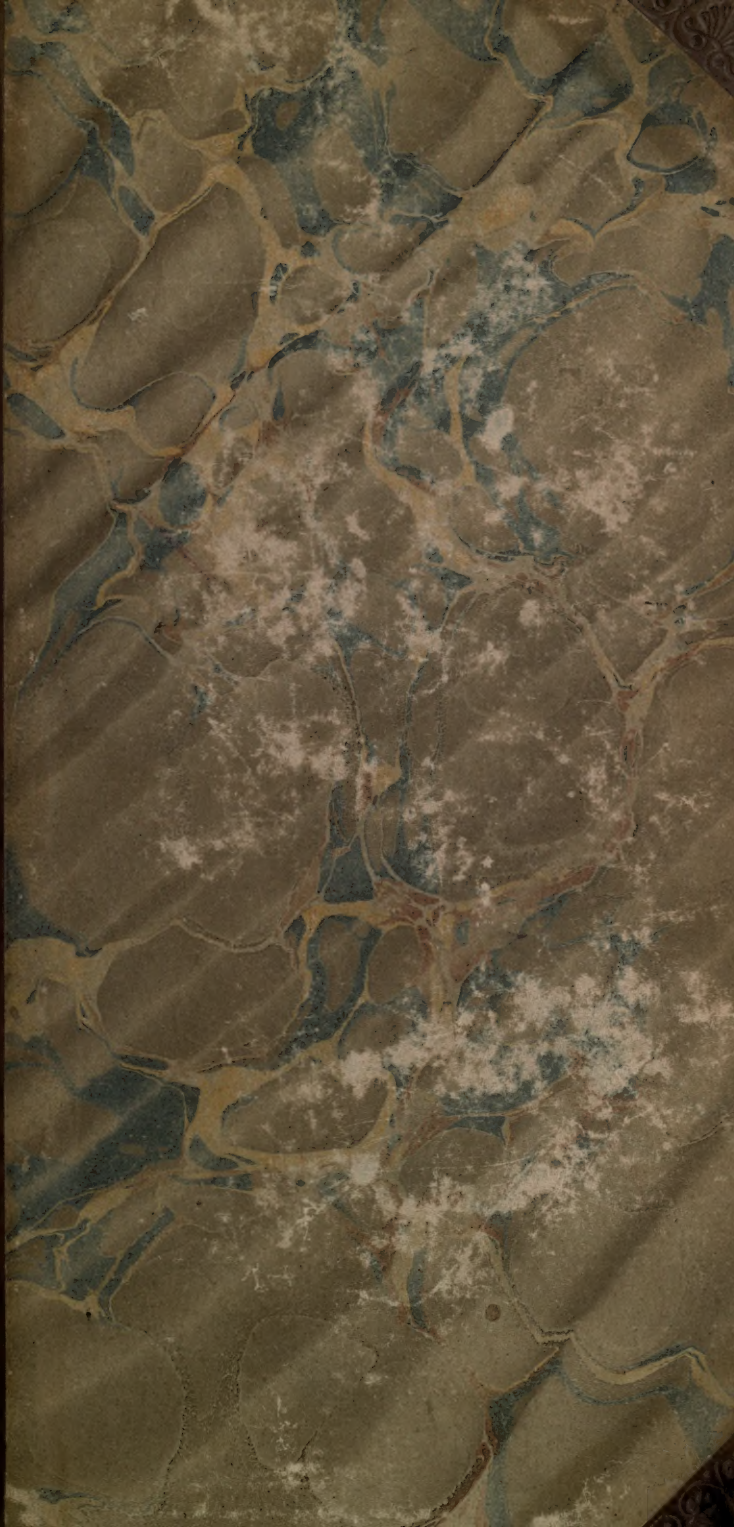




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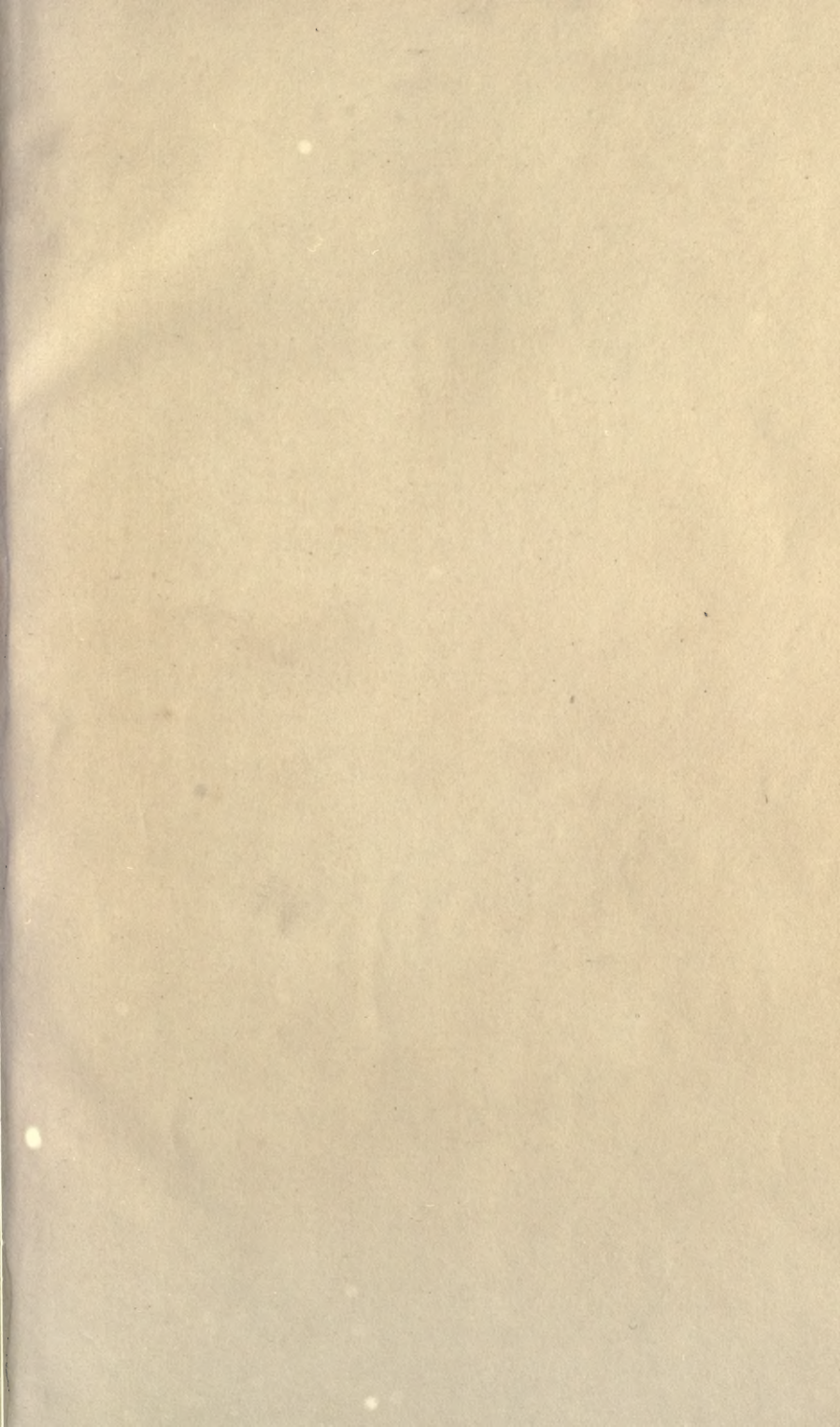
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THE
HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES
of the
County Palatine
OF
Durham
BY

WILL^M HUTCHINSON. F.A.S.



View on the Tees near Barnard Castle

Vol. III.

DURHAM.

Printed and Published by G. Walker, Saddler Street.

1823.



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THE
AUTHOR'S APOLOGY.

IT is with infinite gratitude I review the number of subscribers to this work, and their elevated character, as well in the literary world, as the honours with which many of them are distinguished; and I acknowledge myself highly sensible of the attention the public was pleased to pay to the two first volumes.

It is incumbent upon me to refer to the public eye the circumstances which have delayed the appearance of this volume, and the adverse events which have embarrassed its progress.

In the course of those suits in which I was unfortunately involved, it was necessary *George Allan*, Esq. should be called upon to give testimony both at law, and in equity; a matter in which I laboured with the utmost reluctance, and pursued with every degree of delicacy, that his situation, and the circumstances which my case involved, required.

As Mr Allan stood forth publicly to give his evidence, and also put in an answer upon oath to my bill in the Exchequer, those facts to which he swore cannot be doubted or controverted; and I humbly conceive they fully contain my justification.

Mr Allan having "collected many valuable materials, which he apprehended were necessary to the compilation of a *History of the County Palatine of Durham*, applied to, and frequently importuned," me "to undertake that work, and he accordingly delivered over many records, together with a variety of manuscripts and printed transcripts, which had been compiled and collected without any chronological order or regularity, and which then lay in his custody unclassified, and in an undigested state."—"And" I "did accordingly compose and write, and was solely the author of the work."—

—At Mr Hodgson's instance, all the manuscript of the work was delivered to Mr Allan, for his revisal, before it went to the press, and in his testimony he said that he verily believed I did "esteem the delivery to be virtually a delivery to the use of Mr Hodgson."

—Being “totally ignorant of the method of measuring and “apportioning of the printing of works of this kind and extent,” it was not till after the second volume was far advanced in the press, that Mr Allan discovered to me that the manuscript which remained unprinted would run out so far as greatly to exceed the limits of a second volume; from thence it appeared, that an unforeseen expence would fall upon Mr Hodgson, which was not provided against in his contract. On this account, “in the latter end of the month of October, 1786,” we “took a journey to Newcastle upon Tyne, when” I “voluntarily offered to Mr Hodgson to bear the expences “of printing and paper, for all such part as should succeed “the account given of Sherburn Hospital, at which period “it was then proposed the second volume should close; and soon afterwards I signed receipts for the subscription money for the second volume, by which I undertook to deliver the third part to the subscribers gratis. It was then calculated, that such third part would be comprised in about two hundred pages.

The work, as originally proposed to be published, “*was “confined within the limits of the rivers Tyne and Tees:*” proposals were made for publishing an addition, but Mr Hodgson conceiving that it would prejudice the sale of what he had contracted for, the project was given up.

Mr. Allan, in the most generous and unequivocal manner, both in his answer and oral testimony, acquitted me of the delays which had attended the sequel of the work, and declared that he had in his hands the whole manuscript which remained unprinted prior to the month of January, 1790, after it had been revised by me, and much thereof expunged, at the request of Mr Hodgson. Mr Allan admitted, “that he was “repeatedly importuned by” me, “in the most pressing manner, to forward the manuscript to Mr Hodgson, that the “printing might be proceeded in without delay; and believes the several delays which happened in the publication “occasioned” me “repeatedly to complain thereof to Mr “Hodgson, and also to require the delivery of the manuscript” by Mr Allan “to him in the state it then was in his hands. “And that in revising the manuscript, and correcting the “press and proof sheets, he acted as the friend and assistant “of Mr Hodgson in a most especial manner, and without “gratuity, promise, or prospect of reward.”

The cause at law in which Mr Hodgson was plaintiff, grounded on a breach of contract for the non-delivery of the manuscript, being at issue, and coming down to be tried at the

assizes held for the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, at the guild-hall there, in the summer of the year 1793, before the Lord Chief Baron Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knight, and by a most respectable special jury of that liberty; on the opening of the cause by learned counsel, *with all the liberality of the bar*, the court recommended a reference by the parties, *touching all the matters in difference*, under a rule of that court; and it is incumbent on me to acknowledge the high sense of obligation which I entertain, for the readiness with which Jonathan Raine, Esq. Barrister at Law, accepted the office of sole arbitrator; and for the patience and perseverance he shewed in his attention to a long train of evidence, a tedious arrangement of written pleadings, and a voluminous account. BY THIS REFERENCE I HAD THE HAPPINESS TO EXPERIENCE A FINAL PERIOD PUT TO AN EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

From an unfortunate misapprehension of the tenor of Mr Raine's letter to me of the 4th of October, 1793, in the advertisement I published, informing my subscribers, that by the decision the property of the work, and the impression which remained undisposed of, were become solely mine, I was led to assert *that the unreceived subscription monies were mine*; for which error I have to beg pardon of the public, it being the arbitrator's intention, that all books delivered by Mr Hodgson previous to the 18th day of October, 1793, should be paid for to him, and that money to be his property.

I should not have troubled my subscribers and the public with so prolix a statement of facts, but to remove any injurious prejudices, with which their minds might be impressed by reports; and I flatter myself they will be convinced, that I was really more than *the reputed author* of the work; and that the delay in the publication did not proceed from me, or had my countenance or assent.

Every endeavour that I could possibly exert was used to prevent the unfortunate suits in which I was engaged; and thence proceeded the voluntary undertaking I made, for payment of such expenses as should attend the printing of that part of the work which might overrun the two volumes.

I beg leave in the next place to observe, that though *my original proposal* to deliver the third part of the work gratis proceeded solely from a desire to indemnify Mr Hodgson against an apparent loss, yet, *in due attention to my subscribers*, I have restored the mutilated parts, and replaced what was expunged, so that the histories of the parishes and places between the Tyne and Tees, comprised in this volume, are

printed in their original form. Very few of the subscribers, whose names appeared in the first list, have withheld their names from the additional list; and the part which those few in number think proper to accept *gratis*, instead of being delivered in *two hundred* pages, makes up pages.

Since the time of the decision, I have obtained several valuable pedigrees, given with this volume, and for which I acknowledge my obligations to Sir James Riddell, Bart. Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms, Henry Maire, Esq. Francis Smyth, Esq. Mr Allan, and other correspondents.

The anecdotes of the distinguished prelates, who have departed this life since the publication of the first volume, are drawn from minutes, which, were obtained lately; and for which I am indebted to gentlemen, whose names, if I was permitted to give them, would add distinction to the list of those personages who have done me the honour of their correspondence.

The account of the *coal* and *lead* trade of this county, which I had prepared as a part of the original manuscript, and had appointed to be inserted under the head of the parish of Gateshead, or of Wickham, Mr Hodgson withdrew, under an expectation that a friend of his would furnish a complete natural history for this county; that part was not performed; my manuscript on the subject was unfortunately mislaid, and was restored to me imperfect. Thus I was thrown into new labours, and the notes on natural history presented in this volume were obtained and composed long after the decision, and too late to be inserted in any other part of the work.

Whilst I acknowledge with gratitude *the great support* which this work has received from a large subscription, and a benevolent public, I must still bear the painful reflection, that by the misfortunes which have followed it, and to which I am not conscious in any manner to have contributed, or been accessory, after *the labours of ten years* in the compilation, I am a sufferer of several hundred pounds, which the work cannot possibly reimburse me.

THE AUTHOR.

TO THE READER.

Since the dedication of the first volumes of this work (by permission) to the Right Rev. Dr. JOHN EGERTON, late Lord Bishop of Durham, it hath pleased God to take that excellent and much beloved prelate from this life. As a duty to the public, the following sketch of his character and conduct is offered to them,

BY THE AUTHOR.

JOHN EGERTON,

THE late Bishop of Durham, was the son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, (fifth son of John, third Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Jane Powlett, first daughter of Charles, Duke of Bolton) who, marrying Lady Elizabeth Ariana Bentinck, daughter of William Earl of Portland, had by her one daughter, and five sons, of whom John was the eldest.

He was born in London on the 30th of November, 1721, O. S. was educated at Eton school, and admitted a Gentlemen Commoner in Oriel College, Oxford, upon the 20th of May, 1740, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Bentham, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity in that university, where he prosecuted his studies extensively and successfully for six or seven years. He was ordained Deacon privately by Dr. Benjamine Hoadly, Bishop of Worcester, in Grosvenor Chapel, within the precincts of Westminster, on the 21st of Dec. 1745, and the following day he was ordained priest, at a general ordination holden by the same bishop, in the same place. On the 23d, he was collated by his father to the living of Ross, in Herefordshire, and on the 28th, was inducted, by Robert Breton, Archdeacon of Hereford. On the 3d of January, 1746, (a short time before his father's death, which happened on the 1st of April following) he was collated to the Canonry or Prebend of Cublington, in the church of Hereford. Upon the 30th of May, 1746, he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, for which he went out Grand Compounder. On the 21st of November, 1748, he was married to Lady Anne Sophia, daughter of Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, by Sophia, daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. He was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, upon the 19th of March, 1749: and was promoted to the Deanry of Hereford, on the 24th of July, 1750. He was consecrated Bishop of Ban-

gor, on the 4th of July, 1756, at Lambeth; and had the temporalities restored to him upon the 22d, previously to which, on the 21st of May, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, by diploma, and he was empowered to hold the living of Ross, and the prebend of Cublington, with that bishoprick, by commendam, dated the 1st of July. On the 12th of November, 1768, he was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, with which he held the prebend of Weldland, and residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and also the two preferments before mentioned. He was inducted, installed, and enthroned at Litchfield by proxy, upon the 22d of November, and had the temporalities restored upon the 26th. On the death of Dr. Richard Trevor, he was elected to the see of Durham, upon the 8th of July, 1771, and was confirmed on the 20th in St. James's church, Westminster. Upon the 2d of August following, he was enthroned and installed at Durham by proxy. On this occasion, Dr. Douglas, the Subdean, "congratulated the chapter and clergy upon their receiving, as successor to the late lamented diocesan, a prelate, whose many well-known good qualities of heart and understanding, and whose line of able and impartial conduct in the dioceses he had left, afforded a sure omen of that steadiness and wisdom of government, which promised equally to promote his own honour, and the prosperity of the whole diocese."—The temporalities of the see were restored to his lordship on the 15th of August, and on the 3d of September he made his public entry into his palatinate.

Though qualified in all respects to fill this exalted station, yet, singular as it may seem, it was never the object of his ambition or desire. He appeared satisfied with his first ecclesiastical preferment, the living of Ross, upon which he constantly resided, discharging all his parochial duties in a manner the most exemplary: and so little anxious was he to obtain a seat on the episcopal bench, that he could not be prevailed upon to use any applications of his own for that purpose, and, with difficulty, permitted, those of his friends. This last preferment was unsolicited,

"Though qualified in all respects to fill this exalted station," &c.] This was so generally supposed from a review of his preceding conduct, and is so perfectly true, that it will neither be fit to omit mentioning the fact, nor proper to ascribe to us a desire of giving his lordship undue praise. In all the several preferments he possessed, he was beloved, admired, and respected: but at Ross, where he lived the longest, and was the best known, his parishioners considered him not only as their rector; but as their friend their benefactor, and almost as their father; and he had so endeared himself to them, that there was no possible mark of genuine sorrow, public or private, with which they did not, with an admiration almost enthusiastic, do justice to his virtues, and manifest their own gratitude when he left them.

and unexpected: he had previously declined accepting the primacy of Ireland, and never extended his wishes to the bishoprick of Durham. Seated here however, he turned his attention to the choice and pursuit of those objects, which his judgment and moderation pointed out as most likely to conduce to the peace and prosperity of the county, over which he was to preside, and to the honour both of his temporal and spiritual government. To accomplish this task required all the address and talent for conciliation, of which he was so completely the master. On his taking possession of the bishopric, he found the county divided by former contested elections, which had destroyed the general peace: no endeavours were wanting on his part to promote and secure a thorough reconciliation of contending interests, on terms honourable and advantageous to all; and when the affability, politeness, and condescension, for which he was distinguished, uniting in a person of his high character and station, had won the affections of all parties to himself, he found less difficulty in reconciling them to each other, and had soon the high satisfaction to see men of the first distinction in the county conciliated by his means, and meeting in good neighbourhood at his princely table. The harmony he had so happily restored, he was equally studious to preserve, which he effectually did, by treating the nobility and gentry of the county at all times with a proper regard, by paying an entire and impartial attention to their native interests, by forbearing to improve any opportunities of influencing their parliamentary choice in favour of his own family, or particular friends, and by consulting, on all occasions, the honour of the palatinate.

The same conciliating interposition he had used in the county, he employed in the city of Durham with the same success. At the approach of the general election in 1780, he postponed granting the new charter, which would considerably enlarge the number of voters, till some months after the election, that he might maintain the strictest neutrality between the candidates, and avoid even the imputation of partiality; and when he confirmed it, and freely restored to the city all its ancient rights, privileges, and immunities, in the most ample and advantageous form, he selected the members of the new corporation, with great care, out

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"*Freely restored to the city all its ancient rights, privileges, and immunities, in the "most ample and advantageous form," &c.*] His lordship granted a new charter to the city of Durham upon the 2d of Oct. 1780. See the copy of the charter, and minutes of the proceedings, from page 49 to page 74, of the second volume of this history.

of the most moderate and respectable of the citizens, regardless of every consideration, but its peace and due regulation; objects which he steadily held in view, and in the attainment of which he succeeded to his utmost wish, and far beyond his expectation.

A conduct equally calculated to promote order and good government, he displayed, if possible, still more conspicuously, in the spiritual than in the temporal department of his double office. Towards the chapter, and towards the body of the clergy at large, he exercised every good office, making them all look up to him as their common friend and father: and to those who had enjoyed the special favour of his predecessor, he was particularly kind and attentive, both from a sense of their merit, and that he might mitigate in some degree their loss of so excellent a friend and patron.

In the discharge of all his episcopal functions, he was diligent and conscientious. He was extremely scrupulous whom he admitted into holy orders, in respect of their learning, character, and religious tenets. In his visitations, he urged and enforced the regularity, the decorum, and the well-being of the church, by a particular enquiry into the conduct of its ministers, encouraging them to reside upon their several benefices, and manifesting, upon all opportunities, a sincere and active concern for the interests and accommodation of the inferior clergy. His charges were the exact transcripts of his mind: objections have been made to some compositions of this kind, that they bear the semblance of being as specious as sincere, and are calculated sometimes, perhaps, rather a little more to raise the reputation of their author, as a fine writer, than to edify the ministry, and advance religion. Of the charges his lordship delivered, it may truly be said, that, upon such occasions, he recommended nothing to his clergy, which he did not practise in his life, and approve of in his closet.

Some years before his death, his health not permitting him to go into the more distant parts of his diocese, he gave a commission to Dr. Law, then bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh, assisted by the archdeacon, to visit and confirm in Northumberland, confining his personal attendance to the county of Durham.

The preferments in his disposal he gave with a truly pastoral care: with many of them he rewarded the provincial clergy, on account of their learning, and other merits.

In a remarkable instance, in which he wished to prefer a particular friend, he declined indulging his inclination, from a con-

viction, that the person he was desirous to promote, was not entirely orthodox in his tenets, making a covenant with himself, that his affection should not press upon his duty.

The manner and circumstances in which the two valuable pieces of preferment, of Sherborne Hospital, and the First Stall, were given to their late possessors, evinced, in the one instance, the disinterested liberality of the gift, and in the other, the high and sacred obligation of a promise operating upon his mind after the person to whom it was made had been long dead; at the same time that, by disappointing the application of an opulent relation, from whom he had expectations, his lordship lessened such hopes, as otherwise he might more reasonably have entertained.

The hospitality which he maintained at Durham and Auckland, well became his birth and station. Where men share freely of the luxuries they give, it may be difficult to assign the motives of the giver, and exactly to ascertain how much proceeds from genuine hospitality, and how much from the love of personal indulgence. Of his motives, there could be no such doubt: his temperance restrained him from partaking of what his liberality afforded to others, and he sat daily, with a rigid abstinence, at a table supplied with every delicacy: he took care it should be regulated with the utmost taste: it was plenty under the controul of elegance. His attention, his manners and conversation gave

“*Of Sherborne Hospital.*”] He allowed Dr Dampier, the late Dean of Durham, to resign Sherborne Hospital, when his health was visibly declining, in favour of his son, partly to oblige a mutual friend, and partly out of regard to the dean, and the deserved estimation he was held in at Durham.

“*And the First Stall.*”] After the Duke of Newcastle’s death, the Duchess of Newcastle requested his lordship (at that time bishop of Bangor) to prefer Dr Cooper, if ever it should be in his power; and he promised that he would. Many years after her death, the First Stall became vacant, and he gave it to Dr. Cooper, who did not even expect it would be offered to him. A very near relation of the bishop’s was at that time within a few months of being of age to take priest’s orders, and it might have been kept for him, as an intimate friend of his lordship’s, who was then a dignified clergyman, and has since been made a bishop, offered to hold it, giving a bond of resignation. His lordship disapproved of bonds of resignation; but that consideration did not weigh with him in this particular case.

It may here casually be observed, that no man perhaps ever had a greater aversion to what in common discourse is called a job. He was too upright to condescend to obtain his ends by artifices or practices, which in any view might have the appearance of collusion.

“*An opulent relation.*”] The opulent relation was Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, member for Cheshire, and one of the richest commoners in England. The application was made after Mr Egerton was old and infirm, had lost his only child, and might leave his property to whom he pleased.

an additional relish to the whole, and made the society of his house complete. Instead of setting apart particular days, as had been customary, his house was always open, always filled by his numerous relations and friends, and the nobility, clergy, and principal families of the diocese.

Such was the wise œconomy preserved by his lordship, that the expence attending his hospitality and munificence was no obstruction to his well-directed benefactions. Besides many gifts and charities, bestowed on indigent clergymen and their families, and other deserving characters in distress, with a delicacy that gave them a double value, and which, during his life, were industriously concealed, he continued to his death all the bounties he had annually given in his two former dioceses of Bangor, and of Litchfield and Coventry, as well as all the numerous benefactions of his predecessors at Durham, increasing those to the sons of the clergy, whom he was particularly solicitous to support, and those to the infirmary at Newcastle.

To St. Ann's Chapel, in Auckland, to the schools of Wolsingham, Norton, and many other places, he gave particular benefactions; and, whenever it was practicable, he made it a condition of his consent, upon the inclosure of waste lands, that twenty or thirty acres should be given to the living, where it was small, over and above the allotment to which it was entitled.

To the county, in general, he was a great benefactor, as well as to the copy-holders in particular. He promoted the inclosure of Walling Fen in Howdenshire, which could never have been accomplished without his interposition, on account of the many opposite interests concerned in it, by which six thousand acres were drained and cultivated, and now present the agreeable and useful prospect of numerous farms and cottages, a new town, and a navigation.

He applied to parliament to exonerate the copyholders of Lanchester-fell, and Hamsteel's-fell, of the lord's right to the timber, a measure highly useful and liberal; in consequence of which, many trees are planted on a surface of nearly thirty thousand acres, and are become already ornamental to the country, and will in time be useful to the nation.

He consented to an act of parliament for infranchising certain copyholds, in the manor of Howdenshire, for the accommodation and convenience of the tenants, by enabling them to convey their lands, with more ease and safety, and at the same time, without prejudice to the lord.

In the great flood of November, 1771, the whole of the bridge over the Tyne, between Newcastle and Gateshead, was either swept away, or so much damaged, as to render the taking it down necessary. Of the expence of re-building it, the see of Durham was subject to one third, and the corporation of Newcastle to the remainder. Parliament enabled the bishop to raise, by life annuities, chargeable upon the see, a sum sufficient for re-building his proportion. The surveyors for the bishop and corporation disagreeing, the bridge is not rebuilt upon a regular plan, which was so contrary to his lordship's wishes, that he offered to advance to the corporation, the amount of his one third, that they might undertake the management of the whole, and finish it uniformly; which proposal was not accepted. In the progress of this business, he not only consented that his expence should be enlarged, but likewise that his income should be diminished; for he agreed to the widening of the new bridge, by which the expences of re-building were encreased; and then to alleviate the losses of his tenants, who had houses on the old bridge, he gave them full leases for building upon the new, without taking any fine; but as building upon the new bridge would impair the beauty of it, and be an inconvenience to the public, he gave up his own interests in the sites of the houses, on condition, that his tenants should have an equivalent on another spot, upon agreeing not to build upon the new bridge; and he then procured it to be enacted by parliament, that no houses should, in future, be built upon the new bridge, though the renewal of the leases of the buildings that otherwise might have been erected thereon, would have produced him a considerable income.

The important rights of property, which had been long in dispute between the see and the respectable family of Clavering, were brought, by his means, to an amicable conclusion; and the rights of boundary, which his predecessors had long been litigating, were fully ascertained: and when, by authority of parliament, he granted a lease of the estates in question, for three lives, he gave the fine he received for the lease to his lessee of the mines, in consideration of the expences which were formerly incurred by him in defending the right.

It may truly be considered as no small proof of his moderation, that, notwithstanding, for nearly seventeen years, he held the bishoprick of Durham, in which the rights of property are so various and extensive, the persons with whom he had to transact business so numerous, and in their expectations, perhaps, not always reasonable, he had, during that whole period, but one law-suit: and though there are in these times, certainly no im-

proper prejudices in favour of the claims of the church, that lawsuit was, by a jury of the county, determined in his favour. It was instituted to prevent the *onus* of repairing the road between Auckland-park, and the river Were, from being fixed upon his successors, to whose interests he was always properly attentive.

He adjusted the quota of the land-tax, of the estates in London, belonging to the see, procuring to himself and his successors, an abatement of 13-20ths of what had before been unduly paid; and he greatly increased the rents of the episcopal demesnes at Stockton.

His additions and improvements at the episcopal palaces, offices and grounds, did equal credit to his taste and liberality. Exclusively of such as he made in the castle and offices at Durham, by fitting up the great breakfast room, now used as a drawing-room; and by enlarging and repairing the stables, and their dependencies; at Auckland castle, where he chiefly resided, his improvements were equally well judged, and much more various and expensive. At the north east entrance of Auckland demesne, which, in the approach from Durham, opens the extensive and magnificent scene of the park and castle, he built a porter's lodge and a gateway, and ornamented these with large plantations: and the new apartments at the south of the castle, which were begun by his predecessors, he completed, and made into a magnificent suit of rooms. The great room he fitted up, and new furnished the chapel. The steward's house, as well as the offices and stables, he enlarged, repaired, and altered into regular buildings; and he lowered the walls of the court and bowling-green, to the great beauty of the scenery from the house. With the monies arising from the sale of the rents and fines in Howden-shire, he bought the Park closes, the Haver closes, and other grounds adjoining to the park, with some houses and tenements in Auckland; he considerably extended the park wall, intending to continue it round the whole: the kitchen garden he greatly enlarged, and secured it by a stone pier from the river Gaunless: he built another stone pier and wall, to cover part of the park from the ravages of the river Were; he embanked against the Gaunless its whole course through the park, and formed in it many beautiful falls. He ornamented the park and demesne lands with various plantations, draining and improving the whole with much judgment, and especially the park farm, which he inclosed. All the grounds he kept in the very neatest order, employing the oldest and most indigent persons in the neighbourhood. In Belbourne wood, he cut several walks and ridings,

and totally rebuilt the lodge-house and farm, which presents a beautiful object to the castle.

Notwithstanding all these expences, he was liberal and indulgent to his tenants, remitting many fines, and taking no more than one year's rent for a renewal of seven years, or one life: attempts, however, were sometimes made to abuse his lenity and indulgence.

He discharged all the duties of his high and arduous station, with a steadiness that was very remarkable: he not only knew what was right, but acted conformably to that knowledge: though he set a proper value upon the opinions of mankind no man was less under the influence of vain popularity; and when, upon reflection, he had thoroughly satisfied his own mind, regardless of the world and the world's law, he would never suffer the prejudices of others to supersede, and cancel the higher obligations of what he conceived to be his duty. This firmness of disposition, advantageous in so many points of view, fitted him peculiarly for the administration of the great and various powers, with which he was entrusted.

It is not always, that men distinguished in public, appear to advantage in their private characters. We shall consider the life of our late prelate in both these views; and each will throw a lustre upon the other. In the following sketch, we mean to delineate such select traits only, as are not common to all other men, but were more peculiar in him.

His person was tall and well formed, it had both elegance and strength; his countenance was ingenuous, animated, and engaging. By nature, he was endowed with strong and lively parts, a good temper, and an active disposition. Descended from noble ancestors, and initiated, from his birth, in the most honourable connections, his manners and sentiments were cast, from an early age, in the happiest mould, and gave all the advantages of that ease and propriety of behaviour, which were so very observable, even in the most indifferent actions of his life.

VOL. III.

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"Attempts were sometimes made to abuse his lenity and indulgence."] A gentleman applied to his lordship to exchange a life, which he stated to be a very good one, and said, that the reason which induced him to make this request, was merely that he had a quarrel with the man, and wished to have nothing to do, even with his name; whereas the fact was, that the quarrel, if ever it had taken place, was certainly made up; and the man, whose life in the lease was desired to be exchanged, was dying, and was attended by a physician at the expence of the lessee.

In his address, there was a peculiar mixture of dignity and affability, by which he had the remarkable art, both of encouraging those who were diffident, and checking those who were presumptuous.

The vivacity of his spirits and conversation, and the peculiar propriety of his manners, made him universally admired and caressed.

His memory was accurate and extensive. In describing the characters, and in relating the anecdotes and transactions with which he had been acquainted, he took particular delight; and this, when his health permitted, he did with much spirit; and often with the utmost pleasantry and humour, but scrupulously taking care, that the desire of ornamenting any narrative, should never, in the smallest degree, induce him to depart from the truth of it. With so rare and happy a talent for description, with a mind stored with much information, and a memory very retentive, he was one of the most instructive and entertaining of companions: his conversation was enriched with pertinent and useful observations, and enlivened by genuine wit, and humorous anecdote.

He had a very peculiar art of extricating himself, with much immediate address, from those little embarrassments which perplex and confound many, and which often occur in society from the awkwardness of others, or from a concurrence of singular and unexpected circumstances. When pressed by improper questions, instead of being offended with them himself, or giving offence by his replies, he had a talent of returning very ready, and very dexterous answers.

In every sort of emergency, as well in personal danger, as in difficulties of an inferior nature, he shewed an uncommon presence of mind. He possessed a great reach of understanding, and was singularly gifted with a quick and ready judgment, deci-

"When pressed by improper questions," &c.] The following are two instances, among the many that might be alluded to:—To a gentleman who indulged rather an unnecessary curiosity, in inquiring of him what he inherited from his father? what was his wife's fortune? and what was the value of his living of Ross? He answered to the first question, "not so much as he expected;" to the second, "not as much as was reported;" and to the third, "more than he made of it."

A gentleman requiring of him the renewal of a lease, upon terms far short of its real value, and the bishop refusing, the gentleman assigned as a reason, why the proposal ought to be accepted, that his lordship was in such a declining state of health, as to render his life very precarious, implying that it was very improbable he should live long: upon this the bishop very readily remarked, "Since that was the case, the gentleman must be convinced, that his own interest was but a secondary consideration to him, and his principal object must be, to do no injury to his successors."

"Deciding rightly upon the instant," &c.] Φύσιωσ μὲν δύναμι, μελέτησ δὲ βραχύτητι, Κράτιστος δὴ ἔτος αὐτοσχιδιάζειν τα δεινὰ ἐγενέτο.

THUCYDIDES DE THEMISTOCLE, lib. 1, sect. 138.

ding rightly upon the instant when it was necessary. No man was better qualified, or at the same time more averse to give his opinion; which, upon many occasions, he found a difficulty in avoiding, its value being so well known, that it was often solicited by his friends; and, when he was prevailed upon, he delivered it rather with the humility of one who asked, than with the authority of one who gave advice.

In forming his friendships, he was as cautious as he was steady and uniform in adhering to them. He was extremely partial to the friendships of his youth, and made a particular point of being useful to those, with whom he had been thus early connected.

It is remarkable, that there did not, upon any occasion, exist in his mind, the least desire of revenge. Men who are open and entire in their friendships, are commonly so in their enmities; with him it was otherwise; for, though not without a sense of injuries, he was at all times forgiving. Happy in this disposition, his resentments of course were short, and his friendships lasting.

In all the domestic relations of life, he was exemplary as a husband, a master, and a parent. Instead of holding over his children, an authority founded upon interest, during his life, he put them into possession of a great part of such fortunes, as they would have inherited from him upon his death, willing to have their obedience proceed, not merely from a sense of duty, but from gratitude, and from pure disinterested affection.

Of civil, political, and religious liberty, he had formed just notions, and was firmly attached to the constitution in church and state.

He had an extensive knowledge both of men and things, of which he studiously avoided any display. It may be said with the utmost truth, that in every action of his life, however deserving of praise, he rather declined, than courted it; and whenever any thing that had a tendency to his commendation was accidentally introduced into conversation, either by his friends or dependants, so far from thinking it his due, he appeared rather to suspect the one of partiality, and the other of flattery. This aversion to show and parade, ran through the whole of his character, so much that the several public appearances and processions his station required, which might be considered as a part,

c 2

"In all the domestic relations of life," &c.] His lordship was married a second time, on the 31st of March, 1782, to Mary, sister of Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. who survived him without issue.

and to many would have been a pleasing part of their duty, were irksome to him. The same freedom from ostentation was observable, with regard to his literary endowments, and from that motive, as well as from his abhorrence of controversy, and perhaps, also from a conviction that there were already too many writers, he was ever disinclined to write for the public. His merit as a scholar was however well known, and properly estimated, by such of his private friends, as were themselves distinguished by their erudition.

In the early part of his life he was fond of those manly exercises which give strength and vigour both to the body and mind, without suffering them to interrupt his studies: a practice which, thus regulated, instead of being injurious, is serviceable to learning, and which men eminent for their judgment, have lamented was not more cultivated and improved. His usual relaxations were such as yet exercised the understanding: chess was his favourite amusement, and he played well at that game. The Greek and Latin tongues were familiar to him, but he delighted most in the Greek. He spoke the French and Italian languages; and wrote and spoke his own with purity and precision. Of books he had a competent knowledge, and collected a good library. In every thing he had a pure taste.—In history, anecdotes, and memoirs, in the *belles-lettres*, in the arts and sciences, and in whatever else may be supposed to fall within the circle of polite education, he was by no means uninstructed.

But the feature which in him was as prominent as it is lovely, was a perfect union of dignity and humility. In society, with persons of his own rank, he maintained his equality; and in his intercourse with the inferior ranks of men, where vice did not forbid, he stooped with the utmost condescension to the lowest. To all who had any business or concerns with him, he was accessible and sincerely affable, and more especially to the inferior clergy.

Benevolent to man, and reverent towards God, he considered himself in the comprehensive view of one bound by the tie of

“*He was ever disinclined to write for the public.*”] He left nothing behind him in print, except three sermons, one preached before the lords, the 11th of February 1757, being a general fast; another before the Lords, the 30th of January 1761; and a third before the society for the propagation of the gospel, on the 18th of February, 1763.

“*By such of his friends as were themselves distinguished by their erudition.*”] Amongst many others, we may name Archbishop Secker, Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, Butler Bishop of Durham, the late Lord Lyttleton, the late Lord Egremont, the late Mr George Grenville, Mr William Gerard Hamilton, Mr Austy, Mr Richard Owen, Cambridge, Mr Garrick, Mr Stillingfleet, Mr J. Nourse, author of several pieces of poetry in Dodsley’s Collection, Dr. Croxall, Sir William Draper, &c. &c.

fraternity to all men; and his whole conduct bespoke him only ambitious, as far as human frailty will permit, of humbly imitating HIM, who is the pattern of all. By good works, he manifested the sincerity of his faith: "True religion," said he, in one of his discourses, "consists in the love of God, and the love of our neighbour; not in an empty profession of love to God, but in such a love as will manifest itself by faith, obedience, and adoration; and in such a love of our neighbour, as must prove itself to be undissembled, disinterested, and productive of all social virtues. But let us never be unmindful," continued he, "that the first and great duty is the love of God, or piety; for it is this which must give life and spirit to the performance of every other duty: in fine, it is this which exalts our morality into Christianity, and it is Christianity alone which can entitle us to a lasting happiness."

His health had been declining for many years, and though he was neither so old nor so infirm as to look upon death as a release, he lived as if he hourly expected it; striving however to preserve life, by every proper means, valuing the gift, and blessing the GIVER, but resigned at all times to yield it at his will. He viewed his dissolution, not with the false pride of a stoic, but with the religious indifference of a Christian philosopher. He retained his faculties to the last, and reviewed the main transactions and occurrences of his life, gratefully acknowledging how happy he had been, and how good God had been to him: and when the debt came to be paid, he resigned his breath calmly, and without a groan, and with such composure and expressions, as seemed to anticipate, in ardent hope, the possession of a better country, and bespoke that the soul and body had agreed to part only for a time, as friends, to meet in truer and sublimer love.

He died at his house at Grosvenor Square, London, on the 18th of January, 1787, and by his own express desire, was privately interred in St. James's Church, under the communion table, near his father.

LIFE OF BISHOP THURLOW.

WE have also to lament, that during the delays which have attended this publication,

THE RIGHT REVEREND

THOMAS THURLOW, D. D.

who succeeded Dr. EGERTON in the see of Durham, departed this life, after holding his promotion from the see of Lincoln little more than four years.

BISHOP THURLOW was descended of a Suffolk family, and was the second brother of the late Lord Chancellor of England. He received his academical education at Oxford, and was one of the fellows of Magdalen College; we are uncertain to what church preferments, he was instituted before receiving an appointment by the king, in 1771, to the valuable rectory of Stanhope, in this county, which had then become vacant by the promotion of Edward Keene, as noted in its place in this volume.

Few opportunities offered for DR. THURLOW to display the virtues and benevolence of his mind as a parochial minister; the mastership of the Temple, given him in 1773, and afterwards the deanry of Rochester, in 1777, called his attention to more extensive duties under those appointments: yet the excellence of his character was but a short time exercised in those departments, before he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, which dignity was conferred upon him in 1779; and therewith he held the deanry of St. Paul's.

Dr. Egerton's death, on the 18th day of January, 1787, opened the way for that high preferment, which our late prelate possessed for so very short a period. He expressed, on all occasions, his taste for those rural pleasures which surrounded him in this palatinate, and he projected many improvements to be made in his episcopal palaces. He laid down certain maxims for the encouragement of his leaseholders; and was ready, on every occasion that offered, to promote the interest and welfare of his people.

It was remarked of him, that "when he was possessed of an extensive patronage in the diocese of Lincoln, he was anxious to seek out, and unsolicited, to relieve, indigent merit." His power of indulging those generous feelings of the mind, whilst at Lincoln, was restrained to the short period of eight years;—a much shorter in the opulent see of Durham. He had not an opportunity to grant many promotions in this bishoprick, but the few in

number which were derived from him were dispensed with great propriety and judgment. In the discharge of his official duty, he was zealous for the promotion of the true faith and of pure morality; in both sees was said to be a vigilant inspector of the manners and conduct of his clergy, and a strenuous maintainer of the discipline of the church.

The bishop was allowed by all men to possess a large share of those mental abilities which have distinguished his family; his comprehension was quick and extensive, his judgment sound, and his elocution manly and graceful. Having reaped the advantages of an excellent education, with powerful talents, highly cultivated, his diffidence was remarkable; for, from a singular delicacy of mind, he was not accustomed to exert himself in public, whereby those easy manners, and that elegant and refined conversation which shone in private life, were not displayed in more popular situations. Those who were about his person uniformly speak of him with reverence: his family and friends have suffered an inestimable loss in his death: persons connected with him in his episcopal capacity, or who were honoured with his private intimacies, found him an attentive diocesan, a generous patron, a judicious adviser, an agreeable companion, and a sincere friend.

The prelate died at his house in Portland Place, London, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, universally regretted: his lady supported the sorrows of her melancholy separation but a few months.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
 OF THE
 County Palatine
 OF
DURHAM.

The Parish of CASTLE EDEN.

IN the time of Cutheard, bishop of Chester, Tilred redeemed South-Eden, and gave one half of it to the church of Durham to be a monk in that monastery, and the other to Norton to become abbot there. Regnald having usurped the crown of Northumberland, his generals, Scala and Onlafbal, seized on the territory between Eden and Billingham, and afflicted the inhabitants with grievous exactions.

Robert de Brus becoming possessed of Castle Eden, gave it to the prior and convent of Gisburne, on condition that in ten years time a chapel should be built and endowed.* William de S. Barbara, bishop of Durham, afterwards demised half of the tithe to Gisburne convent; and Ivo, son of Adam de Seton, gave the manor of Castle Eden in the time of bishop Farnham,† which Peter son of Peter de Brus confirmed; by virtue of which grants the prior and convent enjoyed this place till their suppression, and made this church a donative or curacy, (for the registers do not shew that ever the bishop of Durham gave institution to it) and so it continued till the dissolution; after which king Henry VIII. in the thirty-third year of his reign, presented to this church as to a vicarage.‡ The manor and

VOL. III.

A

* Rudd's MSS.

† Vide Hartlepool for the record of confirmation.

‡ Thomas Claxton, in the 5th of bishop Booth, died seised of lands held of the priory of St John of Jerusalem, and four messuages and two oxgangs of land, held of the priory of Durham. Inq. p. m.

church were soon afterwards granted out by the crown. Rowland Burdon, esq; purchased the manor of ——— Bromley, esq; of the county of Warwick.

Mr Burdon has lately rebuilt Castle Eden house on an elegant and extensive plan; the situation is elevated, and commands a good land and sea prospect. To the south, on an eminence separated from the scite of the house by a deep and narrow valley, stands the church, a handsome edifice, erected by Mr Burdon in the year 1764. You enter it through a gateway and portico under the tower, adjoining to which is a gallery for the proprietor's family. The nave and chancel are remarkably neat and well lighted; the forms, for there are no stalls, are covered with scarlet cloth. The font is of beautiful marble, the basin of which is oval; neatness and not ornament hath been attended to in this pious work; touching which a humble memorial is inscribed on a tablet of marble in the vestry-room. The ground round the church is kept in the exactest garden neatness. There are some deep and woody vales or deans near this mansion, which afford many picturesque landscapes: In one point of view from the southward, where the church and mansion-house are both taken into the landscape, the scene is singularly beautiful.*

The Parish of HESLEDEN

The next parish to the southward is Hesleden. This is one of the places which was granted to the monastery of Durham by

* Castle Eden curacy. — Prior of Gisburne pr. Rowland Burdon, esq; patron. — In the deanry of Easington. — Dedicated to St James.

Cert. val. 12l. 4s. — Bishop Crew's legacy 10l. — Bp proc. 3s. 4d. Being a donative or curacy, it is not charged with first fruits or tenths, and only with proc. when the bishop visits.

CURATES.

Willielmus, 1180	Cha. Vicars, 1582
Wilhelmus de Infirmitorie & Persona de Edén, oc. 1196	Rich. Jackson, 1586
Rob. Harding, 1501	Tho. Branger
Joh. Wilson, 1541, Hen. VIII. pat.	Steph. Woodfield, 1673
The same day a mandate was issued to the archdeacon to induct him.	Walter Bourn, 1724
This note is in the bishop's register:	John Todd, 1763, p. res. Bourn
<i>Nota q'd ista erat prima instituco vic'ie.</i>	<i>Randal's MSS.</i>
Geo. Gibson, 1577	Henry Forster Mills, M. A.
Castle Eden parish.	Ralph Henry Brandling, M. A. March 6th, 1804.

	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Castle Eden	4 19 2	533 6 8
		<i>Grey's MSS.</i>
Land tax at 4s. in the pound.	County rates at 6s. 8d.	
Castle Eden 40 10 0	1 13 0	<i>Mann's MSS.</i>

bishop William de Carilepho.* The church, a small building, stands on a fine elevation, on the brink of a deep wooded dean or valley.†

A 2

* An. 1082.

† Rot. B. Hatfield, Sch. 2, N° 1. Licence to obtain lands at Hesleden, which were the estate of W. Hunter. Rot. Fordham, Sch. 10, N° 13. Lands called the Brome, held of Finchale priory.—*Randal's MSS.*

Concessio vicario de Hesilden.

Will. pr. eccl'ie Dunelm. et ejusdem loci conventus, dil'co sibi in X'ro d'no Joh'i de Biwell capellano, &c. Cum vicaria de Hesilden ad quam p'nos dinosceris p'sentatus modernis temp'ibus p' incursus hostiles Scottorum he'atar exilior quam consuevit haberi temp'ibus retroactis. Nos tibi volentes ob id gratiam facere sp'ialem ut onera eidem incumbencia competentius valeas supp'tare ad t'minum vite tue tibi concedemus inf'a scripta videlt illud croftum q'd abuttat sup. gardinum vicarij, comun. pastur. p' duob's equis trib's vaccis cum vitulis earund. ad ætatem unius anni quatuor porcis & quinquaginta ovib's infra d'cas terras n'ras de Hesliden & in pastura quæ vocatur le prior pasture, nec non denar. fumaes quantum in nob. est, de paro'ia de Hesliden sup'a d'ca. Proviso q'd cum d'ca vic'ia ad statum respiraverit consuetum p'sentes l're quoad denar. fumaes nullius sint roboris vel momenti. In cujus, &c. Dat &c. 4° Kal. Nov. A. D. 1325.—*Ibid.*

Monk-Heslinden vicarage. Mon. Dun. pr.—Dean and chap. pat.—Dedicated to St Mary.

A discharged living in the deanry of Easington, and a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham.

Cert. val. 67l.—Yearly tenths, 15s. 3d.—Proc. ep. 4s. 4d.

VICARS.

Will. de Redmershill, 1307

D'n's Joh. de Bywell, chap. 1322, p. m.

Redmershill

John de Ingleby, 1331, p. m. Bywell

Will. del Hey, 1340, p. m. Ingleby

John de Gritton, 1358, p. m. Hey

John de Ingleby, 1349, p. m. Gritton

Will. de Marton, 1358, p. res. Ingleby

Joh. de Riggeton, 1380, p. m. Marton

Will. Marmill, 1384, p. res. Riggeton

Joh. Burgeys, 1384, p. res. Marmill

Will. de Matton, 1385, p. res. Burgeys

Tho. de Yafforth, 1398, p. m. Matton

Tho. Preston, 1424

Rich. Kirkbey, 1434

Tho. Turpynne, 1446, p. m. Kirbey

Rob. Rudd, 1485

Tho. Lynne, 1504, p. m. Rudd

Rob. Whitehed 1527, p. m. Lynne

Ra. Duket, 1560

Joh. Stephenson, 1562, p. m. Duket

Hen. Wandles, cl. 1578, p. res. Stephenson

Mark Leonards, A. B. 1628, p. m. Wandles

Edw. Morecroft, A. M. 27 May, 1639

Joshua Wood

Edw. Morecroft, jun. 1682, p. res. Morecroft, sen.

Rob. Leeke, A. M. 1700, p. m. Morecroft

W. Partheriche Turner, A. M. 1714, p. res. Leeke

Joh. Wheeler, A. B. p. m. Turner

Ja. Nicholson, A. B. 1753, p. res. Wheeler

Tho. Austin, cl. p. res. Nicholson

Randal's MSS.

Dickens Haslewood, A. M. 1791, p. m. Austin

William Hays, 21 July, 1806, p. res. Haslewood.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	245	49	213
1760 to 1779	233	72	217
Decrease	12	—	—
Increase	—	23	4

Number of burials in the last year 14.—Computed number of inhabitants 420.

Upon the sea coast lies **HARDWICK**, an antient seat of the family of Maires: the mansion-house is surrounded with vigorous plantations of various sorts of forest trees. Lands in Hardwick granted to the convent of Durham, together with a chapel there, as members of Hesleden, were confirmed by Henry II. and also by Richard I. by his charter, dated the 4th of February, in the sixth year of his reign, *cum ecclesia & cum capellis de Eden & de Herdewick*. These acts were ratified by the bull of pope Celestine III.* King John granted his charter of confirmation to the prior and monks, dated the second of February, in the fifth year of his reign; also Henry III. by his charter, dated the twelfth of May, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, which pope Adrian by his bull ratified to prior Absolom; and pope Alexander III. also confirmed the same to prior Thomas.† But these instruments are not to be applied to the manor of Hardwick, and the lands there in general, but only to portions of lands for an exchange took place between bishop Pudsey and the convent, touching the manor of Hardwick, for which the convent received Muggleswick.‡ It is probable, as no remains

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Monk Hesleton contains 503 inhabitants.

Monk-Hesleden parish.

	<i>Book of rates.</i>			<i>Value of lands.</i>		
	£.	20	14	8	£.	2494
					8	0
				<i>Grey's MSS.</i>		
	<i>Land tax at 4s.</i>			<i>County rates 6s. 8d.</i>		
Hutton-Henry	46	12	4	1	8	5
Monk-Hesleden	55	6	6	2	3	7½
Nesbit	2	0	0	0	7	0
Sheraton	27	0	0	1	7	1½
Thorp Bulmer	22	19	0	0	18	10
Hulam	14	0	0	0	14	0

Registered estates. Hardwick, Thomas Maire, esq; 225l. 5s. 3d.—Mr William Maire, Elvet, 20l.—Mr Ra. Maire, Gillegate, 20l.—Hutton-Henry, Tho. Maire, esq; 154l.—Thorp Bulmer, Mr W. Heward, 100l.

Bishop's rents 55l. 16s. 10d.

Dean and chap. rents. Hesleden tithe 6l. manor 2l. 15s. 4d.—Hardwick tithe 2l.—Sheraton tithe 4l.—Eden tithe 3l. 3s. 4d.—Horton and Hoolam tithe 8l.

* Vide cart. & bull pred. in Thesaur. dec. & cap. Dun. 8 cartaur. I. ib'm fo. 50.

† Vide sep'l. cartas & bullas supramenconat. nunc conservat. in thesaur. decan. & capit. Dunelm.—Vide cart. Hen. III. supramen. in thesaur. pred. sub. litera K. 1. & in cartuar. fo. 215. Vide cart. i'm decan. & capit. Dun. fo. 47. The MSS. of Henry L. Maire, esq.

‡ Vide Muggleswick. Rot. B. Bainbrigg, N^o 66, confirmation. & inspeximus carta ven. patris Hugonis. Vill de Muchingling in escambium de Herdwick. Vide Annals of bishop Pudsey and Bainbrigg, vol. i.

Also in the dean and chapter's treasury at Durham is a grant from Simon de Fishburne, de terra in Hardwick; as also an agreement between the same Simon and the prior, and a confirmation by king Henry III. Vide in thesaur. pred. repos. in l'a octave special, sub. literis L. M. N. O.—Cartuar. f. 128.—Maire's MSS.

Also an indenture between the prior and convent and Ra. de Fishburne, touching the chapel of Hardwick. Ib'm sub. lit. L. M. N. O. cart. 128.—Ibid. MSS.

of the chapel are now to be found, that it was destroyed in the incursion of the Scots, and never afterwards restored. The records do not point out to us how soon, or to whom this manor was granted out. The first person we find named is John de Denum, who died seised of the manor of Herdwyck juxta Hesleden, which he held of the bishop *in capite*, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and was then valued at 20l. He left his brother William his heir, who assumed the local name of Herdwyck.* By the records of that date it appears that Roger de Herdwyck, or as he is called in some, Roger de Butterwyck, had Hardwick for life, but that it descended to William's two daughters, Lucia and Alicia, which Lucia married John the son of William de Wodham.† In the course of sixty years the proprietors were

* Inq. p. m. A° 10 Beaumont.

† Inq. p. m. W. de Herdwyck, A° 10 Bury, ap. Dun. cor. Will'o de Nordon, esc. Rot. Bury, sch. xix. De fid. capt. homag.

Ric. dei gra. &c. Quia accepimus p' inq. &c. q'd Will'us de Herdewyck defunctus non tenuit aliq. t'ras seu ten. in d'nico suo ut de feodo de nob. &c. set q'd Rog'us de Buterwyk tenuit die p'dco man'ium de Herdwyk cum p'tin. de he'ditate p'dci Will'i ad t'minum vite ipsius Rog'i. Q'd quidem man'ium tenetur de nob. in capite p' homagium & fidelitat. &c. & q'd p' in'tem p'dci Rog'i & r'oe minoris etatis Lucie & Alicie fil. & he'dum p'dci Will'i capi fecimus in manum n'ram, q' dq. p'dca Lucia quam Joh'es fil. Will'i de Wodum duxit in ux'em jam est ætatis quindecim annor. cepimus fidelitat ip'ius Joh'is de parte p'dce Lucie ad ip'am de p'dco man'io contingente, &c. &c. 12 Dec. 1343. — *Randal's MSS.*

Rot. A. Hatfield, Seh. 14, N° 4.

Carta de Warennam in Herdewyk p' Ric'o de Aske nec non in Shurveton & Nesbit. Tho. dei gra. &c. Sciatis nos, &c. concessisse, &c. Joh'i de Oggle & Margarete ux. ejus Ric'o de Aske, &c. q'd p'dci Joh. de Oggle & Margareta ad totam vitam suam & p'teor. decessum p'dci Ric'us, Joh'es de Aske, &c. & he'des eorum Ric'i Joh'is de Aske, &c. imp'p'm habeant liberam Warrennam in o'bs' d'nici t'ris suis in Herdewyk, &c. ita q'd nullus intret terras illas ad fugand, &c. Concessimus etiam, &c. p'dco Ric'o de Aske, q'd he'des & assign. sui ip'm p'm heant liberam Warrennam in o'ib's d'nici terris suis de Shurveton & Nesbit. Hiis testib' Rad'o de Neville, chiv. Joh. de Neville, chiv. Rob'to de Wyteworth, Alano de Shotelyngton, esc. &c. Dat. 24 Sep. 1366. — *Ib'm.*

In the bishop of Durham's great iron chest, kept in the register's office in the chancery at Durham, is a grant intituled, Quieta clamaco Galfridi de Hardewicke sac. Nich'o Dunelm. ep. & eccl'ie sue Dunelm. &c. Vide catalogum de sep'alibus scriptis & evidencijs in præd. cista ferrea conservat. A° 26, invent. inter scripta Thomæ Cradock gent. defunc. & nunc penes W. Lee. — Vide descript. ejusd. ville de Herdwick in quod'm antiquo libro vocat. Melsamby Buke qui olim conservat. fuit p' prior. & conv. Dunelm. de quo libro J. Wessington prior Dunelm. in quod'm MS. codice ejusd'm authoris nunc in Bibl. Cotton. conservat. tradidit q'd præd. lib. vocat. Melsamby Buke tunc temporis fuit tante autoritat. in fis que p'tinent ad prioratum sicut est Boldon Buke, in iis que p'tinent ad ep'atum. — *Maire's MSS.*

We have to regret the want of Melsamby Buke; it is either buried in the dungeon where the dean and chapter are pleased to hide the choice treasure of their records, or was withdrawn at the time of the dissolution of the monastery.

Herdwyck.

Rogerus fil. Alani de Fulthorp tenet libere per cartam j mes. quond'm Rich'i de Stanlan clerici ibid. & ij bovati. terræ ibid. redd. per ann. ad fest. Martini tantum

changed, and Margaret de Ogle, who held the manor for life, by the grant of William de Martin, vicar of Hesleden, and John Foster of Elvet, chaplain, died seised thereof in the fourth year of bishop Shirlaw. In this inquisition it appears the manor was under settlement, by virtue of the licence of bishop Hatfield, whereby Richard de Aske and Julian had an estate tail, with remainder to John de Aske in fee. Hardwick continued the estate of the Askes untill the time of bishop Hutton, when Robert Aske, or as he is called in the record, Askew, obtained licence to convey the same to Christopher Maire, esq;* since which period it has continued in that family.

SHERATON gave name to a resident family so early as the first of bishop Beaumont.† In the Boldon Book it is said that John held a moiety of Sheraton for three marks, and was discharged of the services of half the drengage for Crawcrook, which he had quit claimed: That Thomas held the other moiety, and rendered 30s. for cornage, four lot chalders of malt, the like of meal and of oats; and for every carucate of villain land he plowed and harrowed two acres, and wrought four days at harvest with one man, carried half a ton of wine and a mill-stone to Durham, and provided half a milch cow. As a drengage he fed dog and horse in proportion to half a drengage, attended the forest chace with one greyhound, and found two cords and a half of provender, and two men, made suit at court and went on embassies. In Hatfield's Survey we find the lord de Neville held a moiety of this vill, with the demesnes, rendering for drengage rent at four terms 6s. for a milch cow at martinmas 3s. for cornage 30s. Also eight rasers of oat meal, three rasers making a quarter; and at the manor house of Middleham, two quarters v bushels and one peck of barley, and four quarters and six bushels of oats, and serving on foreign service. John de Aske then held the other moiety.‡ Sheraton became the possession of the Lumleys, and

xxijjd. ob.—Et tenet vj divers. plac. quar'm v. fuere prædicti Ricardi & sexta Ricardi fil. Herberti.

Johannes fil. Will'i tenet. ibid. libere per cartam ij mes. & ij bovat. terræ quond'm Thomæ Porter redd. per an. ad fest. Martini ijs. ijd. A° & ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Septemb. ijs. ijd. ob. in toto iijs. vd.

Terræ dominicæ. Will's Foureman sen. Robertus filius ejus, Johannes Shephird, & Ricardus Stanlawman tenent inter se omnes terras dominicas & dictæ dominicæ contin. xvj bovat. terræ & quælibet bovat. contin. xvij acr. terræ unde summa ^{xx} viij acr. pret'ium acr. vijd. q'ar plus in toto iijs. viijd. redd. per ann. ad iiij terminos viijll xvijjs. iiijjd.

Terræ scaccarij. Ricardus fil. Joh's Stanlawman & alij &c.

Hatfield's Survey.

* Lic. d. 26 Aug. 29 bishop Hutton. Hardwic near the sea.

† Inq. p. m. Step. Shureton, A° 1 Beaumont.

‡ Shuruton.

Johannes tenet medietatem de Shuruton pro iij marcis & est quietus de operation-

Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley, suffered a recovery thereof in the fifteenth year of bishop Tunstall.*

HULAM, or as it is called in the old records, HOLOM,† was an ancient estate of the Claxtons, they being the proprietors named in the records; and it was part of the possessions they retained to the time the male issue became extinct. Hulam and Sheraton were afterwards united, and part of the inheritance of the family of Strodes. Upon Serjeant Strode's death, Mr Evans succeeded thereto as his heir at law about the year 1709, and sold the same to lady Isabel Carr, widow of Sir Ralph Carr, knight: Lady Carr devised to her grandson Ralph Carr, of Cocken, esq; who sold, in the year 1739,‡ to Anthony Wilkinson, of the city

ibus & servitiis quæ de dietate illius drengagij fieri solebant pro Craucrok quam quiet clamavit.

Thomas tenet aliam medietatem de Shuruton & reddit xxxs. de cornag. & dimid. vaccæ de metrid. & dimid. castlemanni & iiij scat celdr. brasij & totidem farinæ & totidem avenæ & unaquæq; caruca villanorum suorum arat & herciat ij acras. Et unusquisq; illorum facit iiij porcationes in autumno cum j homine & quadrigat dimid. tonellum vini & lapidem molendini apud Dunolm.

Drengus pascit canem & equum quantum de medietatem dringagij pertinet, & vadit in magna caza cum j leporario & ij cordis & dimid. & ij hominibus & sequitur placita & vadit in legat,——*Boldon Buke.*

Shuruton.

D'nus de Neville tenet medietatem villæ de Shuruton cum dominicis & red. per ann. pro redd. dringag. ad iiij term. usual. vjs. Et pro metrich. ad term. S. Martini ijs. Et pro cornag. ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Septemb. xxxs. Et viij rasers farinæ aven. unde iij rasers faciunt quarter'm ad fest. Purif. Et ad maner. de Midleham ij quarter v bz. j pek ordeï ad idem fest. & iiij quarter. vj bz. aven. ad dict. maner. ad prædict. fest. Purif. & facit servic. forin. in toto xxjxs. viij d. rasers farm. & c.

Johannes de Ask tenet aliam medietatem dictæ villæ per servic. forin. & red. per ann. xls.

Et tota villa prædicta quadrigat. medietat. j ton. vini & j molare ad molend.

Hæredes Will'i Walkervill & Alanus de Tesdall tenent quond'm tenur. j lib. cumin.

Thomas Hexham tenet j acr. prati in Whitsen de escaet & red. per ann. ijs

Hatfield's Survey.

Vide endowment of Sherburn hospital by bishop Pudsey.

Inq. p. m. Rich. Dask, Conan Dask his heir, A° 24 Hatfield, ap. Dun. Cor. W. de Meneville vic.

Inq. p. m. Joh. de Ask, the grainge, a moiety of the vill of Shorowton, 2 marcs paid to Sherburn hospital, A° 7 Skirlaw, ap. Seggfield, cor. W. de Elinedon esc.

Pardon pur alienac'on sans licence fait al dit John de Shuraton. Rot' Bury.

Rudd's MSS.

* *Cursitors Rolls.*——*Rudd's MSS.*

† *Holome.*

Holome reddit. xxs. & quadrigat vinum cum vj bobus.——*Boldon Buke.*

Hæredes Will'i de Claxton tenet villam de Holome quond'm Thomæ de Holome & red. xxvjs. viij d.——*Hatfield's Survey.*

Inq. p. m. Will. de Claxton, feofm, to William and Isabella his wife, and the issue of their bodies, with remainder to William's right heirs. A° 35 Hatfield.

Licence to alien the manor of Holom to the use of Will. Claxton and Isabell his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. Rot. Bury.——*Cursitors Rolls.*——*Rudd's MSS.*

‡ Pr. 8500l.

of Durham, esq; second son of William Wilkinson of that place, merchant, and they now are part of the possessions of that opulent family.

HUTTON,* generally called **HUTTON-HENRY**, and in the old records called **HOTONA** and **HUTON**, is mentioned in the Boldon Book, but no other proprietors than Ricardus and Utredus are named. Hutton paid for cornage 35s. provided one castleman and one milch cow, and paid to the bishop eight chalders of malt, the like quantity of meal and of oats. Richard and Utred plowed two acres at Shotton; each carucate of land within the vill plowed and harrowed two acres, and the villains wrought three days in Autumn, with one man for each oxgang of land. The drenges fed horse and dog, carried a ton of wine and one millstone to Durham, and attended the forest chase with two greyhounds, and five cords of provender, followed the court, and served on embassies.† By Hatfield's Survey it is stated that Henry de Eshe, as a free tenant, then held the vill of Huton, and four parcels of land there by foreign service, rendering 53s. 6d. And that he with several others, held lands in drengage, formerly Robert Perison's and Guy de Huton, rendering part of their rents at the manor house of Middleham, and other part at the exchequer at Durham; and that William Ward held

* *Hotona.*

Hotona redd. xxxvs. de cornag. & j vaccam de metrid. & j castelman & viij scaceldr. brasij & totidem farinæ & totidem avenæ.

Ricardus & Utredus arrant. ij acras apud Shottonam, unaqua; carucata villæ arant & herciat ij acras & villani faciunt iij porcationes in autumnno cum j homine de unaqua; bovata.

Drengus pascit canem & equum et quadrigat unum tonellum vini & lapidem & sequitur placita, & vadit in legationibus.—*Boldon Buke.*

Huton.

Lib. Ten. Henricus de Esh tenet villam de Huton & iiij terræ ibid. per servic. forin. & redd. liijs. vjd.

Tenant. in dring. Prædictus Henricus, Idon fil. Roberti Perison, Johannes Clerk Robertus Rede, Robertus Rahtrons, Robertus Emson, & Robertus Richardson tenent j mes. & vij bovatas terræ quond'm Rob'ti Perison, & redd. per ann. ad term. S. Martini, pro metrich. xviiij. Et pro castelman ad iiij term. vs. Et pro cornag. ap fest. S. Cuthberti in Septembr. pro terra quond'm Guy on. de Huton viijs. jxd. Et pro operibus ad fest. 8. Martini & ad ij fest. S. Cuthberti iiij. vjd. Et ad fest. Purif. B. Mariæ j quarter. & dim. ordeï & iij quarter. aven. ad maner. de Midilham. Et ad scacc'm Dunelm. j quarter. & iij partem j quarter. farinæ aven. ad idem term. Will's Ward tenet j mes. & ij bovat. terræ quond'm Rogeri fil. Philippi, & redd. per ann. ad term. Martini pro metrich. vs. Et pro castelman ad iiij term. xviiij. Et pro cornag. ad term. S. Cuthberti in Septembr. ijs. iiij. Et ad fest. Purif. j rasur. farinæ aven. ad scaccar. Dunelm. & dat partem suam de aven. & ordeo cum tenetibus, &c.—*Hatfield's Survey.*

† Vide Boldon Buke, &c. & copiam antiquam. penes W. Lee, & sibi accomodat. p' mag'um J. Rowell.—*Maire's MSS.*

lands there, formerly belonging to Roger the son of Philip.* The family of Esh possessed this manor till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Richard Esh, by indenture inrolled in the chancery at Durham, dated the 26 of October, in the sixth year of that Queen, sold the manor to William Wyvill, and William Wyvill, by his indenture, also inrolled in the same court, sold the same to Ch. Maire, esq; the 14th of January, in the fifteenth year of the same reign, in which family it still continues.† There being various small possessions held by sundry persons at Hutton, we find the family of Herons held lands there under the prior of Durham.‡ And in the time of bishop Fox, Henry Bowes and Elianor his wife exchanged lands with the convent for lands at Hutton and other places.|| Henry de Vall had acquired lands there in bishop Langley's time; also the family of Claxtons.

THORP BULMER,§ it is conceived, took its name from the great family of Bulmers, proprietors thereof. We have little or no account of this place in the ancient records, so that it is probable it was only of later years it grew into significance. Eliz. Bulmer died seised of the vill in the sixth year of bishop Dudley,

VOL. III.

B

* Inq. p. m. Will. de Brigholme a mess. and 1 oxgang of land in the vill of Hoton, rendering 6s. 8d. to the monastery of Nesham.—Simon de Esh holds three parts of the vill. A° 6 Bury, in pleno com. Dun. cor. J. de Menville esc.

Vide lib. de tenentibus epi in capite penes W. Lee.—*Maire's MSS.*

Inq. p. m. Johanna wid. of Rob. de Applynden, a mess. and 24 acres, held of the heirs of Simon de Esh, 11s. to Esh, 20s. to the almoner of Durham, and a pound of wax to the sacrist. A° 14 Hatfield, p. duas inq. una ap. Sadberg, et al. ap. Dun. cor. W. de Claxton Dun. & Sadb.

Inq. p. m. Simon de Eshe, A° 15 Hatfield, ap. Dun. cor. W. de Claxton esc.

Inq. p. m. Joh. Wade of Hoton, a mess. and 60 acr. in dringage, rendering 6 bush. of oats at Middleham, 3 bush. of barley and 2 bush. of oatmeal at the exchequer. A° 25 Hatfield, ap. Dun. c. W. de Menville vic.

Inq. p. m. Hen. de Esh, the manor of Huton—2s out of lands of Gilb. de Hulom.—Will. de Claxton 1 lb. cumin.—Ch. Harpyns 1d.—John Clarkson a free rent 25d.—Tho. Martyns 2s. 3d.—Tho. Lambards 5s.—Gilb. de Hutons 15s.—Gerard Herons a free rent 15s.—Rich. Smyrks 1d. and two hens.—W. Brigholms *unum racum zinziberis*, &c. A° 13 Skirlaw, ap. Dun. cor. Rob. Conyers chiv. esc.

† Simon de Esh died seised 14 Hatfield.—Hen. his son and heir: Hen. died seised A° 15 Skirlaw.—John his son and heir: John died seised A° 2 Neville.—Will. his son and heir: Will. d. s. tem. bish. Booth.—Will. his son and heir.—Lancelot d. s. temp. Tunstall.—Rob. his son and heir.—*Maire's MSS.*

8th Sep. 2 bishop Barnes, pardon for alien. Wyvil to Maire.—*Rudd's MSS.*

‡ Inq. p. m. Gerard Heron chiv. A° 16 Skirlaw, Wm Heron lord of Say, brother and heir.—Inq. p. m. W. Heron chiv. lord of Say.—John his brother and heir, A° 17 Skirlaw, ap. Dun. cor. R. Conyers esc.

|| Vide record Thorpthewles.

§ Edw. Blakiston, of Great Chilton, recogniz. for safe custody of Fran. Lawson a lunatic: John Richardson of Durham, committee of his estates at Thorp Bulmer Temp. k. James.—*Rudd's MSS.*

described by the inquisition to lie in the county of Sadberg, and in the manor or lordship of Hart, held by the fifteenth part of a knight's fee, a red rose, and suit of court at Hart, and consisting of ccc acres of arable land, 60 acres of meadow, and cc acres of pasture. It was the estate of Sir John Bulmer, and came to the See of Durham on his attainder for high treason, on the 17th of January, in the twenty-eighth year of king Henry VIII. Bishop Tunstall, by his grant, dated the first of July, in the ninth year of his episcopacy, and thirtieth of the reign of Henry VIII. gave to Bryan Tunstall and his heirs, the manor of Thorp Bulmer, with lands in Thorp Bulmer, in Nesbeth, and in Egles-ton, late forfeitures on that attainder. The grant states that all lands and tenements in the county of Durham and Sadberg of persons attainted of high treason did time out of mind belong to his predecessors, bishops of Durham, by reason of divers grants to them, and now do belong to him by grant of his then present majesty; and that the said Sir John Bulmer, late of Wilton, in the county of York, was seised of the premises in fee simple at the time of his attainder.* In the first year of bishop James we find a pardon for alienation, dated the first of August, 1607, from Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley and Catharine his wife, to trustees of sundry estates, among which Thorp Bulmer is named.†

NESBIT was the manor of Ralph de Neville in the time of bishop Hatfield, of whom Hugh de Teesdale held lands at sixteen shillings rent for all services: He also held two oxgangs of land there of Ralph de Thorp Bulmer, esq; by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and grinding at Thorp Bulmer mill.‡ Nesbit, in Bishop Bury's time, we find named in a licence for Tho. Hospitii Epi, whereby he is empowered to alien the manor to John de Henley.¶ The family of Aske had it in 1343, and had free warren granted therein.§ In bishop Langley's time we observe lands in Nesbit were the estate of the Tirwhites:¶ And in the sixth of bishop Dudley, William Bulmer and Elizabeth his wife, of Thorp Bulmer, had sixty shillings rent out of the lands of Ralph earl of Westmoreland, and Richard Arke, mil. in Nesbit.

* Rudd's MSS.

† Ibid. MSS.

‡ Inq. p. m. Hugh de Tesedale, A° 4 Hatfield, ap. Nesbit, cor. W. de Mordun vic.

¶ Rudd's MSS.

§ Vide Hardwick and Sheraton.

¶ Inq. p. m. Ade Tyrwhite, de manerio de Nesbit cum o'ib's suis p'tin. &c. ten de d'no ep. ut de baronia sua de Cotem Monvile, A° 23 Langley.

The Parish of KELLOE

The next adjoining parish to the west is Kelloe. The church stands in a deep narrow valley, having only the vicarage house near it, the town of Kelloe lying at a considerable distance. The chancel is near fourteen paces in length, and seven in width, being lighted on the south by three windows under pointed arches: The east window has three lights and a similar arch. The nave is in length about eighteen paces, without any aisle, lighted by two windows to the south of three lights each, under pointed arches. There is a large projection or porch, called Thornley porch, on the north side, which opens into the nave by a pointed arch, and half a circular arch supported on a low pillar. The tower projects five paces, and is low.

This church was, with others, given by bishop Pudsey to the hospital of Sherburn, and continued in the patronage of the master and brethren of that house till bishop Barnes, in the year 1579, collated to it in his own right, and rejected Ralph Lever's presentation of George Swalwell. From that time it hath remained in the gift of the bishop of Durham.*

B 2

* Kelloe vicarage. Bishop of Durham patron. Dedicated to St Helen.

King's books 20l.—Yearly tenths 2l.—Proc. ep. 10s.—Real val. 120l.—Pens. to Sherb. hosp. 1l. 6s. 8d.—Proc. archd. 4s.

VICARS.

Pet. de Derlington	Tho. Dixon, an intruder ejected for non-conformity
Will. de Brantingham, 1363	Tho. Pierson, A. M. 1661
Joh. Baudon, 1407	Will. Howell, A. M. 1681, p. m. Pierson
Tho Gray, 1418, p. m. Baudon	Will. Thompson, A. M. 1699, p. m. Howell
Rob. Marshall, 1428, p. m. Gray	Ja. Douglas, A. M. 1735, p. m. Thompson
Will. Hewetson, 1494	Jos. Dover, cl. 1742, p. res. Douglas
Joh. Ellis, 1499	Will. Longstaff, A. M. 1771, p. m. Dover
Geo. Baytis, 1536	<i>Randal's MSS.</i>
Will. Bennet, S. T. P. 1547, p. res. Baytis	Geo. Stephenson, M. A. 22 Dec. 1806, p. m. Longstaff
Rog. Wilson, S. T. B. 1579, p. res. Bennet	Rob. Birkett, Clerk, 1814, p. res. of Stephenson.
Joh. Lively, S. T. B. 1625, p. m. Wilson	

Nº 1352, 25th Edw. III. Eliz. fil. & he's Joh'is de Kellawe p' cartam suam dedit terras ad inveniend. tres capellanos ad divina celebranda ad altare b'tæ Mariæ virginis in ecclia sc'æ Hellenæ in p'va Kellaw.

EPITAPHS.

In the chancel.—Hic intus jacet quod mortale fuit pulcherrimæ virginis Merciæ Liveley quæ dum vixit exemplum præbuit sobrietatis, flos erat pietatis, specimen castitatis, speculum prudentiæ, deliciæ parentum, desiderium omnium. Misericordiam adipiscatur! Ad Christum migravit 30 Januar. A. D. MDCXXXVIII. Hoc pater moerens posuit.

Kelloe gave a local name to the resident family before the time of bishop Bury, who continued possessors of the major part of the manor till the eleventh year of bishop Langley, when on the death of Agnes, the widow of William de Kelloe, their possessions devolved on Johan their daughter and heiress, the wife of John Fossar, in whose family the estate continued till very late

In Thornley porch.—Here lieth Dorothy Trollop wife to John Trollop of Thornley the younger and daughter of Robert Hodshon esquire deceased the tenth day of September Anno Domini 1649.

In the church-yard.

M. S.

Rob'ti Hoper de Trimdon, gen.

Qui obiit ix^o die Septembris,

Anno Domⁱ 1687, æt. 86^o

Margaretæ

Quæ obiit j^o die Decembris,

1708, æt. 69^o

Briani Rob'ti filij & Marg'æ

Mariti

Qui obiit 6 die Feb. 1716, æt. 82^o

Hoc monumentum

Brianus

Hujus filius, illius nepos

P.

The male line of this family is extinct: The last named Brian in the epitaph left two sons Robert and Brian; the younger an officer in the 4th regiment of dragoons. Robert; LL. D. was chancellor of the diocese of York, and auditor of the duchy of Lancaster for the north parts: He was twice married, first to Miss Woodcock, of an ancient and respectable family at Doncaster; to his second wife he married the lady Henrietta Hay, daughter of the earl of Kinnoul, but left no issue. He was a man of bright genius, highly accomplished in polite literature, and possessed a most social vein of affability and good humour, joined with an elegant person and graceful carriage.

Bap. Mar. Bur.

State of population from 1660 to 1679
from 1760 to 1779

Burials in the last year :—Computed number of inhabitants
According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Kelloe contains 679 inhabitants.

<i>Kelloe parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i> £. 23 15 9	<i>Value of lands.</i> £. 3547 2 8	<i>Grey's MSS.</i>
	<i>Land tax at 4s.</i>	<i>County rates at 6s. 8d.</i>	
Thornley	14 0 0	—	1 2 10
Wingate	58 1 0	—	2 12 6
Kelloe	36 12 0	—	1 5 5
Quarrington	19 2 4	—	0 16 6
Cassop	22 0 0	—	1 3 1½
Whitewell house	10 6 4	—	0 10 6
Coxhoe	29 10 0	—	0 13 2½
Trimdon	54 14 2	—	1 14 8

Registered estates.—Coxhoe, Mr Henry Kennet 10k Mr Francis Kennet 222k.—Kelloe, John Forcer, esq; 460l.—Wingate, Tho. Maire, esq; 99k. Mr Ch. Maire. 11l.—*Mann's MSS.*

years, the male line failing in Bazil Forcer, esq; (for so the family wrote the name of late) who died about seven years ago.* The Nevilles held lands in Kelloe; and we find in the thirty-third year of bishop Bury, a pardon for several alienations made without licence to John de Neville, *inter alia*, of a third part of the manor of Great Kelloe.† John de Neville, lord of Raby, sold the third part of the manor before mentioned, to John Fossour in the third year of bishop Fordham,‡ and John Fossour of Kelloe son and heir of Thomas, son and heir of John and Cecily, had livery of Kelloe on the 20th of October, in the first year of bishop Bainbrigg. Kelloe is part of the possessions of the Tempest family. Now of the Marquis of Londonderry.

THORNLAU, during the time of Cummin's usurpation of the See, was a place of strength, and received bishop William de Sancta Barbara and his adherents for some short time during those contentions, as noted in the annals of that prelate. There are no remains of fortification which can lead the traveller to conjecture what was then the strength of the place: The present mansion-house stands upon an eminence, with deep gulleys or dells towards the east and south, but has no remarkable situation for defence. Mr Randal had obtained many notes touching the succession of owners, from the MSS. of Mr John Spearman, which we note, together with the series of evidence in the ancient records. In the year 1190, the first year of Richard I. Peter Harpyn, held the manor of Thornlaw, and Sir Richard Harpyn, of Shotton, succeeded him, and was living in 1264.¶ Two

* Inq. p. m. Rich. de Kellawe, 4 mess. and 4 oxgangs, &c. in Great Kellaw. Tho. Outhal held of Rich. for ever a mess. with one oxgang at 16d. rent.—Rich. held two parts in three of the water corn mill of Kellaw, and John Miller, of Kellaw and Cecilia his wife, held 2 mess. and 2 oxgangs in Little Kellaw at 6s. 8d. rent. A° 2 Bury.—Inq. p. m. Tho. de Kellawe, one third part of the vill of Kellawe, by homage, fealty, and the sixth part of a knight's fee, A° 8 Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. J. de Kellawe, a third part, except two oxgangs, &c. providing a light before the crucifix in the church of Kellaw 12d. and the chapel of John de Fernacres at Fernacres 12d. and to the repairs of the fountain at Huton 6d. A° xi Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. John de Kellawe, a third part of the manor, A° 2 Langley.—Inq. p. m. John de Kellawe, an infant in the custody of the bishop. Alicia his sister heir, A° 4 Langley.—Inq. p. m. Agnes de Kellawe, 10 mess. 200 acr. of land and 10 acres of meadow in Great Kellawe. Johan, the wife of John Fossour, daughter and heir of Agnes, by her husband W. de Kellawe, A° xi Langley.

25 Feb. 1344. Rot. Bury Sch. 18. Licence to John the son of Henry de Kellawe, to settle three parts of the manor of Mordon, and a third part of the manor of Great Kellawe.—*Randal's MSS.*

† Cursitors Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

‡ Rudd's MSS.

¶ About 1198 Peter was a witness to a deed of confirmation made by bishop Philip, of a grant of his predecessor Hugh Pudsey.—*Spearman's notes.*

Johns * and one Thomas, of the name of Harpyn, succeeded Sir Richard; when, the male line failing, the family estates descended to Katherine the only daughter and heiress of Thomas, who married Thomas de Lumley. It appears there was issue by Lumley, a son, William, who died under wardship, leaving his sister Margaret his heir, æt. 15;† which Margaret married John Trollop, as appears by an inquisition taken on his death at Durham, before Tho. de Claxton esc. in the thirteenth year of bishop Skirlaw; and therein it is stated, that in right of Margaret his wife, the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Lumley, he died seised of a toft and two oxgangs of land, in Thornlaw, held of the heirs of Tho. Harpyn as of the manor of Thornlaw. Margaret who survived her husband, died some time before the 8th of April in the sixth year of bishop Langley, 1412, leaving John Trollop her son and heir then of age. This estate continued in the name and family of Trollop until the year 1678, when it was purchased by Mr John Spearman.‡ It is now the property of his descendant Charles Spearman, esq.

* Inq. p. m. Job. Harpyn, two parts of the vill of Mordon, by homage, fealty, and half a knight's fee.—And also held of John de Wiluby the manor of Thornelaw, except three mess. and eight oxgangs of land, by half a knight's fee. Thomas his son and heir, A° 5, Hatfield.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Harpyne, jointly with Eleanor his wife, held the vill of Thornelaw, of the lord de Willouby, by military service, and finding one priest. Johanna his sister and heiress æt. 20. A° 8 Hatfield, cor. R. de Bougwes vic.

A° 1331, 5th Edw. III. John Harpyn son and heir of Sir Richard, by his charter gave lands in South Sherburn, "*Mag'ro f'ibus & sororibus domus leprosor. p'pe Dun. in Shirburn in p'tuam elemosinam*," now called Tann-hills. In right of this grant, the owners of Thornley nominate a brother to the hospital.

Spearman's notes.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Harpyn died seised of the manor of Thornlaw, held jointly with Elianor his wife, of Ra. de Neville in socage. Katherine wife of Tho. de Lumley his daughter and heir.

† Inq. p. m. W. de Lomley, son and heir of Tho. de Lomley, remaining in the custody of the lord bishop, died seised of a toft and croft, and 30 acres of land in Thornlaw, held of the lord de Neville by a rose.—Then of no value, being waste and in ruin. Margaret his sister and h. æt. 15. A° 4 Skirlaw, ap. Dun. cor. Tho. de Boynton esc.

Mr Spearman says, the heiress of Lumley married Trollop to a second husband and had issue the future owners of Thornley; but that is an error.

This John Harpyn was one of the commissioners appointed by bishop Richard to array and train all the defenceable men in the ward of Easington from 15 to 60 years of age, according to the statute of Wynton, to be ready to oppose the attempts of the Scots. 4 Feb. 1343.

‡ In the time of the Trollops' enjoyment, being 307 years, only sixteen came to inherit it, whereof fifteen were Johns.—*Spearman's notes.*

A° 1459, 37th Henry VII. Andrew Trollop, a younger son of the house of Mordon, was a captain in Calais, of great valour and renown. Was killed at Towton:

A° 1643. Michael and William Trollop, two younger sons of this family, were eminent for their loyalty in the civil wars, the one being slain at Wiggan, in 1651, and the other at Oxford, 1645.

We find Windgate mentioned in the licence of bishop Langley, dated the 30th of November, 1428, for an exchange of lands between the convent of Durham and Thomas Holden, by which he was to take lands in Ludworth for lands and rents in Windgates.*

WINDEGATE GRAINGE was anciently parcel of the possessions of the convent of Durham, and being vested in the crown by the dissolution, continued so in the times of king Henry VIII. Edward VI. and queen Mary, of the ancient yearly value of 12l 13s. 4d. Queen Elizabeth, in the forty-first year of her reign, granted the same to Eastchurch and Best, of London, gentlemen in fee, to be holden of the honour of Hampton court *in capite*, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, in lieu of all services.† In the forty-fifth year of that reign, Eastchurch and Best granted the estate in fee to Thomas Liddell, of Newcastle upon Tyne, esq; and in 1608, Thomas Liddell granted the same in fee to Christopher Wharton, and George Wharton his son, of Offerton, esquires.

There are several places in this parish of the name of Hurworth; so far as we can ascertain the same, the manor of Hurworth was the estate of the Kellaws; and in bishop Bury's time that family held a rent thereout;‡ which estate came to the Fulthorps, under whom the family of Claxton for several years held a parcel of the manor.|| In the nineteenth year of bishop Neville, Thomas Fulthorp, esq; conveyed to the use of his

The lords and owners of the manor of Thornlaw, time out of mind have had and enjoyed all the north aile of Kelloe church, called Thornlaw porch, used for a burial place for the owners of that manor.

John Trollop was attainted the 7th of November, 11th of Elizabeth, 1571, a party in the rebellion of the Nevills, d. 1611.

The owners of Thornley have time out of mind had and enjoyed the gift and patronage of an in-brother's place in Sherburn hospital, confirmed by the act made in the 27th of Elizabeth. — *Ibid.* MSS.

* Rot. E. Langley, N^o 14, vide Ludworth.

† Inrolled in cano.

‡ Inq. p. m. R. de Kellawe, A^o 2 Bury.

|| Inq. p. m. Tho. de Claxton died seised of a messuage and four oxgangs of land in Hurworth formerly William de Kellaw's, held of Will. Fulthorp chiv. Also a messuage and 100 acres of land there, held of the lord Will. de Fulthorp chiv. A^o 14 Skirlaw, ap. Dun. cor. R. Conyers chiv.

Isabella ux Ra. Ratcliffe tenet 4^m partem maner. de Hurworth-Brian al's Hurworth sup' moram ten. de epo p' servic. mil. A^o 6 Fox—R. Ratcliffe ten. 3^m partem maner. de &c. de epo p' serv. mil. val. 6l. 13s. 4d. Marg. fil. & h. Ruthall.

Franc. Constable and Will. Constable p' indent. in cano. Dun. irrot. vend. Rog. Booth ib'm James ep. 1 Nov. 7 Eliz.

Roger Booth pardon. alien. Thome Layton, X^{po} Ratcliffe & Joh'i Swinburne p' terr. ib'm p'quis. de Rog. Booth. Barnes ep.

daughters Isabel and Philippa, the manor and vill of Hurworth on the moor, with other estate.* In the eleventh year of bishop Matthew we find a licence for Sir Bertram Bulmer and Dionesia Bulmer, to grant to Sir William Gascoin and Sir Nich. Tempest the manor of Hurworth.† The Maires have now the chief part of those possessions.

QUARRINGTON, which in the Boldon Book has the title of Querringdonshire, comprehending Sherburn, Shadforth, and Cassop. The punder of this district had twenty acres as the fee of office, and rendered six score hens and 1000 eggs. In bishop Pudsey's time four carucates of Querrington demesne, with the sheep, stock, and pasture, were in the lords hands. The greve or headborough man held an oxgang of land for his service, and the smith twelve acres. This shire paid 64s. for cornage, and provided three milch cows. In Hatfield's Survey it is stated that the master of Sherburn hospital held Quarrington Grainge, with the demesnes meadow and pasture, under the yearly rent of xvijl. xvijjs.‡

CASSOP is also named in the above authorities in a very slight manner; in the Boldon Book it being noted, that William de Kent held four oxgangs of land, and served on embassies: And in Hatfield's Survey it appears that the same lands were then held by Thomas Clerk of Elvet, formerly by John Birtley, and prior to him by John Freeman.

TURSDALE was the seat of a branch of the Bulmer family. In the beginning of bishop Matthew's pontificate, livery was made to Bertram Bulmer, esq; son and heir of Anthony Bulmer of Turstable; and several recognizances appear upon record from the Bulmers, who are stiled of this place.

Roger Booth ten. 3'm partem maner. sive vill. ib'm & 1 messuag. 100 acr terr. 100 ac. prat. 100 ac. past. & 200 ac. more de ep. p' servjc. mil. Rob. fil. & her. 13 Oct. 14th Eliz.

Marg. ux. Br. Palmes ten. 3'm p'tem maner. ib'm de epo. in cap. p' serv. mil. Rog. consang. her. 23 & 24 Eliz.

Will. Ratcliffe pard. alien. Hen. Constable mil. & al. p' feod. ib'm p'quisit de Will'o Ratcliffe. Toby ep.

Tho. Hasell & Sam. Hasell p' fin. p'quis. de Wil'o Ratcliffe & ux. 3 mess. 2 cot. 3 toft. 2 gard. 2 pom. 20 ac. ter. 200 acr. prat. 300 ac. past. 300 ac. more, 200 ac. jampror & bruer. & 3'm p'tem maner. ib'm. ——— *Maire's MSS.*

* *Cursitors Rolls.* ——— *Rudd's MSS.*

† *Ibid.* 3d. Aug.

‡ *Vide notes to Shadforth, in the parish of Dalton.*

OF WHITWELL-HOUSE we find nothing more in the ancient records than what is given in the notes, it being parcel of the possessions of Sherburn hospital.*

COXHOE, one of the seats of the late John Burdon, esq; of Hardwick, near Sedgefield, now the property of Anthony Wilkinson, esq., stands on a fine elevated situation, in a good sporting country. This place is not noted in the Boldon Book. In the tenth year of bishop Beaumont we find John Denum died seised of a moiety of the vill with a mine of coal there, which he held of the bishop *in capite*, and also a messuage and twelve acres, which he held of Tho. de Cornford.† The family of Blakiston acquired considerable possessions here before the time of bishop Hatfield, though by that prelate's survey it seems a resident family had assumed the local name.‡ In the time of the subsequent prelates the Blakistons held the manor and vill; and so late as the thirteenth year of king James I. Sir Tho. Blakiston, knight and baronet, settled the same upon his grandson Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir William, with remainder to his six brothers in succession.||

VOL. III.

C

* Whitwell House is extra-parochial, and the estate with the mines, tythes, &c. is held by a lease for three lives, under the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital; and appears to have been the place from which the corn, &c. for the use of the Hospital was supplied. The property for many years belonged to the families of Brass, and Teasdale, and in the year 1813, was purchased by and is now the property of Mr Gregson, of Durham. *Whitwell.*

Whitwell quam Willielmus tenet in escambium pro terra quam Merenius tenebat in Queringdon reddit dimid. marc.———*Boldon Buke.*———*Whitwell.*

Idem magister (hospitalis de Sherburn) tenet maner. de Whitwell et redd. per annum ad iiij term. vjs. viijd.

Idem redd. pro cornag. ejusdem maner. ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Sept. ijs.

Idem magister tenet pasturam de Whitwell & redd. p' annum xxijs. vjd.

Hatfield's Survey.

† Inq. p. m. Rob. Swynburne, held a rent charge out of the lands of John de Dunelm and Cath. his wife, in the vill of Coxhowe.

‡ *Coxhowe.*

Liberi Tenentes. Willielmus de Elmeden tenet iiij acr. terræ cum j mes. quond'm mag'ri Ricardi de Coxhowe per cart. & servic. forin. & soleb. reddere per ann. xxxijs. viijd. modo redd. xxiijs.

Terræ scaccarij. Tenentes ibid. tenent quand'm pasturam in Coxhowe vjs. viijd. Will's de Rishby ten. xxiij acr. terræ in mora de Querringdon viijs. vjd.

Rot. Bury, Sch. 18, A^o xij^o in dorso.

Hatfield's Survey.

Joh. fil. Will'i de Brunnighill & Isabella ux. ejus quer. & Will's de Auford deforc. pro Rog'o de Blakeston. De uno messuag. septem toftis tribus carucat. terræ septem acris prati duob. solid & sex denar. redditus cum p'tin. in Coxhowe. 8 Dec. 1544.

|| Inq. p. m. Will. Blaykeston mil. died seised of the manor and vill of Coxhowe, except four messuages, x cottages, twenty-four oxgangs and five acres of land and four acres of meadow, which he gave to William his son and Cath. his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. A^o 13 Langley.

Inq. p. m. Will. de Blaykeston mil. situs man'ij qui nich. val. p' an. quia vastat. &c. ac etiam un. molend. ventriticum nich. val. quia vastat &c. A^o 26 Langley.

TRIMDON, the place where Canute, with his suit, prepared, and set out from, on their pilgrimage to the shrine of St Cuthbert at Durham,* from which incident it is vulgarly apprehended the place took its name, as here the Danes were trimmed and shorn for the religious ceremony. There is a chapel at Trimdon, formerly appendant to Kelloe. Bishop

Inq. p. m. Nich. Blakiston, died seised of the vill of Coxhowe, in which are 4 mess. & cot. 24 oxgangs, five acres and a half of land, and four acres of meadow, which vill. with the manor and demesne lands, he held of the bishop by mill serv. A° 1 Booth.

Inq. p. m. Will. Blaikeston: A° 11th Booth.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Blakeston, in describing a toft "infra murum lapideum circa turrim ib'm." No remains of the tower now. A° 8 Dudley.

Licence for Tho. Blakiston, of Blakiston, knight and baronet, to alien to Tho. Tempest, esq; son and heir of Sir Nich. Tempest, of Stella, and Henry Tempest, brother of the said Thomas, the manor, lordship, or town of Coxhowe. 14th of July, A° 9 James ep.

Pardon to Sir Tho. Blakiston for alienation, &c. Vide Dalden, where the limitations of this settlement are set out. Dated the 2d of August, 1615.—*Rudd's MSS.*

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of Population from 1660 to 1679	128	19	76
from 1760 to 1779	94	40	23

Increase	—	21	—
Decrease	34	—	53

Number of burials in the last year 1.—Computed number of inhabitants 30.

N. B. Most of the burials are at Kellowe.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Kelloe contains 679 inhabitants.

* Vide Annals of Bishops.

Trimdon chapel.—Dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen—Prior of Guisburn prop. —Woodifield Beckwith, esq; pat.—It is in the deanry of Easington, and not in charge, paying no first fruits or tenths, but bishops procurations.—The patronage, it is said, was refused by Queen's College, Cambridge, though left to them.

Cert. val. 21l. 5s. Queen's bounty 400l.—Bishop's proc. 2s.—Lectureship 30l.—Real val. 70l.

The lectureship given by one Smith.—The lands were recovered by trial about 1750.—The sum of 21l. 5s. is annually paid by Mr Beckwith the patron, without any deductions.

CURATES.

John Synhouse, 1501

James Buckle, 1575

Geo. Swalwell, 1576, p. res. Buckle

Swalwell was executed at Durham,

July 26, 1594

Ra. Anterbusse, 1578

Geo. Morden, 1579

John Martine, 1587

—Fisher, 1644

Stephen Woodifield, 1673

Robert Adamson, 1695

William Woodifield

Bryan Lancaster, 1752, p. m. Woodifield

William Dunn, 1759, p. m. Lancaster

Benj. Barwise, 1763, p. m. Dunn

Edward Davison, 1784, p. m. Barwise.

Randal's MSS.

Tremdun.

Prior & canonici de Gisburn tenent. Tremdun in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam quiete ab omni redditu & servitio imperpetuum.—*Boldon Buke.*

Under a commission of charitable uses, dated in 1671, it was found by the inquest that Geo. Weardail, Will. Forster, Tho. Hardy, and Anth. Arrowsmith, are seised or possessed of several parcels of land, situate at Trimdon, chargeable with the payment of 40s. with interest yearly, to the poor of Trimdon.—*Randal's MSS.*

William de Sancta Barbara, with the consent of his chapter, gave this church to Guisburn priory about the year 1146, and bishop Richard Poore, with like consent, gave the manor to that priory in fee and perpetual alms, which was confirmed by the king. In 1311 bishop Kellawe confirmed both the gifts. After the dissolution, the manor and patronage of the chapel were sold out, and became the estate of the Ropers, who had their family mansion house there; and Robert Roper, esq; who died in 1687, sold the manor, with its appendages, to John Woodifield, of Fishburn, esq; ancestor of the late Woodifield Beckwith, of Doncaster, and William Beckwith, esq., the present owner. The earl of Pomfret has a considerable fee-farm rent issuing out of this manor.

—***—

The Parish of HART.

The next adjoining parish towards the east is Hart, within which lie the town and port of Hartlepool. Their history is so connected, that we must necessarily take them together. We are left uninformed when Hartlepool first grew into consequence, and to whom it anciently belonged, except only what is found in the Chronicle of Lindisfarne, and quoted in Lambard's Dictionary, p. 145. "Heortnesse, a town in the north partes, which "Ecgrede, bishop of the holy Isle, builded and gave to the see "for ever, together with another called Wycliffe, and somewhat "before Eardulf fled the Isle." We are told by Bede,* and other

C 2

* Vide Bedæ Hist. Eccl. lib. 3. c. 21. lib. 4. c. 23. Capgrave in vita S. Hildæ Lel. Col. iii. 39.

Et inde promontoriolo solum uno prominet vix septem supra Tesis ostium milliaribus, cui Hartlepoole emporium celebre, & statio fida, situ precommodo infidet. Heortu Beda vocare videtur (quod Huntingdonensis *Cervi insulam* interpretatur) ubi Heju mulierem religiosam monasterium olim fundasse memorat. Si Heortu non sit potius territorioli illius nomen, quod Dunelmensis liber innuit, & Heortnesse alibi appellat, quod in mare longius procurrit.—*Camden Lat. Edit.* 1594.

Tertio Herutey. qui locus latine sonat cervi insula, commigravit, cœnobiumque virginum ibi condidit, pauloque post Hildæ sacræ virgini cessit. quæ post victoriam Oswi regis accepit Eanfledam virginem ejus filiam, voto promissam cum annuo agrorum censu.—*Lel. Col. Flor. Hist.*

Leland has this marginal note. Est humilis ecclesia inter ostia Tini et Wedræ D. Hildæ dicata, atq. longius distat a Vedra quam a Tina. Sita est autem in quadam prominentia, quam vulgus *Sowter* vocat. Forsan hic olim fuit Begæ monasterium.

Sowter or Suter point is north of Whitburn. There are no traces of such a chapel as Leland notes; the ground adjoining is called the Lizard; and we could obtain no information to reconcile the writer's observation.

Flores Historiarum. Lel. Col. vol. iii. p. 385. Ecclesiæ de Hortenes & d. Tinemuth spoliatae sunt a Danis.

church authorities, that the holy woman Bega, under the auspices of the pious bishop Aidan, after settling a short time at Weremouth, chose to establish a religious foundation here for her own sex, about the year 640; but whether the situation she fixed upon was near the sea shore, or further up the country, is left to conjecture. The two names of this place found in ancient writers are Heortu, or Heorthu, and Herutey, which commentators agree signify Hartland, or the Isle of Harts; and perhaps the present peninsula was in former times completely insulated by the tide at high water, through artificial means, and being covered with a forest, was the peculiar haunt of deer. Under the title Hartlepool, Tanner's words are, "At or near this place was the ancient monastery called Heorthu, founded upon the first conversion of the Northumbrians to Christianity, about A. D. 640, by a religious woman named Hieu, or as some copies have it, St Bega, whereof St Hilda was some time abbess." The scite of the house is not pointed out by any ancient name remaining to us: The pious foundress chose the sea shore in Copeland, and the like at Weremouth, whence a conjecture may reasonably be grounded, that she followed the same affection here. St Hilda was her successor, and here Eandfleda, the devoted daughter of Oswi, was received in consequence of her father's holy vow. We are also ignorant of the length of time this house flourished, or when it fell into decay; the great stroke which perhaps banished the religious society of woman, was the descent of the Danes in the year 800, when Tinmouth and Hartness smoked in ashes. There intervened between the foundation and that catastrophe so long a period of time, that it is rather to be wondered we hear no more of the religious society.

The first material account of this part of the county, subsequent to what is before noted, is, that before the Conquest, Fulk de Panell having vast territories in England, among other rich manors possessed Hart and Hartness; that Agnes his daughter intermarried with Robert de Brus, one of the attendants of William the Norman, whereupon her father's extensive property passed to that family. This Robert founded the priory of Gisburn, and gave thereto the churches of Hart and Stranton, with their dependent chapels: He was lord of Skelton, Yarum, Danby, and other places in the county of York, and Annandale in Scotland: Robert had two sons, Adam and Robert, and a daughter named Agatha, the wife of Ralph, son of Ribald; and died the fifth of the Ides of May, in the sixth year of king Stephen. Robert, the second son, having Annandale in Scotland, and Hart with the territory of Hartness in England, in the eighth

yeat of Richard I.* answered one hundred shillings upon collection of the third scutage of Normandy, and gave to the monastery of Gisbrough six oxgangs of land in Stranton, and one in Hart.†

* An. 1197.

† *Wappentag de Sedberg.*

Hertipole. D'nus Rogerus de Fulthorp miles tenet j ten. vocat. le Herynghows redd per ann. ad term. Martini xijd.

Will's Dawesson tenet commun. furnum cum tolnet infra burgam redd. ad fest. pasche & Martini vijs.

Johannes Hapsam & Robertus fil. ejus tenent molend. vent. quæ quid'm molend. & furn. solebunt reddere lxxvijs. viijd. *Hatfield's Survey.*

Joh'es Rex, 8 Feb. 2 regni concessit & confirmavit ho'ibus suis de Harterpoole q'd sint lib'i burgenses & q'd he'ant easdem lib'tates & leges in villa quas burgenses de Novo Castro h'ent in villa sua.

Concessio Rich. Pauperis ep' q'd sint lib'eri burgenses & q'd he'ant mercat & feriam reg. d. & cha. 34 conf. p. prior & conv. cartæ d'e'i epi Petro de Brus sup' certis libertat. & lib's cons. burgi pred. 1 cart. 134.

Carta de reddic'one lib'tat. ep'i Dun. salva cognic'one pli'ti int. Rad'um filium Will'i et Galf. de Hartlepoole. Burg. Rot. cl. 9.

Dicitur in pli'tus quo warranto q'd Rob'tus de Brus h'uit apud Hartilpool, in lib'tate epi Dun. mercat & feriam & emendas assise panis & cervisie fract. & o'ies lib'tates quæ ad feriam & mercat. p'tinent. Et portum maris quodq. ille capit ibi Killagium scilt. de qualibet navi cum batello applicante ibi 8d.— & de qualibet navi sine batello 4d.—Et q'd capit ib'm prisas piscium, &c.

Rob'tus de Clifford, 1 Ed. 3. fuit custos ejusdem r's manerior. de Hert & Herlesse, Gainford. &c quæ fuerunt Guic'onis de Bello campo quondam comitis Warwici & Rogeri Clifford defunct. qui de d'no Ed. 2. tenuit in capite & forisfacta fuer. Joh's de Baliol & Rob'ti de Brus infra lib'tat. ep'i Dun. Et s'eita fuerunt in manus r's qui postea emanavit bre. stu' de amoveat m'itus r's direct p'fat Rob'to de Clifford ad ea lib'and Lodovico epi Dun.

Joh'es de Newby burgensis de Hertinpole capital. pinc'erna epi ad capiend. ad d'ci epi opus in porta villæ de Hartinp. prisas vini, in portum pred. adduct. &c. ab antiquo deb's. Ac etiam Joh'l concessit officium gauget. dolior. vini in portu. pred. Ac offic. ulnag. de pannor. de partibus transmarinis in portum pred. seu alibi in lib'tat regiam epi Dun. adduct. &c. per Ric'um Bury, ep'm Rot. cl. 19.

L'ras patent. ep'i (Skirlaw) ad capiend & recipiend. s'ep'ales custumas, &c. Rot. cl.

Carta ep'o (Langley) p' muragio concess. p'eum burgens. &c. p' uno anno Rot. cl. B. & scil. d'co Rot. de Wreco Maris apud Hartlep. tem. dci epi vid. exempl. Tobie, epi. 1 No. 33.

L'ra d'ni Laur. epi ad mun. & elemosinas colligend. p' erigendo peram i'bm Rot. cl. A. N° 21.

Andreas Bruntoff major de Hartlepoole, Will's de Birtby, and Will's de Slingsby ball. vill de Hertlepoole, Joh'es Whitteut, Joh'es de Whithy, Joh'es Goldsmith, jun. & Joh'es Sanderson burg. ville pred. ven. m. cano. Dun. 11 die Julij A° 6'0 pont. Walt. epi. et recog. se & quemlibet eorum in solid. debere d'no Waltero ep'o Dun. mille marcas sub condic'one quod s. major ballivi nec communibus nec aliquis eor faciant nec fieri p'curent nec p'curet Rad'o de Lumley, chiv. hominibus serventibus nec tenentibus suis dampnum nec malum aliq'd de corporibus suis nec eor. alicui de corp. suo p' terram nec per aquam nec si ipsi nec eor aliquis faciunt nec faciet aliqua conventicula nec alias congregationes illicitas quæ in p'turbationem seu com'otionem populi regni Angl. & regie libertate Dun. aliquater cidere poterunt tunc ista recog. &c.—A reciprocal recognizance from lord Lumley.

Joh'es Gower de Hertlepoole arm. Rot. cl. Sherwood.

Orta fuit controversia int. Ric. Fox, ep'm Dun. & comitem Cumberland, p' Jura de Hertlepoole rac'one cujus translatus fuit e'pus ad Winton.

The important situation of Hartlepool was obvious to the Normans: it was a place capable of receiving ships and troops from the continent on every emergency, when the northern borders

Vide stat. 5 Eliz p'viso p'beneficio mercator. de Hertlepoole & aliis locis borialibus.

Sup. allegationem q'd Hartlepool est infra libtat ep' Dun. ubi bre. d'ni r's non currit alicui ministro, &c. Mittimus de record. triand. in com. Dun. 5 Eliz. Rot. cl. M. (Pilkington) No. 13.

V. l'ras incorporaonis de Hartlepoole p' regiam Eliz. 35 regni. Quibus incor. poravit burgum de Hartlepool in majorem & 12 burgenses. Quod h'ent qualibet septimanor..p' an. un. mercat. die Martis. Ac unam feriam in vigillia Sc'i Laur. i. e. 9 Aug. p' 15 dies duratur.

Joh'es Savil serviens de Legem, & Robertus Cooper interior templ. London ar. fuerunt arbitratore inter Tobiam epm. et Joh'em Lumley mil. d'nm. Lumley et d'nos et proprietarios manerior, do'nior de Hart & Hartlepoole ubi questis fuit, si d'ca maneria fuerunt infra lib'tates regales ep'or Dun. inter rivos de Tyne & Tease, seu pars de seu infra com. Northumb. vel. alicujus alterius com. sicut proprietarij d'cor. manerior asserebunt.—Et vide arbitrium super inde ac ep'i consensum ad inde p' ind'ram 11 Nov. 40 Eliz. Rot. cl. d'ci epi A. N° 15.

Ric'us d'n's Lumley dimisit majori & burgen. de H. pred. medietat. tolnet. ancorag. & perag. fine & amerciamentor. &c. Hen'd p' 21 annis sub. ann. red. 12l. 7s. 6d. (Howson bp)

Ric'us Cosyn decan. London. nat. in Hartlepool.

No'ia major & ballivor. de'æ villæ collecta ex antiquis cartis multæ quor. fuerent penes Will'm Chaytor, de Croft, baronet, & ex cartuar. dec. & cap. Dun. Kellow. An. 1315 Andreas Bromtoft major & Ric'us Masun ball. cart. 4d. & ch. 134.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|--|------------------|
| | 1317 | Idem Bromtoft mag. & Will. de Farnelly bal. | |
| | 1323 | Will. filius Gilberti major & Tho. Lamberd ball. cart 4. 133. | |
| | 1324 | Will. filius Benedicti ball. | |
| | 1335 | Nich. de Bruntoft major. | |
| | | Nich. Lamberd, maj. & Benedictus filius Will'i bal. ib'm 134. | |
| Bury. | 1337 | Joh'es de Nesbet maj. & Joh'es Ward bal. | |
| | 1342 | Elias de Brancepeth maj. & Joh'es de Nesham bal. | |
| | 1343 | Joh's Nesbit major. | |
| Hatfield. | 1345 | Elias de Brancepeth maj. & Joh's de Nesbit bal. ib'm 136. | |
| | 1347 | Joh'es Ward major & Joh'es Nesbit bal. ib'm 156. | |
| | | Andreas filius Rogeri major 1340, & Will. fil Benedicti bal. &c. | |
| | 1351 | Helyas de Brancepath maj. 1351, 4 cart. 235. | |
| | | V. maj. & comitas villæ de Hartlep. 9 Pont. Tho. ep. Rot. cl. A. Sch. 9. | |
| | 1357 | Will. de Bruntoft maj. & Will de Gretham bal. | |
| | 1364 | Adam Bowson, maj. | |
| | 1362 | Joh'es de Seton maj. | |
| | | Benedictus fil. Wil'i maj. Tho. de Eglescliff, ball. 1 cart. 136. | |
| | 1386 | Joh'es de Whitby maj. 1 cart. 135. | |
| Skirlaw. | 1393 | Andreas Bruntoft maj. & Joh'es Sanderson bal. | |
| | | Samuel Morland bal. temp. Rich. 2. | |
| | 1407 | Rogerus Hood major & Joh'es Pellow & Will. Slingby bal. | |
| Langley. | | Robertus Bruntoft maj. 5 pont. Langley, Rot. cl. A. N° 28. | |
| | | Joh'es Goldsmith maj. | |
| | 1435 | Rob. Howden maj. | |
| | 1476 | Ric'us Vavesour maj. | |
| | | Rob. Pert. 11 king Hen. 8. | |
| | | Joh. Whitrowt 8th of Skirlaw. | Mickleton's MSS. |
| | 1685 | — Gibbon, | |
| | 1687 | Jos. Smith, | |
| | 1563 | Johp Brown, | Randal's MSS. |

were troubled, and thence the family of Brus were induced to make it a place of strength. We are not informed, save by the Chronicle of Lindisfarn, antecedent to the possession of the Brus's, whether a town was begun to be built here: William de Brus,* who was the grandson of Robert and Agnes, obtained a grant from the crown of a weekly market to be held on Wednesday; and king John, by his charter dated the 8th of February, in the second year of his reign, granted and confirmed to his subjects of Hartlepool, that they should be free burgesses,† and

* William gave to the canons of Gisburne certain lands lying southward of the chapel of St Hilda, towards the sea — *Dugd. Bar.* vol. i. p. 447, 8, 9, &c.

Richard Gikel gave all his land here, with a toft.

Robert, son of Robert de Brus, lord of Annan, gave an annual rent charge of 2l. 17s. 10d. out of lands and houses here.

William de Brus, for the support of a light at the great altar at Gisburn, gave his chapel of St Helen that is in the warren here.

Hugh, son of Robert, son of Bitte de Herterpol, for supporting a light in the dormitory, gave an annual rent of 3s. issuing out of houses here.

Robert, son of Robert Palmer de Hartypool, by the consent of Emma his wife, gave all his land and houses on the west side of St Helen's church, to Fountain's abbey. — *Burton's Eb.* p. 172.

Martyn Fuller de Hertypool gave his land here on the north side: Confirmed by Robert de Brus, lord of Annan, to Fountain's, &c.

Upon the dispute between the canons of Gisburn and the monks of Tynemouth, it was agreed, that the demesnes here amounted to four hundred five score and one acre and a half, and five score and eight acres that Roger de Camera held of the demesnes here.

After a strong contest about certayne tythes of this place, in the parishes of Hart and Strainton, between the prior and canons of Gisburne, and the prior and monks of Tynemue, it was at last by arbitration amicably ended in the year 1212, when it was agreed that the monks of Tynemue shall have all tythes, as well great as small, in the parishes of Hert and Strainton, together with the tythe corn of the whole town of Ellewick, which is in the parish of Hert, as well of demesnes as of the farmers land, (*tam de dominicis quam de rusticanis*) and all the small tythes of the demesnes of Ellewick, whosoever shall inhabit the same. They likewise shall have all the tythes whatsoever of the town of Oveton, in the parish of Strainton, both of the demesnes and farmers lands. And the canons of Gisburn shall have all kinds of tythes in the other towns, within the said parishes of Hert and Strainton, with all the tythes of the rustics of Ellewyck, except the tythe corn aforesaid; but of such lands as shall hereafter be broke up, either at Oveton or Ellewick, the monks of Tynemue shall receive the tythes entirely; and the canons of Gisburn shall also receive the tythes of new broken lands in the other towns in the said parishes. And if any of the freeholders or farmers of Ellewick or Oveton shall till the land of the other towns, in the said parishes of Hert and Strainton, the canons shall receive the tythes thereof. Likewise if any persons shall plough the lands of Ellewick and Oveton, the tythes thereof shall belong to the monks.

Randal's MSS.

† Johannes d. g. &c. Sciatis nos cencessisse & hac præsenti carta nostra confirmasse hominibus de Hertlepole, q'd sint liberi burgenses, et quod habeant eandem libertates et leges in villa sua de Hertlepole quos burgenses nostri de Novo Castello super Tynum habent in villa sua de Novo Castello. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus quod prædicti burgenses habeant et teneant prædictas libertates et leges bene et in pace libere et quiete & integre sicut prædictum est. His testibus Willielmo de Stutevill, Hugone Bard. Petro de Patell, Willielmo Briwer, Hugone de Neville, Roberto de Ros, Eustachio de Vescy, Petro de Buris, &c. — Data per manum S**** Wallensis archidiaconi apud Dunelm. octavo die Februarij reg. nostri anno secundo.

hold the same privileges and liberties as the burgesses of Newcastle: In the seventeenth year of his reign, 1216, he confirmed to Robert, the son of William Brus, the market granted to his father, and added the privilege of holding an annual fair for three days, on the feast of St Lawrence and two days following. Thus we observe this place progressively advancing in importance. The land forms an isthmus, which at high water makes the figure of a crescent, bending towards the south and south west, so that within (its extended point) ships could lie moored in safety from the storms at north east, and the heavy seas which break upon that coast by the impetuous tides, and influx or current setting up the mouth of the river Tees: Such obvious circumstances, we doubt not, influenced the design of making Hartlepool at once a place of great strength and safety, and the seat of trade; for Robert Brus, son of the last mentioned Robert and grandson of William, "builded the heaven and wall about the towne of Hartlepool, with ten towers on eche syde of the haven, and a chayne to be drawne between them near the haven, which haven would hold a c sayle."* Here we find a perfect description of the original state of those fortifications which yet appear in ruins. This mode of fortification was ancient, and perhaps prevailed generally for some centuries. Galfrid Munumetensis tells us, "*Lud renovavit muros urbis trinobantum et terribus eam cinxit.*" Newcastle upon tyne is fortified in the same mode; a work attributed to the time of Edward I. and contemporary with this.

The ambitious prelate Hugh Pudsey, anxious after civil jurisdiction and honours, had purchased the earldom and wapontake of Sadberge of Richard I. in the year 1189, and received confirmation from king John, from which period Hartlepool was held of the prelates of Durham, as chief lords of the See. The bishops had exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction there from the earliest time, and we find their confirmations of the grants of the Brus's to Gisburn in the records;† but no instance of civil au-

The liberty here granted to the burgesses was a freedom to buy and sell without disturbance, from paying toll, pontage, passage money, lastage, stallage, &c. in the markets and fairs in these burghs, and in coming to and going from them, and for these things the burghs were called free burghs, and the burgesses free burgesses, and for nothing else, as is evident from the charters themselves. *Brady's Treatise on Burghs*, 8vo edit. 1777, p. 33, appendix 24.

For the privileges of Newcastle, to which this charter refers, vide *inspeximus* Ed. 2. city of Durham.

* Bib. Cotton. Julius 2 ii. Mr Ritson's Extracts.

† *Ecclesia de Herte cum capella de Hertilpolle, ecclesia de Stranton cum capella de Seton, capella villæ de Tremdon & de Casteledun. Carta Richardi epi Dun. Donationes & appropriationes diversar. eccl'iar. recitans & confirmans.* Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 152. A. D. 1311.

thority appears before the date of those grants. Pudsey landed his body of Flemings here, which he sent home again, on the Scotch king being made prisoner, except forty knights, to whose care he committed his castle of Northallerton. Bishop Poor, in conformity with the charter of king John, granted, that the burgesses of Hartlepool should be free burgesses, and have market and fair, and granted his charter to Peter de Brus, touching certain liberties and free customs within the borough. In the pleas of *quo warranto** it appears, that Robert Brus had at Hartlepool, in the liberty of the bishop of Durham, fair and market, assize of bread, and other things, and all liberties belonging to fair and market. A sea port, where he received killage or keel dues, for every ship plying there with a boat 8d. for every vessel without a boat 4d. and held the prize of fish, &c. But to return to the family of Brus: Robert, the son of William, married Isabel, the second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, and by her had issue Robert, who, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry III. was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the thirty-sixth of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance. This Robert married Isabel, one of the daughters of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; and in the nineteenth year of Edward I. was a competitor for the crown of Scotland. In the twenty-second of Edward I. he then being stiled Robert de Brus, de Annandale, departed this life upon Good Friday, leaving Robert his son and heir, by his wife Isabel, who dying the thirty-second of Edward I. was succeeded by his brother, named also Robert, then earl of Carrick, and twenty-three years of age, begotten on Christian the daughter of the earl of Carrick, a second wife. This Robert, in the year 1305, revived the claim formerly made by his father, to the kingdom of Scotland. These claims occasioned a forfeiture of possessions in this county; but either the full operation of the grants of Sadberge was not then attended to, or the king being determined to infringe the *jura regalia* of the bishop on that occasion, gave those forfeited estates to Robert de Clifford, and the bishop of Durham acquiesced therein, or sat for some time under the injury, without a struggle. In Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i.

VOL. III.

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Claus anno 26 Edw. I. Ryley's Plac. Parl. App. 475.

Ballivis regis de Hertropol. Rex, &c. Sal. quia certis de causis nolumus quod aliquis abbas vel monachus Cyccesterensis ordinis cujuscumque status seu condicionis existat extra regnum nostrum Anglie, &c. vobis mandamus, &c. quod per totam ballivam vestram inhiberi faciatis, &c. aliquem abbatem, &c. dicti ordinis extra regnum, &c. ducat vel duci faciat, &c. &c.

* Rot. Parl. 21st Edw. I. 1295.—Rym. Fœd. vol. viii. p. 572.

p. 338, we find the Cliffords thus mentioned. In the thirty-fourth of Edward I. Robert de Clifford, in consideration of his many great services, obtained a grant from the king of the borough of Hertilpoole, and of all the lands of Robert de Brus, earl of Carrick, (then called an enemy and rebel) lying in the bishopric of Durham, and belonging to the manor of Herte, formerly given to this Robert for like services. In the first year of Edward II. he joined with that great prelate Anthony, then bishop of Durham, to support the honour and dignity of the king with their lives and fortunes. In the seventh of Edward II. he was slain in the battle of Bannock Moor.* In the eighteenth of Edward III. upon the Thursday next after the Ascension, Robert de Clifford departed this life, being then seised of the manors of Hert and Hertnesse, in the bishopric of Durham. In the thirteenth of Richard II. upon the 13th of July, Roger de Clifford departed this life, being then seised of the manors of Hert and Hertilpole, with the towns of Elwick, Stranton, and Brerton. So that it seems after the forfeitures were restored to the See, in the time of bishop Beaumont, the Cliffords held the manor of Hart under the prelates of Durham.† In the year 1335, the Scots, under the conduct of Malcolm, ravaged all the country on the banks of Tees, cruelly plundering and destroying the villages. The frightened inhabitants of Hartlepool got on board their ships, with such effect as they could remove, and put out to sea for safety: From the appearance of the fortifications one would presume the town had been delivered up by treachery, as otherwise the enemy must have been delayed by a siege long enough to give the forces of Yorkshire time to collect and oppose them. The country was spared by means of a large sum of money raised by contri-

* Vide vol. i. p. 337.—De terris nuper Rogeri de Clifford datis comiti Richmundiæ. Rym. Fædera, tom iii. p. 940.

† A. D. 1322, 15th Edw. II. Rex vicesimo tertio die Martii, pro bono & laudabili servitio quod Joh'es de Britannia comes Richmundiæ regi hactenus impendit & impendit in futurum dedit & concessit, &c. Manerium de Hert & villam de Hertelpol cum pertinen. in episcopatu Dunelm. que fuerunt Rogeri de Clifford inimici & rebellis regis, &c.

† Inq. cap. apud Sadb'g cor. Will. de Mordon esc. A° xi. Bury. Petrus de Bruys, late lord of the manor of Hert, held in capite the said manor of the predecessors of the bishop of Durham, in right of their church of Durham, by the service of two knight's fees, and service at the wapontake of Sadb'g, from three weeks to three week; and Rob. de Clifford held the said manor in cap. of the lord bishop in right of his said church under the like services. val. cl. Rob. his son and heir æt. 15.

Inq. p. m. Will. Heron chiv. lord of Say, died seised in fee tail of lands in North Hart, in the wapontake of Sadb'g, held of the lord Clifford in cap. as of his manor of Hart. A° 17 Skirlaw.—Inq. p. m. Mich. Heron died seised in fee tail to him and the heirs male of his body, of lands in North Hart; remainder to the right heirs of John Heron mil. father of John Heron mil. father of said Nich. held of the lord Clifford, as of his manor of Hart. A° 3 Langley, cum multis aliis.

butions.* After the Cliffords, the family of Lumley succeeded to the manor of Hart, and held it for several generations, till within these few years it was sold to Sir George Pocock.† The Lumleys appear to have been contentious with the See and its officers, so that in the eighth year of bishop Skirlaw, the mayor and others of Hartlepool, with Ralph de Lomley, came into the Court of Chancery to enter into reciprocal recognizances to keep the peace: And in later days they seemed anxious to extend the operation of the disabling statute of Henry VIII. against the bishop: for in bishop Matthew's time, lord John Lumley set up a pretence that Hartlepool was not within the liberty royal, but was entitled to a special franchise, as being a county or liberty distinct from the palatinate. A pretence even so vague and futile in itself occasioned much litigation and trouble, till at length it was settled by arbitrators in favour of the See.‡

From the time of bishop Pudsey, this place became the grand *Emporium* of the See, from whence the prelates sent forth their fleets, and where they imported their merchandise, and landed their auxiliary forces. Bishop Bury exercised all regal jurisdiction here: By his officers he seized the manor of Hart and vill of

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* Vide vol. i. p. 517.

† 1770, The manor and rectory impropriate of Hart, &c. let at 2053l. 7s. p' ann. subject to a fee farm rent of 23l. 12s. It contains 3416 acres 1 rood and 34 perches, free from all tithes except one-third part of the tithes of wool and lamb due to the vicar. The estate is bounded by the sea for three miles.

Rymer's Fœd vol. xviii. In the grant for life to queen Henrietta Maria, consort to king Charles I. dated the 14th of March, 1626, "Totum illum annualem redditum sive feodum firmum nostrum viginti duarum librarum de rectoria & ecclesia de Hart & Hartlepoole in ep'us Dunelmensi nobis hæredibus & successoribus nostris exeuntium & solubilium."

In bishop Nevill's time the family of Fulthorps had 20 burgages.—*Cursitors Rolls*.—*Rudd's MSS.*

‡ An indenture between the bishop and lord John Lumley, reciting disputes between the bishops of Durham and the lords owners of the manors and lordships of Hart and Hartlepool, with their members. The matter was referred to John Savill, serjeant at law, and Robert Cooper, of the Inner Temple, who, under their hands did award and determine, that they did take the said manors, with their members, to be within the precinct of the liberties royal of the bishop of Durham, between the said rivers of Tyne and Teese; and that the said lord Lumley should contribute to all assessments and common charges of the liberty royal, after the rate of 100 marks inheritance by year: And that all process and precepts whereby perpetual arrests should be made, or executions of judgments should be done within the manors aforesaid, should be first directed to the bailiff of the said manor for the time being; and in default of due execution of any such process, that the sheriff, or other officer of the said liberty, enter and execute such proces, &c. The parties did agree to the award: To one part whereof the bishop set the great seal of his county palatine, and the deed was inrolled in his chancery; and to the other part lord Lumley set his seal of arms, and the same was inrolled in the rolls of his manor of Hart. A° xi. bishop Hutton.

Rudd's MSS.

Hartlepool into his hands.* He issued his mandate to impress, arm men, and array ships at Hartlepool, to attend the king's high-admiral in war.† He also appointed an officer of customs at the port to take the butlerage of wines and ulnage of cloths imported;‡ and bishop Skirlaw also granted letters patent for the receipt of certain customs there. Bishop Fordham granted his charter to the burgesses to receive tolls within the borough for the maintenance of the walls and haven, and for other public uses; and bishop Langley and other succeeding prelates renewed or enlarged the same.¶ They also took all wrecks of the sea

* See this record in the annals of bishop Bury, vol. i.

Rot. A. Hatfield, Sch. 18. Carta convention. inter Rich. Poor, episc. & priorem & conv. Dun. d' custom' & proficuis navium in aqua d' Teese spectante episc. necnon d' omnibus platis coronæ & curiarum jurisdiction. wreccis Maris, Amerciamensis, &c. confirmed by bishop Hatfield.—*Spearman's Inq.* p. 7.

† *Spearman's Inq.* p. 13.—See this record in the annals of bishop Bury, vol. i.

‡ *Spearman's Inq.* p. 16.

¶ *Spearman's Inq.* p. 16.

Rot. Fordham, Sch. 4, N° 5. Commissio pro burgensibus ville de Hartilpol ad consuetudines levand.

Joh. d. gra. ep. Dun. burgensibus & p'bis hoi'b's v. de Hertilpole s. sciatis q'd de gra. n'ra sp'iali concessimus & lic. dedimus vob. in auxilium v. p'des claudende et pavimentum in ead. rep'and. & faciend. nec non ad majorem securitatem & tuitionem ho'i'um & rerum eju'd. v. & p'tium adjacentium q'd a die &c. ad finem quinq; annor. &c. capiatis in ead. v. tam de rebus venal. in d'c'a v. ad datam prefatam existen. q'm de reb's ven. ad d'ca v. venien. consuetudines subscriptas viz. de quolt. sum'agio bladi ac brasij venal. cujuscunq; gen'is sit, unum q'adrantem. de quolt. dolio vini ven. duos d. de quolt. equo & equa bove & vacca ven. jd. de quolt. corio equi & equæ bovis & vacce fristo salito aut tannato ven. j q'dr. de qualt' lasta corior bov. & vaccar. venalium duodecim d. de quolt. bacone ven. j q'adrant. de x ovibus & capris ven. jd. de quinq; porcis ven. jd. de qualt' centena pellium caprar. 4d. de qualt' centena pellium lepor. &c. (ut sa.) & squirrellor. ven. jd. de qualt' cent. grisi operis ven. jd. de quolt. quartio salis ven. 1 ob. de quolt. supanni ven. jd. de quolt. panno integro valor. 40s. ven. j. ob. de quolt. trussello panni ven. dubt. p' carectam ijd. de qualt' centena pannor. de worsted ven. ijd. de quolt. panno qui vocat' cov'lyt j q'dr. de qualt' centena linne tele & canevas ijd. de quolt. sumagio salmonis ven. ijd. de quolt. milliar. alec. ven. jd. de quolt. sumagio cin'um ven. jd. de quolt. sum'agio de wadd. ven. ijd. de duob. milliarib's allij aut cepar. ven. j ob. de qualt' duodena de corde-wayn & rasam ven. jd. de quolt' pari molar. aut. rotar. ven. j ob. de quolt' sumagio plumbi et ferri aut stanni ven. jd. de qualt' carracta maeremij ven. jd. de qualt' carr. bosci aut brueræ ven. j q'dr. de qualt. carracta pan—ven. j ob. de quolt' sum'agio de lattes et bord. j quad. de qualt' petra uncti sepi batiri & casci ven. j q'dr. de qualt' centena cere ven. ijd. de qualt' cent. pip'is ven. ijd. de qualt' centena amigdol. ven. jd. de qualt' centena cumini j ob. de qualt' centena todde & madre ven. j. q'dr. de quolt' milliar. cardonum ven. j q'dr. de quolt' sum'agio de batry ven. ijd. de qualt' carr. de batery specier & merc—ven. iiijd. de qualt' carr. sindonum ven. ijd. de quolt' sumagio fructuum ven. j ob. de quolt' sumagio cujuscunque m'cimonij ven. venien. ad eand. villam & exceden. valorem decem sol. jd. de quolt' trussello cujuscunq; m'cimonij ven. venien. ad eand. v. & non exceden. valor. decem. sol. j ob. de qualt' merchandisa ven. hic non no'i'ata valor. quinq; solidor. & amplius exceden. vil. ven. ad eand. vil. j q'dr. Et ideo vob. &c. Reb's & bonis nativor. n'ror. & ten. n'ror in bondagio nec non reb's & bonis nativor. pr. Dun. ac lanis & pellibus lanitia ad istas consuetudines prestandas semp' exceptis, &c. Dat. 31 Dec. 1383.

Randal's MSS.

and royal fish, in the parts lying within the earldom of Sadberge, as they did in other parts without.*

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the privilege of sending representatives to parliament was discussed, Hartlepool, was described as being the only port town within the county (A. D. 1614) and ought to have burgesses in parliament. The great comparison then lay between Banardcastle and this place, but Hartlepool had the greatest support as being a haven and port town: Indeed it was alledged it was a poor town, and did not contain an inhabitant qualified to serve, but then on the other hand, it was its antiquity, its walls and strength, and particularly having its privileges from the king,† were circumstances urged in its favour.

* Spearman's Inq. p. 21, 22, 24.

Bishop Dudley awarded his commission, dated the 14th of May, 1481, directed to John Kelyng, clerk, and others, *ad inquirend. de navifrac't apud Newburne Rave juxta Hartilpoole infra regiam libertatem & jurisdictionem n' ras Dunelm.* and to make restitution of so much of the cargo as was saved. Records at Durham.—The accompt rolls of the sheriffs and eschaetors of Durham and Sadberg, 1413, shew several articles of the exercise of this jurisdiction.—A. D. 1420. *De wrecco Maris nihil hoc anno preter unam navem rem. ap. Hartilpoole in custod. Joh'is Kyng.* A. D. 1423, Sadberg. *Catal. felonum fugit. cum deodand cum wrecco Maris. De an. battell. qut fuit causa mortis diversorum hominum ap. Hartilpole nec de j mast. precij x marc. provenien. de warrec. Maris apud. Hartilpole Ao. preced.* Nil hoc anno quia reman. ad vendend. unde Ric'us Ankersmyth de Hartilpole se'it plenius informar. Et onerat de vijl. xijs. de bon. & catal. *Will'i Duncour, & Ric'i fratris sui felonum & suspens. p' feloniam hoc anno.*—A. D. 1425, Sadberg. *De precio unius battel. que fuit causa mortis diversorum hominum apud Hartilpole.* Nec de vijl. xijs. iiij. de precio unius mast. provenient de wrecco Maris apud Hert, anno quarto preceden. nil. quia rem. ad vendend. set redd. 4 l de precio ij mastes ib'm provenient. de consili wrecco sic vend. Will'o Rash & socijs suis p' test. Nicholai Hulme. Et de xxi. de precio unius porpace provenient. de wrecco Maris apud Stranton anno secundo preceden. sic vendit. Ric'o Sotheren & Rob'to fratri suo. Et de iiijl. de precio ij porpace provenien. de consimili wrecco apud Seton & Greatham, &c.

† Extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons, concerning sending members to parliament for Barnardcastle and Hartlepool.

Vol. i. 12 JAMES I. 21 May, 1614.

Mr Jenison moveth, for the first reading of the bill for Durham: Which thereupon questioned; but at length, by order, read. page 492.

1. An act for knights and burgesses to have place in parliament, for the county palatyn, city of Durham, and borough or town of Barnards-castell, alias Castle-barnard—page 492.

31 May, 1614.

2. An act for knights and burgesses to have places in parliament, for the county palatyn, city of Durham, and borough or town of Barnards-Castle, alias Castle-barnard—page 502.

Mr Griffyn moveth a commitment; and, that he may have counsel at the committee.

Mr Ashley moveth, sithence something hath been spoken against the bishop of Durham, (James) he may be heard to clear himself.

Sir H. Anderson:—That, for those aspersions, thinketh there might come in a petition of grievance, which will bite nearer than any of those aspersions.

There are few places in this kingdom give the traveller so perfect an idea of the fortifications of former times as Hartlepool;

Sir Thomas Hobby for the commitment; and that Hartinpoole, the only port town within the county, may be thought of by the committee to have burgesses.

Sir George Moore:—Not to.

Sir John Savyle:—The bill reasonable; thinketh my lord of Durham disliketh not the bill; but thinketh.

Sir Wm Walter:—Knoweth all the gentlemen and commons that have not dependence upon the bishop: willing with the proceedings of this.

Committed to the king's learned counsel, to all that have spoken, Sir Myles Sands, Sir Edw. Sands, Sir H. Nevill, the burgesses of Newcastle, Sir Jo. Bennett, Sir Tho. Wentworth, the knights and Burgesses of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, Mr Guynn, my lord Clifford, Sir R. Yaxley, Mr Hoskyns, Mr Hitchcocke, Mr Brooke, Mr Raynescrofte:—Monday, in the Exchequer Court.

Ordered, My lord of Durham may have his counsel heard at the said committee; and also, any the gentlemen of the county of Durham may be there present—page 502.

18 JAMES I. 6 March, 1620.

2. Durham.

Mr Ravenscrofte against part of the bill; because it hath 14.—To allow them two knights, and two burgesses.

Committed to lord Clifford, Sir Talbott Bowes, Sir Tho. Wentworth, Sir Tho. Hobby, Sir Jo. Strangways, Sir H. Withrington, Mr Brandling, Mr Crew, Mr Raynescrofte, Mr Fetherston, Mr Mallory, Sir Guy Palmes, Sir Jo. Walter, Sir H. Anderson, Sir Tho. Ryddal:—To-morrow, two of the clock, Exchequer chamber—page 559,

14 March, 1620.

Sir Thomas Hobby reporteth the bill for knights, burgesses for the county palatyns of Durham, with amendments—page 553.

Agreed, knights for the county, citizens for Durham.

Barnardcastle agreed by the committee to have burgesses; because the prince his town, and he desireth it.

Hartipoole, by opinion of the committee, to have burgesses; because a port town. The rest rejected; because of pestering the house; and because these incorporated by the bishop, not by the king.

Sir W. Earle:—That the number of burgesses here too great; to have but as many as Chester, viz. two knights and two burgesses.

Sir Ro. Payne, accordant, for no reason, because an haven.

Sir Thomas Hobby, contra.

The bill to be re-committed in the committee chamber, presently.

The bill for Durham brought in again, without amendment.

Sir Thomas Wentworth:—Rather to leave out Barnardcastle, which a dry town, rather than Hartipoole.

Sir T. Bowes:—They as much charged with public charges, as they, which have eight burgesses: More for purveyance and arms, than the East-Riding of Yorkshire. In Hartipoole not a sufficient man dwelling to serve:—In Barnardcastle many. This the prince his town, Hartipoole a subject's.

Sir William Gravenor:—That Chester, a county palatyns, more ancient than the other; bigger, thinketh not fit they should have more than Cheshire.

Mr Smyth concurrereth.—That Gloucestershire, bigger farther than this, hath but two knights, two citizens, and two burgesses.—So have an equal proportion of two knights, two citizens.

Mr Carvyle, for Hartipoole, in respect to the ancientness, walled, strength, &c.—Hath all the privileges from the king; where Durham city the bishops.

Mr Secretary, for six burgesses, and particularly for Hartipoole, for Barnardcastle; because the prince his desire to have it.

a long extended wall strengthened by demi-bastions at intervals, some rounded, others square; various gates and sallyports secured by machicolations and the portcullis; some of the gates

Mr Brooke :—To have but two knights, two burgesses.

Sir John Walter :—That Hartipoole, a poor town, desire it not :—That, thought, fit, Barnardcastle should have burgesses, to speak for the prince, whose town it is.

Mr Mallory for Hartipoole and Barnardcastle.

Sir Thomas Row for Barnardcastle, rather than Hartipoole, because much given to popery.

Sir Francis Goodwyn :—To have but four burgesses at most.

Mr Whitson :—To have either of these towns have one burgess.

Sir John Perrott.

Upon Question, resolved Durham to have knights, and Durham to have two burgesses.

Barnardcastle to have two burgesses.

Hartlepoole to have no burgesses; Hartlepoole stricken out by order of the house.

The bill to be ingrossed.—page 553.

19 JAMES I. 26 April, 1621.

3. An act that the county palatine of Durham, shall have knights, citizens, and burgesses, to serve in the Commons House of Parliament :—Upon question, passed—page 592.

23 March, 1623.

1. An act that the county palatine of Durham may send knights, citizens, and burgesses, to serve in parliament—page 747.

25 March, 1624.

2. An act that the county palatine of Durham may send knights, citizens, and burgesses, to parliament.

Committed to Sir Jo. Savyl, Sir Henry Fane, Mr Solieitor, Sir Fra. Seymour, Mr Ravenscrofte, Mr Pepper, Mr Wainsford, Mr Boswell, Mr Lucy, Mr Kirton, Sir Clem. Throckmorton, Mr Louthier, Sir Jo. Danvers, Sir Tho. Wentworth, Sir Tho. Bellosis, knights, burgesses, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Mr Lively, Sir An. Forrest, Mr Fetherstone, knights, burgesses, Devon and Cornewall, Serjeant Hickham, Sir Hen. Mildmay :—Tuesday sevensnight, Star-chamber, two o'clock—p. 749.

22 JAMES I. 4 May, Anno 1624.

Mr Wandesford reporteth the bill for burgesses for Durham, with amendments; which twice read.—This bill was re-committed, upon the question, whether Barnardcastle should have two burgesses or not; which the committee have now resolved they shall have—page 697.

Sir Jo. Savyle, against burgesses for Barnardcastle :—Sir Tho. Trevor, pro.

Sir H. Anderson, pro.—That the prince desireth it.—That Sir T. Bowes hath power there, by reason of his inheritance, to procure the election against all letters.

Sir Ro. Phillippes, pro; Sir Jo. Walter, pro; Mr Mallory, contra.

Sir H. Fane, pro :—And the prince his desire is only upon the country his suit to him.

Sir Edw. Sans, pro :—That the king can put in burgesses in Barnardcastle, without this house.

Sir Edw. Coke :—Fortescue,—that, at the first, 300 burgesses here, suitable to the senators of Rome; now almost 500.—Question, whether the king may make burgesses in a county palatine.—Is for two burgesses for Barnardcastle.

Sir George More, pro.

Sir Tho. Wentworth :—Not fit to name the prince.—This is no parliamentary course. May stop.

Upon the question,——This bill to be engrossed—page 697.

8 May, 1624.

An act that the county palatine of Durham may send knights, citizens, and burgesses to parliament :—Upon question, passed—page 784

defended by angular, others square turrets; all the variety appearing which had grown into use in that age. As the wall runs along the edge of the creek, behind the point of land which projects itself into the sea, and from thence turns to cross the isthmus to the opposite cliff, the figure it forms is not regular, giving first a triangle, and then running with a sweep or bend north and eastward. At the *ness end*, or north east point of the wall to the sea, it finished with an acute angle, rising on the brow of lofty rocks: The foundation has of late years been wasted by the washing of the waves, and that part of the wall is now gone: It was exactly similar to the *ness* or point of the Roman wall opposite to the castle of Carlisle. For a considerable space from the sea, the wall is much broken, and at the distance of about twenty paces are the remains of a square bastion; from thence about forty paces is a round bastion, projecting from the wall about two thirds of a circle, in girt nearly thirty feet: In the front of this bastion, at the distance of about five yards, is a high ridge of earth, probably cast up by assailants: From the round bastion, at about forty paces, is a square bastion about ten feet in front, and projecting about seven feet from the line of the wall: From thence at about forty-six paces, is a round bastion, somewhat larger than that before described, making a projection of about ten feet, not so prominent as the other: In all the part described the walls forms a streight line, and the ground gradually inclines and falls from the edge of the cliffs where the wall begins. At the distance of about thirty paces the wall forms an obtuse angle, guarded with a turret or bastion; from whence is a kind of horn-work projecting into the field for a considerable distance, of an angular figure, having two terraces one above another, with the remains of the glacis: The mason work appears through the broken turf. From thence is a very extensive prospect of the sea and coast towards Sunderland, commanding Hawthorn Hive, or the beacon point, Easington, Elwick beacon, and a long tract of country. At about thirteen paces from the angle, there is the appearance of a sallyport, but the wall has been repaired and altered in modern times, so that it is not possible to ascertain more concerning it. At the distance of about sixty paces is a round bastion; at about sixty paces further the great land gate, being the chief entrance to the town from Durham, opening upon a road forced over a level marsh, easily broken up or flooded in a siege. This gate seems to have been strengthened with a wet ditch, and probably a draw bridge. The whole wall, towers, and gateways are of excellent masonry, built of limestone which is won in the sea banks,

of so soft a nature in the bed or quarry, that it may be squared with an adge, but when exposed to the air becomes remarkably hard and durable; the arch of this gateway is rib'd, and besides double gates, had its portcullis; the width of the passage is ten feet, and of the whole gateway tower about thirty feet: The projection is not much above a foot from the face of the wall: It appears to have had a strong tower for its superstructure, entered at each side from the parapet of the wall. The approach to the town from this gate was by the side of the haven, which must have made a fine appearance; as the bason, if we may judge from the present slake or morass, consisted of several acres, where a hundred sail might lie moored. From this gateway the wall which secured the haven begins, and runs in a direct line the water at high tide coming up to the gate. It is somewhat more than eight feet thick, faced on each side with dressed stones, with a parapet guarded by a breast wall and embrasure, now greatly decayed. There is a water gate in this wall, formed by a low, pointed arch, about twenty-four feet in span, and ten feet high, for small craft to pass in and out of the haven without removing the boom chains, afterwards noted. This gateway projects from the face of the wall about eighteen inches, has had flood gates, and also a watch tower, as we apprehend, from the remains of the superstructure. From thence at the distance of about seventeen paces, is a square bastion, about eight feet in front; and nearly one hundred paces distant is another square bastion; and from thence about seventy paces, is a lofty round tower, remaining very perfect, save the parapet and embrasures: Opposite to it, at the distance of thirty-six feet, stood another tower, exactly similar in dimensions, as the facia and foundations plainly shew. This was the grand entrance into the haven, and by the space between the towers, one may judge of the size of those vessels which were moored therein.* This entrance was guarded by large boom chains stretched from tower to tower, the remains of the loops belonging to such chains being still visible in the walls of the tower. At ten paces distance are the foundations of a round bastion, near which is a modern gate, where it is presumed formerly was a small door way for the convenience of persons landing from boats: at twenty-four paces distance the wall forms an angle, and turns towards the sea: This angle is defended by a half moon. The entrance into the haven had the peculiar security, that vessels coming from the sea must

VOL. III.

E

* A thirty gun ship is thirty-two feet wide.

necessarily double the cape or point of the isthmus, and then proceed along the whole range and stretch of the south wall, within reach of the engines and instruments of war, and pass the half moon which guarded the angle of the wall. At the distance of sixty paces from the angle, is a square bastion, and near it a large breach in the wall; from the square bastion, about one hundred and twenty paces, is a large square projection in the wall, most probably modern, about twenty yards long, with a sally-port; and from thence one hundred and twenty paces, is a round bastion; and next stands the gateway, now called the water gate, and which only communicates with the land at low water, and leads to the high street: the arch of this gateway is pointed, about eight feet in width, and defended on each hand by angular terrets, with the points projecting; a figure not very commonly met with in old fortifications: From this gate the wall advances to and butts upon the rock near its point, where the pier or mole begins: the whole of this south part appears much more modern than the north and west sides.

Though Hartlepool has in modern times lost much of its importance and trade,* the cause doth not seem to be derived

* *Translation of the Charter granted to the Corporation of Hartlepool.*

A'o R. Reginæ Eliz. 35 a'oq. D'ni. 1593.

ELIZ. by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, queen defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas the burgesses and inhabitants of our burrough or town of Hartlepool, in the bithopric of Durham, have peaceably and quietly beyond the memory of man, had, held, and enjoyed very many leases, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and divers other customs, immunities, and exemptions, as well by prescription, as also by virtue of divers charters, grants and confirmations, made of old by our predecessors. kings of England, unto the said burgesses and inhabitants of the said burrough, and to their successors. And whereas our said burgesses of our said burrough of Hartlepoole, have now most humbly petitioned us, graciously and liberally to exhibit and extend to them our royal bounty and grace, and that we would vouchsafe for the better rule, government, and improvement of the said burrough, to make and create the said burgesses and inhabitants a corporation and body politic. We therefore, considering that our said burrough of Hartlepoole is an ancient burrough, and willing that hereafter there be continually kept some certain and undoubted method or rule in the said town, and for the preservation of our peace, and for the government of our people there, and that our said burrough be and continue for ever hereafter a burrough of peace and quiet, to the dread and terror of evil persons, and for an encouragement to the good, and also that our peace and other acts of justice may without any further delay be kept and enjoyed there, hoping, that if the burgesses, inhabitants, and other residents of our said burrough, and their successors, shall enjoy by our grant more ample honours, liberties and privileges, that then they will acknowledge themselves to be more particularly and strictly obliged to yield what service they can to us and our successors. And also at the humble suit, request, and petition of our well beloved Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley, and of our special grace and favour, and from our certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, ordered, ordained, constituted, granted, and declared, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, will, ordain, constitute, grant, and declare, that our aforesaid burrough of Hartlepoole be,

from the natural disadvantages of the situation, but from the great staples of the country rising in distant parts, and lying

E 2

and continue for ever after, a free burrough of itself. And that the burgesses of the said burrough shall for ever hereafter be and remain a *body corporate and politic* in deed and name of *mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, in the bishopric of Durham*. And we for us, our heirs, and successors, do advance, make, and create them really and plenary one body, corporate and politic, and that they enjoy a perpetual succession by the name of the mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, in the bishopric of Durham aforesaid. And that they, by the name of the burrough and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, in our bishopric of Durham aforesaid, shall for ever hereafter be fit persons, and capable in law, to have, sue for, receive, and possess lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, and hereditaments, of what kind or nature soever they be, to themselves, or their successors, in fee simple, for term of life or lives, or for term of years, or any other manner or way. And also to give grant, let, and assign the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and every other thing or things by the said name. And that by the name of mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, they may and can plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended, in all courts and places, and also before whatsoever judges and justices, or other persons, or officers belonging to us, our heirs, and successors, in all and every suits, complaints, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, and of what kind or nature soever, in the same manner and form that our other liege subjects of this our kingdom of England, fit persons, and capable in the law, can and have power to plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended. And the said mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, and their successors, have a *common seal* to serve them and their successors in all causes and business of what sort soever to be acted or transacted.—And that it shall be lawful for the said the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, from time to time, at their pleasure, to break or change that seal, and to make a new one, as it shall seem to them most expedient. And further we will, and by these presents for us, and our successors, grant, that there be and shall remain in the burrough aforesaid, *one mayor*, to be chosen and appointed out of the burgesses of the said burrough, according to the form hereafter specified in these our letters patent. And for the better execution of our said will and grant, in this particular we have assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, constitute, and make our beloved *Edmund Bell*, burgess and inhabitant of the burrough aforesaid, to be the *first* and new *Mayor* of the burrough aforesaid, willing that the said Edmund Bell to be and continue in the office of mayor of the said town, from the date of these presents, until the feast of St Michael the Arch Angel next ensuing, and after that feast, until another of the said burgesses be chosen, nominated, and appointed to that office, according to the order and provisions in these presents hereafter specified and expressed, if the said Edmund Bell shall so long live. And we will, and by these presents ordain, of our more abundant and special grace, and for us, our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said mayor and burgesses of Hartlepoole, and to their successors, that for ever hereafter there be and shall remain in the town aforesaid, *twelve* men of the best approved, and discreet burgesses of the said burrough, who shall be, and shall be called and named *capital burgesses and common council of the said burrough*, for all things, matters, causes, business, touching and concerning the aforesaid town, and the good rule, state, and government thereof. And that they shall from time to time, be aiding and assisting to the aforesaid mayor for the time being, in all causes and matters touching the said town. And we have appointed, constituted, nominated, and made, and do for us, our heirs, and successors, constitute and make our beloved *John Brown, Percival Bell, John Hutton, William Parrot, Robert Whitehead, William Shepherd, William Brown, Ra. Porret,*

upon the rivers Tyne, Were, and Tees, coals and lead being shipped there. The haven now receives small vessels only, and

William Matthew, Thomas Hart, sen. Thomas Hart, jun. and James Etur, burgesses, to be the first and new chief burgesses and common-council of the said town, to be continued in the said office while they behave themselves well therein. And we will, and by these presents ordain, and of our abundant grace do grant, for us, our heirs, and successors to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole, and to their successors for ever, that it shall, and may be lawful for the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepoole aforesaid, and their successors, for ever to have, and appoint a certain council-house or guild-hall within the said town. And the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said town, or the major part of them for the time being, may, and shall have power and authority, so often as they shall see it expedient and necessary, to call and hold in the said house, a court or assembly of the said mayor and burgesses, the common council of the said town or the greater part of them for the time being, for ever hereafter. And that they may, and shall have power in the same court to handle, relate, consult, advise, and determine of the statutes, laws, articles, and orders touching and concerning the aforesaid town, and the good rule, state and government thereof, according to the sound discretion of them, or the greatest part of them at the time assembled. And further, of our special grace we will and ordain, and do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Hartlepoole, and to their successors aforesaid, that the mayor and burgesses, the common council of the said town, for the time being, or the greater part of them, in court assembled and met together, shall and may have power and authority to constitute and ordain, and from time to time establish such laws, institutions, orders, and decrees as they, or the greatest part of them shall judge wholesome and profitable, honest and necessary, according to their sound judgment, for the good rule and government of the said mayor, capital burgesses, and all other and singular the burgesses and inhabitants of the said town, and of all ministers, officers, tradesmen, inhabitants, and sojourners whatsoever of the said town, for the time being. And for the appointing after what method or order the said mayor and burgesses, and all other the officers, and ministers, tradesmen, inhabitants, and other residents of the said town, and their factors, servants, and apprentices, shall behave and demean themselves in their offices, services, trades, functions, and concerns within the aforesaid town, and the liberties thereof, for the time being, or otherwise for the further public and common profit and good government of the said town, and for victualling the said town, and also for the better preserving, ordering, and disposing, letting and selling of the said tenements, possessions, and revenues, or hereditaments, granted and assigned to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said town of Hartlepoole, and to their successors, and all other things and causes, touching, or in any way concerning the said town, or the state, laws, or interest thereof. And that the mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, as often as they shall make, ordain, and establish such laws, institutions, orders, rights, and constitutions in the aforesaid manner, shall make, order, limit, and provide such punishments, penalties, and imprisonments of body, or by fines and americiaments, or by both of them, to be inflicted upon the breakers of laws, orders, and constitutions, or any of them, or of what kind shall seem requisite and necessary unto the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the said town, and to their successors, for the better observing of the said laws, orders, and constitutions, so that they may and shall have power to enjoy the said fines and americiaments, without hindrance from us, our heirs, and successors, all and every of which laws, acts, constitutions, and decrees so as aforesaid to be made, we will that they be observed under the penalties contained in them, provided that such laws be not repugnant and contrary to the laws and statutes of the kingdom of England. And we further will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the said mayor and burgesses of the afore-

it is distant from large towns: But these circumstances may in part be obviated, so as to restore a considerable trade to Hartle-

said town, and to their successors, that they, the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the town aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, may, and shall have power and authority from time to time hereafter for ever yearly, and every year, the next *Monday after the feast of St Michael the Arch Angel*, to choose and nominate one of themselves, who shall be mayor of the aforesaid town for one whole year next following. And after he is so chosen and nominated to be the mayor of the aforesaid town, and before he be admitted to execute the said office, he shall take a corporal oath before the last mayor his predecessor, in the presence of the recorder of the aforesaid town, or his deputy for the time being, to execute the said office well and faithfully; and he so chosen, well and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of the said town, shall have and execute the said office for one whole year next ensuing. Moreover we do for us, our heirs, and successors, grant by these presents, to the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepoole aforesaid, and to their successors, that if it shall happen that the mayor of the said town should die, or he removed out of his office within the year after he be appointed and sworn to the office of mayor, that then, and so often it shall and may be lawful for the abovesaid twelve capital burgesses, common council of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, to chuse and appoint one of themselves to be mayor of the said town, so that he so chosen and appointed, shall have and execute that office during the remainder of the year, having first taken his corporal oath in form aforesaid, and so often as occasion shall happen. And further we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents grant, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the burrough of Hartlepoole aforesaid, and to their heirs and successors, that if any who shall hereafter be chosen and nominated to the office of mayor, or other inferior offices of the said town, or any of them, and he or they having notice or knowledge of the said election and nomination, shall deny and refuse that office to which he or they are chosen and nominated, that then, and so often it shall and may be lawful for the mayor and capital burgesses, the common council of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, to commit to the goal him or them so refusing to execute that office or offices, and to impose such fines and amerçiements upon him or them so refusing, as shall seem reasonable to the mayor and chief burgesses, the common council of the said town, for the time being, or the greater part of them, and him or them so refusing to commit to the gaol of the said town, and there to detain him or them, until he or they pay, or cause to be paid the said fines and amerçiements to the use of the said town. And moreover we will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses of the aforesaid town of Hartlepoole, and to their successors, that whensoever it shall happen, that any one or more of the said capital burgesses, or common council, of the said town for the time being shall die, or be removed from his place of capital burgess, that then, and so often it may, and shall be lawful for the mayor and chief burgesses at that time surviving or remaining, or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint one of the burgesses of the said town or burrough into the place or places of capital burgess or capital burgesses so happening to die, or be removed. And that he or they so chosen and approved, having first taken his corporal oath before the mayor of the aforesaid town, shall be of the number of the twelve capital burgesses and common council of the said town; and this as often as occasion shall offer. And moreover we will and ordain, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the aforesaid mayor and capital burgesses of the town of Hartlepoole aforesaid, and to their successors, that for ever hereafter there may, and shall be *two officers* in the aforesaid town, which shall be called *serjeants to the mace*, for executing process, writs, and other business of the aforesaid town from time to time. And that they, the two serjeants to the mace, to be appointed for the aforesaid town, shall carry gilt and silver maces, engraved and adorned with the arms

pool : It lies so happily for ships to avoid a storm, that was the haven improved it would soon be resorted to : Vessels loading

of the kingdom of England every where within the said town, and the liberties and the precincts thereof, before the mayor of the said town, and his successors, as has been usual heretofore. And moreover we will, and grant for us, our heirs, and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the aforesaid town of Hartlepoole, and their successors for ever, that they, and their successors have, hold, and keep in the said town yearly, and every week in the year for ever, *one market*, to wit, upon *Tuesday* ; and also *one fair* yearly, and every year for ever, beginning on the *Vigil of St Laurence*, and from thence to continue fifteen days together, with a court of pye-poudre there to be holden in the time of the fair, and as long as the market is kept, with all liberties, freedoms, and customs, to the same court belonging, together with tollage, stallage, picage, fines, amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities and benefits whatsoever, arising, happening, and accruing from such like markets, fairs, and pye-poudre courts belonging or appertaining. Provided nevertheless, that these fairs be not prejudicial to the fairs next adjoining, and that in the time of the markets and fairs aforesaid, and every one of them the aforesaid mayor, have, receive, and gather by himself or his deputies, custom or toll, of all manner of merchandise, wares, and chattels of what sort soever they be, bought and sold, as well within the liberties of the said town, as without, and that without the let or hinderance of us, our heirs and successors. And we do give and grant licence to all our subjects, and to every one of them, and of our heirs and successors, that they may have power to give, grant, alien, enfeof, and assign to the mayor and burgesses of the town of Hartlepool, and to their successors for ever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and services, or other possessions, revenues, or hereditaments whatsoever, which are not holden of us, our heirs, or successors in capite, or by knight service, nor by us, nor by any other or others, by knight service, without licence of us, our heirs, or successors, and without the licence of our lord or lords, from whom the said lands, tenements, hereditaments are holden, so that the lands, tenements, manors, messuages, lands, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and services, or other possessions, revenues and hereditaments aforesaid exceed not the value of sixty pounds per annum. And that the said mayor and burgesses of Hartlepoole for the time being, may and shall have power for themselves, their heirs, and successors for ever, to have, receive, sue for, and enjoy the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, rents, tithes, revenues, and hereditaments aforesaid, which are not holden of us, our heirs, or successors in capite, nor by knight service, nor of any other by knight service, nor without special licence of us, our heirs, or successors, or without the licence of the lord or lords from whom the aforesaid lands and hereditaments are held, so that the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, rents, revenues, services, or other possessions and hereditaments do not exceed the value of sixty pounds per annum, from whatever subject or subjects, and of us our heirs or successors, or from any other person or persons whomsoever. Likewise we have given, and for us, our heirs, and successors, grant special leave, and that without any brief (*de ad quod damnum*) or any other brief, command, or warrant from us, our heirs, and successors, to be therefore anywise made, desired, or prosecuted, the statute of lands and tenements, *ad manum mortuam non ponend.* or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction formerly had, made, published, ordered, or provided to the contrary, or any other thing, cause, or matter to the contrary notwithstanding. And moreover, we have by these presents, granted for us, our heirs, and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses, and to their successors, to have and to hold, use, and enjoy to themselves, and their successors, for ever within the said town of Hartlepoole, and the port of the said town, within, and from the black shore in the river Teese on the south part of the aforesaid town, as far as Black-halls along the sea shore on the north side of the said town, with so many, as great, and the like privileges, liberties, grants, franchises, jurisdictions, immunities, freedoms, exemptions, and prebeminencies whatsoever, and of what nature or sort soever they be,

at stockton have to make a dangerous navigation, forty miles up a river full of shifting sands and various promontories, which greatly retard the passage: Hartlepool lies in a great corn country, and is most commodiously situated for shipping corn and lime. In order to improve the haven and town it is possible at a small expence to carry a mole cross the slake, from the south-west angle of the town wall to the main land, which would stop the tide from flooding many valuable acres of ground, and occasion a sweep of water to cleanse an extensive bason, where ships would lie in great safety under the shelter of the land, and ply close to the walls, which at a small cost might be converted to a quay for merchandise. Another great advantage the town would derive from such a mole is, that the land communication would be effectually secured, whereas now, at high water, carriages must come seven miles round. The mayor of this corporation is generally a man of consequence in the county, and it is not to be doubted, but some such project might be carried into execu-

as the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, or any of them, or any of their predecessors, by what name or names soever they were called, incorporated, or shall be incorporated. Provided that they have, or heretofore have had, held, used, or enjoyed, or might have had, held, used, or enjoyed, in or within the town of Newcastle aforesaid, and the suburbs and liberties of the same, or any of them, by virtue of any charter, letters patent, donation, prescription, use, or any other lawful title whatsoever, any undue alteration, uncertainty, contrariety, repugnance, negligence, omission, or not true recitation, or any other, thing, cause, matter, or any statute, act, order, permission, or restraint, made, published, and provided any way notwithstanding. And further, we will, and of our more ample grace and favour, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, do by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the town of Hartlepoole aforesaid, and to their successors, that they the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, may have, hold, and enjoy, and shall have power to have, hold, and enjoy, to themselves, and their successors for ever hereafter, within the port and town of Hartlepool aforesaid, as many, as great, and the like customs, markets, fairs, liberties, grants, franchises, privileges, jurisdictions, immunities, freedoms, exemptions, and preheminencies whatsoever, and of what kind soever they be, as the mayor and burgesses of Hartlepoole, or any of their predecessors, by what name or names soever they were called or incorporated, have heretofore had, held, used, and enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, used, or enjoyed in and within the town of Hartlepoole, and the port of the said town, or either of them, by virtue of any grant, prescription, custom, or any other lawful title whatever, albeit they, or their predecessors or any of them have used, or abused any of the privileges aforesaid through some emergent accident, yet the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, burgesses of the said town or burrough of Hartlepoole, may hereafter have, use and enjoy the same privileges, and every of them, without any hindrance from us, our heirs, and successors, or any of them, or of our justices, bailiffs, escheators, or any other ministers, or officers whomsoever. Provided notwithstanding, that our well beloved John lord Lumley, his heirs, and successors, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter have, and enjoy within the town of Hartlepoole, and the limits thereof, all his rights, titles, hereditaments, liberties, and franchises whatsoever, in as ample a manner and form as if these our letters patent had not been made and granted, &c.—In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the third day of February, in the five and thirtieth year of our reign.

tion, at once to enrich the place, and benefit the adjacent country.

But quitting this digression, we observe that bishop Neville granted his commission, dated the 24th of March, in the seventeenth year of his pontificate, for the mayor and burgesses to build a pier or mole, "*ad faciend. construend. et erigend. quandam peram juxta muros ejusdem villæ ex australi p'te villæ p' salva custodia o'um navium & batellor. infra portum i'b'm applicantium,*" &c. with a power to collect and receive the contributions of charitable persons; and bishop Booth renewed the licence and enlarged the power. The pier or mole runs out from the point of the rocks towards the south-west, to form the bason or bay, where the ships lie: It has been repaired at sundry times by generous donations; but seems in effect to occasion the bason to wreck up with sand more than it naturally would, in consequence of the channel the tide makes up the slake. Here are several inscriptions, viz. "*Lord Vane by his generous subscription, first began to repair this pier, in the year 1721.*" At the distance of twenty-five yards, "*John Hedworth, esq; mayor of this corporation, repaired twenty-eight yards of this pier.*" At the distance of twenty-eight yards, "*Anno 1729 Henry Lambton, esq; mayor of this town, repaired 25 yards of this pier.*" At the distance of eighteen yards, "*John Hylton, esq; mayor of this town, repaired 18 yards of this pier, 1731.*" At the distance of thirty-six yards, "*George Bowes, esq; mayor of this town*" —the rest defaced.

The town of Hartlepool stretches up the western side of the hill, having now only one regular street: at the head of which, towards the north, on elevated ground, stands the church. Of late years here has been a great resort, in the bathing season, and the town is generally crowded with families of consequence: The earl of Darlington has a commodious house here, besides which there are several handsome buildings: The corporation hall, or mansion-house, is modern. On the pasture grounds within the walls, are multitudes of lines and breast works cast up, which from the variety of angles formed therein, appear to be modern, and were perhaps made on the approach of an enemy, when a descent was threatened some time in the last century, or by the Scotch, who, in the treaty made with king Charles I. on the 26th of Descember, 1647, were authorised to possess themselves of Tynemouth and the town of Hartlepool, (among other northern places) to be their retreat and magazines; and when peace was settled, their forces to be removed, and the castles and towns to be delivered up.* The coast to the north of the town

* Clarendon, Rapin, Smollett, &c. &c.

for some short space, is very rocky, and the shore has long extended shoals stretching out in spits of sand; but at some further distance is less dangerous, though exposed to a heavy sea from the north-east. The rocks are excavated by the violence of the waves, and are formed into caverns, grotesque arches, piazzas, and other excavations, so as to afford pleasant and romantic retreats at low water.

At some little distance from the church, and nearer to the sea, are the ruins of the friage. This religious house is noted by Tanner: "Here was a house of Grey Friars, founded before 1275, and after the dissolution, viz. thirty-seventh of Henry VIII. it was granted to John D'oyley and John Scudamore." Vide Pat. 30 Edw. 3. p. 1. m. 9. there is no valuation on record at the suppression of this house, the franciscans generally living upon alms, having neither lands or rents. In the year 1275, Walter of Merton, by will left ten marks to the friars here. This was a foundation of Robert de Brus, who came to these possessions by the heiress of Fulk. "The friage of Hartlepool was founded by the same Robert de Bruse, (sc. founder of Gisburn) being grey friers of the order of Sainte Fraunces, as I am thereof informed; and for the value of the same house yow shall know at my cuming upp."* The present remains bear no countenance of a religious house, being the shell of some mansion belonging to the lay proprietors, built after the suppression.

On the south side of the town, and within a few yards of the water gate, there is a chalybeate spring, which is covered by the sea every tide: It rises very slow, discovers a little sulphur, which soon flies off after taking up; it leaves a white sediment with salt of tarter, becomes whitish with spirits of hartshorn, turns a pink colour with galls, but green with syrup of violets. A gallon yields one hundred and twenty grains of sediment, whereof two parts are nitre, and the rest limestone.

Having now made our progress along the coasts of this county, it seems necessary to observe, that this tract chiefly consists of corn lands: The cattle bred here are small and not of the best form: The sheep are of an inferior kind both in carcase and wool, their improvement having been neglected, and the necessary crosses of the breed unattended to. Excellent horses have been bred in this part of the county, but not many of them. There is one subject to be observed upon, that is even a national concern of

VOL. III. PART II. CHAP. II. F

much importance, and not less a provincial one; the growth of timber is almost wholly neglected in this extensive and valuable tract: Much of the country being under such a tenure, that the land-holder thinks it inexpedient to grow wood, because he cannot cut without licence, and paying heavy dues to the church; thence the want of ornament and shelter is derived, and a most valuable production of the estates is prevented. There are few men whose minds can bear to see the produce of their lands swept away by rapacious hands, or otherwise wastefully suffered to sink into decay, from a prohibition which debars them from reaping it: It would be happy if the legislature should interfere in this matter; or without that interference if the enlarged virtues and prevailing benevolence of the age, could gain access to the convocations, chapters, and closets of the clergy, to the end they might be moved to correct the servility of tenure which occasions so deplorable a deprivation to the public at large, as well as the private proprietor of lands, that they may be induced to grant a general power to their lessees, to grow and cut timber, and even add thereto by premiums to encourage planting. The advantage to be reaped needs no argument: In order to this purpose, a baneful influence must be corrected; for whilst the unfeeling officer eyes with avidity the fees of licence, his unnatural hand will blight the planter's labour, and, trembling with the grasp of avarice, wither up improvement. Should it be alledged, the project for the maritime situation of the lands is merely visionary and impracticable, let the country along the shores be viewed; see what timber trees lie buried in the sands, the memorials of fallen forests: Seaton pasture, now known only by name, long since incroached upon and covered by the ocean, grew timber of a large size: The whole shore at low water exhibits the stems of trees washed up by the roots, preserved to this day by the moss earth in which they lie: Let attention be paid to the places where trees now grow, that the cause may be ascertained of their being blighted or not prospering, and to the common observers, it will be obvious, that there, only wants a strong plantation for their nursery. A hedge row, or a small plantation of trees will not thrive, unable to endure the cold vapour and heavy storms of wind from the sea; it is well known the salt is no cause of injury, as it does not exhale. The fine plantations round Hardwick, and the wood and underwood growing in the deans and various other situations between Shields and Hartlepool, prove the observation: Some trees endure the cold air better than others; the chief of those are the sycamore and narrow leafed elm; but under their shelter oaks, pines, and

poplars will thrive admirably. The number of acres to be planted might be stipulated in each lease, and the glebe lands of the parochial clergy might also have a share in the improvement, by some wise regulation.

To return to the subject: HART is a small irregular village; the church stands in an elevated situation; the chancel is twelve paces long and five wide, with a large window to the east, and two small windows north and south; it is divided from the nave by a large circular arch. The nave has two side aisles; is in length to the tower fourteen paces, and in width, including the aisles, fifteen paces; the north aisle is formed by one short column, supporting circular arches, and is lighted by two side windows, and one to the east; the south aisle has three small octagonal pillars, the arches a little pointed, two side windows, and one to the east, under pointed arches: The tower is low. In the south wall of the chancel is a figure in armour, cut in relief, slaying a dragon, a cross upon the shield. The font is much sculptured, bearing the emblematical figures of the evangelists, with the figures of Peter and Paul in relief. Robert de Brus, who founded Gisburn, gave the churches of Hart and Stranton, with their chapels, to that priory, and bishop Kellaw, by his charter bearing date the twelfth of the kal. of November, 1311, confirmed to the church of St Mary, of Gyseburn, and the canons there serving God, the donations and confirmations which his predecessors, bishops of Durham, had granted them, with the concurrence of their chapters, viz. the church of Hart and its chapel, the church of Stranton and its chapel of Seaton, with all their lands which Robert de Brus gave them, and which Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, with the consent of his chapter, confirmed to their proper use; and all the lands and rents which William and Robert de Brus gave them in the towns of Hert and Hertillpolle, viz. of the street called St Mary's-street, and of other rents in the same town.*

F 2

* Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 152.

Hart ch. dedicated to St Mary Magdalen.—The king patron.

King's b. 11l. 17s. 1d.—Tenths 1l. 5s. 8½d.—Bishop proc. 6s.—Arch. pr. 4s.
Syn. and proc. 3s.

VICARS.

Joh. de Wirkesall

Joh. de Cotum, 1358, p. res. Wirkesall

Joh. Hall

Joh. Easingwald, 1418

Rob. Sornebie

Will. Wilson

Ra. Todd, LL. B. 1537, p. m. Wilson

Will. Hardyn, cl. 1554, p. res. Todd

Joh. Robson, cl. 1584, p. m. Hardyn

Gab. Price, 1598

Joh. Leake, A. M. 1613.—k. Ja. I. pr.

Edw. Young, cl. 1626. p. m. Leake.—

k. Cha. I. pr.

— Bowey, an intruder, ejected for non-conform.

Edw. Smathwaite, 1661.—k. Cha. II. pr.

The church at Hartlepool, as observed before, stands on elevated ground; the architecture of the most ancient parts, the tower and center aisle, shews, that this was once a beautiful building; the chancel has been taken down, leaving merely a recess for the altar, and the side aisles have been rebuilt, near the same period of time. The length of the nave is about twenty-seven paces, and with the aisles fourteen paces wide. The aisles are formed by five pillars on each side, light and clustered, supporting pointed arches, beautiful and well proportioned; the chancel has been divided from the nave by a lofty pointed arch springing from a cluster of pilasters. The church is regularly stalled with oak, paved, and kept with great neatness: There is a gallery on the west end. This church or chapel is dedicated to St Hilda. There are several ancient monuments in the church-yard, but without inscriptions, and the effigies so mutilated as to render it impossible to ascertain to what personages they belonged: They are sculptured in long vestments, and probably belonged to ecclesiastics, and not the families of Brus or Clifford, as has been imagined, it being said they were removed from the chancel: On one is a scrip or scroll falling from the hand, but the inscription defaced. There is a large table monument of blue marble under the east window, with the arms of Brus, but without inscription, which was in the middle of the old chancel.

There was a chapel in the warren, without the walls, dedicated to St Helen, which William de Brus, who died in the reign of king John, gave for the support of a light at the great altar of Gisburne. Ralph de Whitewell, a bastard, ordered by will,

Steph. Woodifield, 1708	Rich. Ridley, Clk, 10th May, 1808, p. m.
Rich. Wregg, A. M.	Benjamin Pye
Joh. Morland, cl. A. M. 1735, p. res. Wregg	Edw. Moises. M. A. 23d Sept. 1811, p. res. Rich. Ridley
Benj. Pye, B. C. L. 1770, p. m. Morland	

Hart Parish. Book of rates.

£. 17 12 0

Land tax at 4s.

Hart and Throston	79	12	0
Hartlepool	12	5	8
Elwic	40	5	10
Dalton Piercy	22	8	8

Value of lands.

£. 2338 14 8

County rates 6s. 8d.

Randal's MSS.

Grey's MSS.

Registered estates. — Elwic, John Talbot, Esq; 35l. 6s. 2d. — Mrs Mary Salvin 48l. 15s. — *Mann's MSS.*

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of Population at Hart, from 1660 to 1679	339	122	283
from 1760 to 1779	281	106	208
Decrease	58	16	75

Number of burials in the last year 7. — Computed number of inhabitants 210.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Hart contains 590 inhabitants, besides those in the Chapelry or parish of Hartlepool.

Hugh del Fermory and Roger de Ebor, his executors, to sell a messuage, with its appertenances in Hartlepool, to raise a stipend for the maintenance of a chaplain to pray for him in the chapel of St Helen, so long as the purchase money would last. At his death, bishop Beaumont seized this messuage, and kept it as an escheat: But bishop Bury, on the 8d of April, 1336, allowed the will to stand good, having found by an inquisition taken before Simon de Grimesby his steward, that Ralph had demised it as his chattle above ten months before he died.*

There were several chantries founded in Hartlepool church. Bishop Skirlaw,† the 3d of April, in the eighth year of his pontificate, granted licence to the mayor and commonalty of the town of Hartlepool, to found anew to the honour of St Helen, a chantry of one chaplain, to pray for the good estate of the bishop whilst alive, of Maud, wife of Roger de Clifford, and their heirs, and of the mayor and commonalty and their successors, &c. the chaplain and his successors to be subject to the rules and orders of the mayors, &c. He also permitted the mayor and commonalty to grant three messuages, with their appurtenances in Hartlepool, which Geffrey de Eltham and Isabel his wife then had for life, to Robert Rosson chaplain, keeper of the said chantry. Also to give seven messuages, fifty-one and a half acres and ten roods of land, one acre of meadow, thirteen tofts and crofts, and nineteen shillings annual rent, with the appurtenances, in Hartlepool and Neleston, which were then held of the same Maud, formerly wife of Roger de Clifford, lord of Westmerland and Hert and Hertness, to the said Robert and his successors chaplains, keepers of the above mentioned chantry.‡

Bishop Shirlaw granted his licence of the like date, to the mayor and commonalty of Hartlepool, to refound to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, a chantry of two chaplains, to pray at the altar of St Mary, in the chapel of St Hilda, for the same personages: And that the mayor, &c. should give a messuage, with its appurtenances, which Isabel de Shildon then held for life, and another messuage which Thomas del Kyrke held for life, to Thomas del Kyrke and Thomas de Thornton chaplains, keepers of the aforesaid chantry: And that the said mayor, &c. might give thirty messuages, twenty-seven tofts and crofts, two roods

* Sheriff's Rolls, Auditor's Office, Durh. Box. Letter M.

† Rot. N^o 17.

‡ Sire Rich. Atwell, cap.—Sire Rich. Gregg, cap. inst. 1 Oct. 1535, p. m. Atwell. He was the last incumbent of this chantry, and at the dissolution had a pension of 4l. a year, which was paid him in 1553.—*Willis and Randal's MSS.*

and a half of land, 84s. 5d. rent, with their appurtenances, in Hartlepool, which were held of the same Maud de Clifford, for the increase of the salaries for ever.*

Bishop Skirlaw also granted licence of the like date, to refound to the honour of St Nicholas, a third chantry of one chaplain, to pray at the altar of St Nicholas in this chapel. And that the mayor, &c. should bestow eight messuages, with their appurtenances, in Hartlepool, which were held of the same Maud de Clifford, to John Abel chaplain, keeper of the said chantry, and his successors for ever, for their better maintenance.† These donations give us an enlarged idea of the magnitude and importance of the ancient town of Hartlepool.‡

* The yearly value of St Mary's chantry 7l. 13s. 4d.—John Holmes, the last incumbent at the dissolution, received a pension of 5l. in 1553.—*Willis and Ran. al's MSS.*

† *Chaplains*:—John Greveson, 1501.—Nich. Pert.—Rob. Joys, 1577.

<i>Hartlepool.</i>	<i>Tap.</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population at Hartlepool, from 1660 to 1679	316	91	325
from 1760 to 1779	548	139	501
Increase	232	41	176

Burials in the last year 34.—Computed number of inhabitants 1020.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
State of population at Hartlepool, from 1811 to 1821	570	679	1249
Increase since 1811	202		

‡ In 1814, a history of Hartlepool was published by Sir C. Sharp, who had many advantages which Hutchinson did not possess. He has detailed with great minuteness the local history of the place, and has given distinct chapters on the Corporation, the Church, the Friary, the Walls, the Fisheries, &c. It would be impossible for us to give even an outline of a work which is extended to two hundred pages of close octavo, and we must content ourselves with a few cursory extracts and remarks suggested by the perusal of the above mentioned work.

The manor or lordship of Hart is now in the possession of Sir George Pocock, Baronet, son of Sir George Pocock, K. B. who purchased the Estate from the family of Lord Lumley, in 1770, at the price of £72,000. Several attempts have been made to procure Coal in the neighbourhood, but without any beneficial result. In 1735, the depth of the borings through hard lime stone (near the village of Hart) extended to nearly 56 fathoms, and in 1808, another attempt was made on the road leading from Hart to Hartlepool; but after boring to the depth of 50 fathoms, through lime stone, and meeting with a running sand, the operation was abandoned; from these lukewarm attempts however little can be predicted as to the chance of finding coal; but as coal has been found under lime stone at Hetton, it seems very probable that if the workings had been continued to the depth of 100 or 150 fathoms coal might have been discovered; at this moment it is in contemplation by the land owners in the immediate neighbourhood to make fresh attempts, and we trust their labours may be crowned with success, and that Hartlepool may rise from its ashes by the discovery of a new field of coal, and be again the proud *emporium* of the North. The chapter on the manners and customs, is particularly interesting, but we are precluded by the limitation of our plan, from making any extracts. A new source of wealth has arisen from the discovery of a Turbot Fishery, and Hartlepool now supplies the Metropolis with Turbots, equal in flavour and goodness to the Dutch Turbots, which are always

The manor of THROSTON, otherwise called Thurstanton, in the time of bishop Bury, appears by the records to be then the estate of Roger de Fulthrop.* We find several persons held parcels of land in the manor, under that family.† In the nineteenth year of bishop Neville, by a conveyance dated the 24th of June, Thomas Fulthorpe, esq; settled the manor of Thurstanton, with other estates, to the use of his daughters Isabel and Philippa:‡ And in the year 1607, a pardon dated the 1st of August, was granted to Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley, and Catharine his wife, for alienation by fine of various estates, amongst which are the manors of Hart, Hartness, Hartlepool, Thurston, Over-Thurston, Nether-Thurston, and Nelston, Nelson-Grainge,

paid for in Gold; so that the balance of trade is evidently against this Country. The Fisheries of Great Britain however still languish, yet there is no place in England better calculated for an extended Fishery than Hartlepool. On this most interesting subject the work in question enters into various details, which are well worthy the attention of the enlightened Statesman. "It has been well observed that he who puts a seed into the earth is recompensed by receiving forty for it, but, that he who draws a Fish out of the Water, draws up a piece of Silver."

In Sir C. Sharp's History is a most valuable addition to our knowledge of Natural History, by correct and scientific catalogues of rare plants—of marine algæ—and of shells found in the Neighbourhood of Hartlepool. In 1813, an act of Parliament was obtained for improving the Pier and Port.

The village of Hart is at present (1814) inconsiderable, and its church (heretofore the mother church,) is placed on an eminence which commands a most interesting view of Hartlepool, boldly prominent on its rock of limestone, and appearing scarcely to retain any connection with the shore.

The church (some parts of which appear to have been attached to a building no longer in existence) is not otherwise distinguished at present than by the possession of an octagonal stone font, of extreme beauty. §

Four of the opposite and corresponding sides of the octagon consist of compartments, in which are represented, in relievo, the figures emblematical of the four evangelists; three others contain each two full-length figures, representing six of the saints of the New Testament, with the instruments of their martyrdom; and the remaining compartment, a half-length of our Saviour placed behind a sarcophagus, probably denoting the resurrection, and around him are the cup, spear, scourge, and other instruments of the crucifixion.

The eight figures placed in niches on the shaft, are evidently from the Romish calendar; but it would lead the author into too extensive a digression, were he to advance any conjectures with regard to their indentity. In the church yard there still lies a square Saxon font, which seems to have been ejected, when the present elaborate and even elegant font was placed in the church. See Sir C. Sharp's History of Hartlepool, p. 161, and 179.

* Inq. p. m. Rog. de Fulthorpe, A° 4 Bury, in pleno com. Dun. cor. vic.

† Inq. p. m. Barnard de Thurstanton, died seised of a mess. and 70 acr. serv. 20th part of a knight's fee. A° 7 Bury.—Inq. p. m. Rich. de Kellaw died seised of 3 oxg. of land. A° xi Bury. Inq. p. m. Gilb. de Hoton died seised of 3 acr. held of the lord of Thurstanton. A° 12 Skirlaw.—Inq. p. m. Rog. Usher died seised of 60 acr. held of Sir William Fulthorpe. A° 17 Langley.

‡ Cursitor's Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

§ Apparently formed of Hartlepool limestone.

Thurleston, North Hart, Nelson-Hart, and the rectory of Hart; which various denominations are merely a device of law to save a misnaming of the places in the record.

The village of ELWIC lies on the ridge of a hill, separated from the parish of Elwic, or Elwic-hall, by a deep dell. We have a curious record touching this manor, given in the notes;* and we find it named as part of the estates of lord Lumley, included in the fine and pardon last mentioned. It was part of the estates of Nevilles, earls of Westmoreland, who held the manor and vill of the Cliffords, as lords of Hart.†

DALTON PERCY was also parcel of the estates of the Nevilles, and is included in the fine and pardon last mentioned, it then appertaining to the Lumleys.‡

* Ex origin. Bibl. Cotton. Carta R. de Brus, de man'io de Elwic. dat. Agathe fil. sue in maritagio.

Hoc est maritagiū q'd Rob'tus de Brus dedit Agathe fil. sue in lib'ali maritagio quando eam Ranulfo Ribaldi filio dedit via. Ailewic in Hertenes cum o'ib's reb's & terris quæ ad illud man'ium pertinent ita libere sicut ipse Rob'tus in suo d'n'io tenebat. Teste Walt'o Espec (a) & Ricardo de Rolos, Willielmo capellano & Petro de Brus & Ernaldo Perci, Gerardo de Lacel & Umfredo de Turp & Willielmo de Rogeris, & Gofrido Loheren, & Rogero Arondel, & Gilberto Pagilnello, & Wiguen Landri filio, & Alano Pincerna, & Errando & Acario, & Herveio Ribaldi filio, et Guerri & Rob'to Gueleganta, & Gofrido de Wallos, & Judichello de Cotona, & Hugone Germoguen, &c. &c. qui desponsavit eos.

Obiit Rob. Brus d'nus de Skelton quinto id. Maij. A. D. 1141. reg. Steph. 6, non secundo sicut in Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 148. Walt Espec, oc. 1145, 10 Steph. Vide Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 729.

† Inq p. m. Rad. com. Westm. ob. s. de manerio de Elwic cum p't. q'd val. p' an ult. repr. xlixb. & ten. de he'd. d'ni de Hert. A° 20 Langley. ap. Bernard Cast. &c.—Inq. c. ex manerio de Elwic. Quod in manerio de Elwic, &c. sunt quadraginta mess. & val. p' an. ult. repr. xl. & sunt ibid. quadraginta bov. terræ & val. &c. xxvj. xiijs ivd. & sunt ibid. sexaginta acr. prati & val. &c. xl. & sunt ibid. c. acr. pasture val. &c. xlvjs. viijl. & d'c'm man' ten. de d'no de Clifford h'ede d'ni de Hert ut de manerio suo de Hert, &c. A° 26 Langley ap. Sadb'g.

Inq p. m. Joh. com. Westm. ten. indotem ad term. vitæ quæ Elwyc, &c.—The description of Elwic in this inquisition is as follows: The manor and vill of Elwic. 20 mess. val. 2s. each, ten cottages val. 1s. each, 70 oxg. of land, val. 3s. each, 20 acr. meadow, val. 12d. each, 200 acres of moor and pasture, val. xxs. Forty shillings free rents. A° 3 Nevil, ap. Percebrig, in co Sadberg.

‡ Inq. p. m. Rad'i com. Westmorland.—Per nomen Rad'i de Nevill co Westm. dedit concessit & confirmavit d'c'is d'nis W'o Tunstall, W'o Horn, cl. Gilb'to Walton & Joh. Qu'xley her & assign. suis man'ia sua de Dalton juxta Elwick & Swaynston cum o'ib's suis p't. &c. & p'dcm man. cum villa de Dalton ten. de co. Warwic, & man. cum villa de Swaynston ten. de Tho. Surtays ch. &c. A° 20 Langley.

The Parish of STRANTON.

To the south of Hartlepool lies the parish of Stranton. The village of Stranton is close upon the sea-shore; the houses irregular and scattered: The church stands on a fine mount. The chancel is eleven paces long and five wide, stalled on each side: The east window has four lights; and there are two windows to the south: On the north side of the chancel an octagonal pillar appears in the wall, supporting two elliptic arches, from whence it seems there was an ancient porch annexed thereto. It is divided from the nave by a lofty pointed arch. The nave has two side ailes, the whole length being seventeen paces, and the breadth sixteen paces. The ailes are formed by one pillar on each side, supporting arches rather pointed, but very blunt. In the north aile is an elegant monument of James Belassis, esq; with his effigies in the attitude of rising from the tomb, and throwing off a winding sheet.* The south aile is lighted by two side windows, and one to the east. The tower is lofty.

VOL. III.

G

Inscription.

Siste Gradum Viator

et vide Sepultum, non Mortuum, ante obitum enim
moriens, non moriturus præmissus est, non amissus.

Si quæras quis

JACOBUS BELASSIS de Ouitonia Armiger, unus junior.

Filius. Gulielmi Belassis nuper de Newbroughe in
Agro Eboracenci Militis, et Patruus Prænobilis

THOMÆ Domini FAULCONBRIDGE Baronis de YARUM.

Binas dum vixit nupsit Uxores; primam MARIAM filiam

Tunstall de Scarkill in Agro Eborescenci Armig.

In secundam Uxorem duxit Isabellam filiam Thomæ

Chateri de Beutrove in Agro Dunelmensi Armigeri

Obiit sine Prole plenus annorum (in mense Octobris anno



Salutis Humanæ MDCXL.) et plenus bonorum (erga

Pauperes quibus et vivens et moriens fuit studiosissimus

Alumnus) Oper. Multa dum vixit occupavit, ideo invidiam

Non habere non potuit, multa dispensavit, ideo lacrymis

Et suspiriis carere non potest.

In Vitâ vigilant Justi, ideo in  Succumbam me in pace et re.
Morte dicuntur dormire. Aug.  quiem meam capiam. Ps. 4. 8.

O death where is thy Sting: O Grave

Where is thy victory. 1 Cor. chap. 15. ver. 1v.

It is sown in Dishonour, and is raised in Glory; it is sown
in Weakness, and is raised in power.

Chap. 15, ver. xliii.

See pedigree of Belassis, Vol. II. p. 696.

Stranton vicarage.—Dedicated to All Saints.—Prior of Gisburn pr.—Sir M.
W. Ridley, patron.

A discharged living in the deanry of Stockton.† One of the churches given by
Rob. de Brus to Gisburn, and confirmed by bishops Pudsey and Kellaw.

The manor of Stranton was anciently the possession of the Lumleys. In the thirty-sixth year of bishop Hatfield, Robert son of Marmaduke de Lumley, held of Sir Roger de Clifford, by the eighth part of a knight's fee,* the manor of Stranton with

Clear yearly value 45l.—Yearly tenths 1l. 15s. 7½d.—Proc. ep. 6s.—Arch. 3s. 8d. Syn. & Proc. 4s.—Yearly val. 90l.

VICARS.

Rich. de Topcliff, 1312	Ra. Turner, 1588, p. m. Massie pr. Elix. reg.
(a) Walter de Gisburn, ob. 1343	Tho. Matthewson, 1590, p. res. Turner
Tho. Scot, 1349	Hen. Bell, 1602, p. m. Matthewson
Joh. de Wolveston, 1361	Joh. Allen, 1632
Rich. Oliver, 1379, p. m. Wolveston	Joh. Smith, 1661
Tho. Stare, 1396, p. m. Oliver	Will. Smith, A. B. 1671
Joh. Burie, 1424, p. res. Stare	Steph. Tennant, A. M. 1671, p. res. Smith
Joh. Chestre, 1452, p. m. Burie	Ja. Noble, 1710, p. m. Tennant
Rich. Driffeld, 1437, p. res. Chestre	Rich. Conder, 1727, p. m. Noble, pr. J. Dodsworth
Tho. Savage, 1481	Mat. Robinson, A. M. 1738, p. m. Conder, pr. M. White, Esq; Blagdon, co. Northumb.
Jos. Moreby, 1501	John Gagnier, A. M. 1745, p. res. Robinson
Geo. Corney, 1509, p. m. Moreby	Joseph Birkett, B. A. 11th May, 1796, p. m. John Gagnier
D'nus Ric. Slatter, 1510, pr. pr. & con. mon. de Gisburn	
Joh. Semer, cl. 1539	
Ja. Lakenbie, preb. 1561, p. m. Semer	
Rich. Rawling, 1575, p. m. Lakenbie	
Phil. Hatherleye, 1578, p. m. Rawling	
Will. Massie, 1581, p. m. Hatherleye	

A bill was filed against John Gagnier, then vicar, demanding many species of small tithes, but after a fair hearing the same was dismissed (b). The vicar in his turn has lately recovered various new species of tithe.——*Randal's MSS.*

There was a chapel at Seaton Carew appertaining to this church; now totally ruined.

A. D. 1561. Com. ad inquirend, de jure p'natus vic'ie de Stranton, E. Reg'ro Pilkington, p. 56. Certif. Jur'or. p. 57.

Stranton parish. Book of rates. Value of lands.

£. 183 5 11 1838 £. 1999 18 4 *Grey's MSS.*

Land tax at 4s. 6d. and County rates at 6s. 8d.

Stranton 69 2 4 3 0 11

Seaton and Oughton 84 7 8 2 9 4

Brearton 15 4 0 12 0 10

Registered estates.—Oughton, Mr Maire.—Troth Saltmarsh 40l.—Mrs Mary Salvin 235l.—Seaton Carew, Ch. Maire, esq; 50l.—Stranton, Tho. Maire, esq; 115l. *Mann's MSS.*

Bap. Mar. Bur.

State of population from 1660 to 1679
from 1769 to 1779

Number of burials in the last year —Computed number of inhabitants

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Stranton contains 704 inhabitants.

• Inq. cap. A° 36 Hatfield. ap. Sadb'g, cor. W. del Bowes, esc. in co. Sadb'g.

Grant to Tho. Lomley, knight, and dame Margaret his wife, of wreck within the lordships of Stranton and Seaton Carew. Bishop Nevill.

(a) John Fauconberg, lord of Skelton, gave licence to him and others to give eight oxgangs and eight tofts in this township, to the prior and canons of Giseburne.——*Mon. Ebor. p. 348.*

(b) See Newcastle Journal, 28th December and 11th of January, 1772.

the appurtenances. Several parcels of land within the manor were held by sundry persons of that family; besides which Gisburn priory had divers tenements there.*

The remains of the village of SEATON, which have hitherto escaped the incroachments of the ocean, consist of a green, inclosed on three sides with cottages in the form of a square, and a row of houses stretching to the southward along the very brink of the sea banks. There are no traces of the chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Thomas Beckett, and given with the mother church to Gisburn priory. Seaton paid to Sadberge for castleward 13s. 4d. Styr, son of Ulphus, gave lands in Seaton to the See of Durham in the time of Aldune the first bishop of Durham.

By the records it appears, that the manor and vill of Seaton were the estate of the family of Carrowe, so early as the time of

G 2

Grant of the manor of Stranton to William Lomley, mil. and Eliz. his wife, and their heirs, 4th Edw. IV.

Exempl. of a recovery against Henry earl of Arundel, and Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley, and Jane his wife, for the manors of Stranton, Seaton Carew, and Newburn. A^o 8 bishop Pilkington. — *Cursitor's Rolls*. — *Rudd's MSS.*

* *Wappentag de Sadberg.*

Liberi tenentes. Comes Warwic pro redd. villat. de Langnewton & pro d'no ib. ad fest. Mart. & Cuth. xl.

Idem comes pro terris quond'm Johannis de Balliol ad term. S. Martini tantum lxxs.

Tenentes villæ de Carlebury redd. pro libera firm, ibid. ad term. Martini, Phil. & Ja. & Mich. xljs. viijd.

De Ward de Seton Karrow, pro Ward Castri ibid. ad fest. natal. S. Johannis, xiijs. iiijd.

De Ward Castr. de Middleton Saint George, & Over Myddleton ad festum prædict. jxs.

De Ward Castr. de Ellestop pro Ward de Seton per ann. ad term. prædict. iijs. vjd.

De Ward. Castr. de Conescliff, redd. per ann. ad eosd. term. xiijs. iiijd.

De Greytane pro Ward. de Seton ad eosd. term. per annum xiijd. ob.

De Ward. de Nesebit pro eadem per ann. ad eosd. term. xvijd.

De Cotam pro se pro eadem Ward per annum ad eosd. term. xxd. ob.

De lib. tenent. de Newbyging ad fest. Pasch. & Michaelis per annum xiijs. iiijd.

De eisd'm pro quad'm plac. prati vocat. Hawyng per ann. ad eosd. term. iijs. viijd.

De vill. de Morton super le Mor. de redd. Thomæ Surteys per ann. lxs.

De vill de Mordon per priorissam de Neseham per ann. ad eosd. term. lxs.

De Waltero Tailboys & Roberto Ogle pro vill de Neseham per ann. ad eosd. term. lxs.

De vill. de Aslayby per ann. adeosd. term lxs.

Hatfield's Survey.

Towns mentioned to be in the county of Sadberg.

Gainforth, Peircebridge, Over Conscliff, Nether Conscliff, Nether Middleton, Dinsdale, Newbiggin, Long Newton, West Hartburne, East Hartburne, Cotam Mundevil, Nesham, Trefford, Aslaby, Egscliff, Seaton Carew, Stranton, West Morton, Brereton, Hurworth, Bolam, North Hert.

Rudd's MSS.

Stranton, Seaton Carew, and Thorp Thewles.

Thomas Davison, esq; obtained an act of parliament for vesting certain lands there free from the uses and trusts in his marriage settlement, and to settle other lands called Thorp wood and Fulthorp wood to the same uses.

Gyll's MSS.

Richard I. Peter Carrowe, in the king's charter made to Hugh bishop of Durham, of the manor of Sadberge, is therein said to hold his lordship of Seaton of the crown by the service of one knight's fee, which service he and his heirs are awarded from thenceforth to render to the See of Durham, as others the bishops tenants between Tyne and Teese. Roald the prior, with the convent of Gisburn, in the presence of Philip bishop of Durham, A° 1200, licenced Walter the son of Peter Carrowe, to have a perpetual chantry within the chapel of Seaton, therein to solemnize all church rights; in consideration of which he gave to the convent sixty acres and tofts of land, which Anne his grandmother some time held, with pasturage for one hundred sheep and their lambs. In 1337, John de Carrowe died seised of this manor, which he held *in capite* of the bishop, by homage and fealty, and the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, and doing suit at the wapontake of Sadberge, with the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. payable at the bishop's exchequer in Durham, at the feast of St John the Baptist value *xxl*.* This family continued in

* Inq. p. m. A° 4 Bury, cor. Sim. de Esh vic. Sadb'g apud Nether Mydfilton.

Inq. p. m. Joh. de Carrowe, A° 35 Hatfield, ap. Seton Car. cor. W. del Bowes *esc.* in co. Sadb'g.

Inq. p. m. Rob. fil. Marm. de Lumley, chiv. who died seised of 25s. rent and one quart of salt issuing out of 3 messuages and one salt work in the tenure of Joh. de Carrowe in Seaton &c. A° 36 Hatfield.

Inq. p. m. John Lawrenson who died seised in right of his wife of two cottages, a third part of a messuage, a moiety of a messuage, and eighteen acres of land, called Hert place, &c. held of the heirs of John de Carrowe. A° 26 Skirlaw, ap. Sadb'g, cor. R. Conyers, chiv. *esc.* in co. Sadb'g.

Inq. p. m. Amisia, the widow of Tho. de Elmedon, who died seised of a quarter, part of this manor, consisting of the fourth part of the scite of the manor lying to the west, and was then waste, the fourth part of Hall croft, Chapel garth, and Stack garth, then waste; the fourth part of a pasture called Ryland, and 30 acres of tillage and meadow land of the demesne, value 30s. and in the said fourth part of the manor a messuage and thirteen acres of husband land, value 6s. viijd. eight cottages, value iiij s four ruined cottages, a salt work, value ijs. another salt work, and a fourth part of a salt work, and of the passage of the river Teese, and a common furnace, all waste: All which were held of the bishop of Durham in cap. by the fourth part of a knight's fee. Also rents out of the lands of Agnes Baron, Rob. Coverham, Tho. Seton, Tho. Herdwyck, John Sayer, Tho. Lambert, the manor of Owton, belonging to the said Thomas, land of Rob. Lambton, out of a waste, formerly of John Lumley, then of Thomas, called Wudesore, out of a ruined salt work called Make Beggar. Tho. Langton her son and heir. A° 15 Langley.

Inq. p. m. Johan the wife of Rich. Hayton, a quarter part. In the descriptions we find a toft called the Bire, and another the Kiln, then waste, not named above. John Hayton her son and heir. A° 20 Langley.

A. D. 1365. John of Seaton Carrowe, having through ignorance seized a royal fish, cast on his lands there, and being called to account for the same, by his charter or deed acknowledged the trespass, and the bishop's right thereto, and compounded for 100 marks damage.

A tous vieux q. cestes p'sentes l'res v'ront, où oront Joh. de Carrowe sal'uz. en. dieu. Come un peisson real q'est appelle *Balayne* nadgaris engetta p'tempeste du

possession from the above period for a considerable time; and several parcels of land appear to be held under then. Bishop Bury granted to John Carrowe, who lived in 1387, free warren in this manor. By an inquisition taken after the death of Isabel wife of Sir Robert Umfrevill, first wife of John Carrowe, in the second year of the pontificate of bishop Neville, it is found, that Sybill, the wife of Roger Conyers, John Hayton, and Thomas Lumley, as heirs of the said John Carrowe, were intitled to all his lands in Seaton, except certain lands called Masterland. John Hayton and Joan his wife enfeofed Ralph earl of Westmoreland in all their lands in Seaton, which the earl gave to Sir John Lumley knight, and his heirs. By the inquisition, taken the fifteenth year of bishop Langley after the death of Sir John, it appears he held the fourth part of the manor by purchase from the earl of Westmoreland, another fourth which was the estate of his father Sir Ralph, and a third part held in dower by Isabel the wife of Sir Robert Umfrevill; and that he had besides, six messuages, four salt pits, seven oxgangs of land, and ten acres of meadow, which he also purchased of the earl, rendering to him yearly 19l. 5s. 4d.* In 1620, this manor belonged to Sir Wil-

mere sur ma terre a Seton Carow quel j'eu entendy estre person d'autre nature q. person real si fy prendre le dit peisson a mon oeps. Et ap's les ministres monseign'r L'Evesque seisirent le dit peisson al oeps mon dit Seign'r L'Evesque come son droit et le droit de sa Eglise de Duresme. Et porce q. je na voy conissance le quel se suit peisson real ou nemy nient contrestiant le seisure des ditz ministres se fesay de ce ma volunta. Et apres aprocha a mon dit Seign'r L'Evesque a Aukland en le presence|| Mons. Rauf de Nevill, Mons. Rob. de Hilton, Mons. Marmaduke Lomley, Mons. John de Evre & plusieurs autres pour faire gree a mon dit seign'r sil poit estre declare q' fuist poisson real. Et en presence mon dit siegn'r alleog's et de son conseil fuist declare q' ce fuit peisson real & le droit dit mon seign'r et de sa Eglise de Duresme par qui autant come fuist remys du dit peisson quel je fesay delivrer a les ministres mon dit seign'r come son droit & pur le trespas & le remanent du dit poisson quel je avoi dep'ty entre mes amys si ay fait gree a mon dit Seign'r L'Evesq. de cents merces quel chose je recognu ces etres le droit mon dit Seign'r L'Evesq. et de sa Eglise de Duresme. Et q' le possion de la dit poisson quel je avoi ne soit trete en ensample devers moi ne devers mes heires ne devers nul autre en Tesmoignance de quel chose a cestre l'pres a mys mon seal escrip a Sadberg le xxiv die Septemb'r L'An de Grace M.CCC. &c. Inrolled in Chancery, Rot. 16, 19 poht. Bury.

Rudd's MSS.

Vide Stranton, grant of wreck at Seaton to Lumley. Dat. 14 Feb. 1457. "De omni modis wreck ratione fluxus et refluxus maris infra dominium de Strantum et Seaton Carrowe, &c. Habend, durante vita n'ra, reddendo, &c. ad scacc. nost. 3s. iiijd. reservat. tamen nobis dimidia parte piscium regalium & magnorum navium ibi in ejectorum et pro wreck accidentum ad usum nostrum proprium."

* Inq. p. m. John de Lomeley, 26 Apr. 15 bishop Langley, A. D. 1421.—Eshcheators Rolls, 1423, 1425, causa minor Thomæ fil. et hered. ips. Joh'is tunc ætat. xj annor. &c.—Inq. que plura, &c. 13th May, 24th Booth, 1430.—4th July 1440, inq. p. m. Isabella ux. Rob. Umfrevil nup' ux. Joh'is Karrowe, jun. q'q. pred. Tho. Lumley & Joh'es Sayer sunt heredes ad d'ca terr. & ten. vocat. maisterion land, &c.

|| This record is particularly curious, as it mentions some of the bishop's barons, who composed his great council.

liam Reed, of Oisterley, in the county of Middlesex, knight, Sir Henry Anderson, of Elemore-hall, in the county of Durham, knight, and Robert Johnson, of Greatham, yeoman.* In 1766, there was a numerous set of claimants as tenants in common, having right to the manor, as appears by a suit instituted in the court of chancery at Durham, touching a wreck within the manor of Seaton, the merits whereof were never discussed.†

Seaton is a place of resort in the bathing season; the accommodations are good and cheap; the sands are level for seven miles in length; the prospects are singularly beautiful to the northward, commanding Hartlepool at the distance of about three miles, with the adjacent country; to the southward the Cleveland coast, scattered over with villages, with the high lands and cliffs rising sublimely on the horizon.‡ There are several moles and breastworks of earth on Seaton moor towards the snook; but we find no notice taken thereof either in our records or otherwise, and presume they were merely temporary works to defend the entrance of the river Teese. Nothing can be deduced from their present form.

Of OWTON, or OVERTON, we find nothing more in the Durham records than what is already mentioned. The charter of the fifth of king John confirms the grant to Alan de Wilton, who founded here a small priory of Gilbertine canons, subordinate to the monastery of Sempringham, (co. Linc.) of his town of Overton, twelve plow lands at Hoiton, one carucate at Huplin, two plow lands at Westcote, and half a carucate at Middleton,

A recovery against Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley, for the manor of Seaton Carew int' al's A° 15 bishop Tunstall.—Exempl. of recovery against Henry earl of Arundel and Sir John Lumley lord Lumley, and Jane his wife for the manor of Seaton Carew, int' al's A° 8 Pilkington. *Cursor's Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.*

* A cause was instituted by information in the bishop's court against Johnson, touching a royal fish cast on shore at Seaton; the cause was heard 1521, and a decree was made therein, declaring the fish was a royal fish, and belonged to the bishop in right of his prerogative.

† Robert Preston, of Stockton, gent. John Wilson, of the same place, gent. John Dent, gent. Robert Harrison, of Newcastle, gent. in right of Ann his wife, the Rev. Ja. Horsman, of Greatham, the Rev. Tho. Drake, of Durham, Cuth. Scurfield, of Brearton gent. Nich. Chilton, of Fishburn, gent. and Rob. Chilton of Carr-House, Seaton, gent. who insisted on their right to the wreck.—Stated stat. 3 Edw. I.—The defendants stated part of a wreck taken by those under whom they claim in 1709, another in 1727, and a mast in 1729, cast up near Carr-House.—In 1730, a quantity of bale goods, cast up near Burnbank.—1736, a keel of a ship near the Snook.—In 1754, a mast.—On a hearing the 11th of April, 1770, the information was dismissed for want of proper parties, but without costs, by Sir Jos. Yates then chancellor.—*Gyll's MSS.*

‡ There were rent charges paid out of Seaton Carew and Nether Froston, amounting to the annual sum of 100l. 1s. 11½d.

in Cleveland. This priory was valued 26th Henry VIII. at 11l. 2s. 8d. only, according to Dugdale.*

The manor of BREARTON anciently belonged to the noble family of Graystock, barons of Graystock. We find Brearton named in the pardon of alineation by fine granted to lord Lumley before referred to. William lord Graystock, who lived in the time of Edward III. made a settlement of the manor of Brearton, two parts of the manor of Neseham, Over Conscliff, and Nether Conscliff: Alisia, the wife of Ralph de Nevill, and also Elizabeth, William's mother, the widow of Ralph lord Graystock, had dower in Neseham and the two Conscliffs; by which settlement it was limited, that in case William died without heirs of his body, the several estates should go to Robert the son of Ralph de Neville, and the heirs male of his body, on condition that Robert and his heirs assumed the name and arms of Graystock; with remainders on failure of such issue to Ralph his brother, and the heirs male of his body, with the like condition with like remainders to William the brother of Ralph, with remainders over to the right heirs of William lord Graystock. The bishop of Durham granted his licence for the remainder men, on the several contingencies premised, to take the name and assume the arms of Graystock.† William was very young at his father's death, which happened untimely, it being suspected he was poisoned in the seventeenth year of Edward II. by the accomplices

* Rot. Mon. Yorkshire, p. 681. Vide Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 825, Cartam 5 John. m. 6. n. 41. recit. confirm. & donationem Alani de Wilton.

† Rot. Bury, Sch. 17. A° Epi xi°.

Ric'us d. g. ep. Dun. &c. Sciatis &c. & ad requisicio'm dilci & fidelis n'ri Rad'i de Nevill coecessimus & lic dedimus, &c. dilco & fideli n'ro Will'o de Graystock, q'd ipe de man'io suo de Brereton & duab's partib's, &c. manerior. de Nesham, Ov' Conscliff; et Nether Conscliff, cum p'tin. q. de nob. tenentur in cap. ut dicitur fef. possit mag'm Thomam de Nevill, &c. &c. H'end. & tenend. sibi & succ. suis de nob. &c. & quam p'dcus Rad'us & Alesia ux. ejusu tenet in dotem ipsius Alisie, &c. et tertia p'cus, &c. quam Eliz. que fuit ux. Rob'ti de Graystock tenet in dotem &c. Ita q'd si i'lem Will's sine h'ede de corpore suo exeunte obierit, q'd tunc p't decessum ip'ius Will'i man'ium de, &c. Rob'to filio Rad'i de Nevill & h'ed. masculis de corpore ipius Rob'ti exeuntib's remaneant, &c. tali condic'oe adjecta q'd i'd'm Rob'tus & he'des sui p'dci hoc cognomine de Nevill penitus relicto tam cognomen quam integra arma de Graystock sumant & gerent imp'p'm & si idem Rob'tus sine he'de masculo, &c. Rad'o fratri p'dci Rob'ti & he'dib's masculis de corpore ipius Rad'i fratris Rob'ti exeuntibus remaneant, &c. Hoc addito semper, &c. p'dci cognomen & arma de Graystock gerant. &c. Item si p'dcus Rad'us sine he'de masculo, &c. Will'i fratri p'dci Rad'i, &c. & he'dib's masculis de corpore ipius Will'i, &c. exeuntibus remaneant, &c. Hoc observato, &c. p'dci cognomen & arma, &c. Et si p'dcus Will'us, &c. sine herede masculo, &c. obierit, &c. rectis he'dib's p'dci Will'i de Graystock remaneant, &c. In cujus, &c. fecimus patentes. Dat. Dunelm, &c. xv die Octobris, A° supradicto. P' l'ram ipius d'ni ep'i A. D. 1344.

Randal's MSS.

of Sir Gilbert de Middleton, he being the principal instrument in bringing him to justice. He made a castle of his manor house of Graystock by the king's licence, and built the castle of Morpeth: Married Lucy daughter of lord Lucy, from whom he was divorced; and afterwards married Joan daughter of Henry lord Fitz Hugh, of Ravenswarth, by whom he had issue, three sons and one daughter: Was one of the commissioners to treat about the ransom of David king of Scotland, taken prisoner at the battle of Durham: Died at Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, and was buried at Graystock, with much funeral pomp.—There were present at the ceremony the bishop of Carlisle, who performed the holy offices, Ralph lord Nevill, Thomas de Luch lord of Cockermouth, Roger lord Clifford of Appleby castle, Henry le Scrope, and Thomas Musgrave the elder, knights, the prior of Carlisle, and the abbots of Holm-Cultram and Shap. In the chancel of Graystock church is the following monumental inscription: "*Icy gist William le bone baron de Graystock plys veillieant, noble & curtejous chivialer de sa pais en son temps. Quy murult le x jour de jully l'an de grace*" *MILLCCCLIX.*—*Alme de guy Dieu eyt pete mercy. Amen.*" Male issue failed in Ralph his great grandson, who died in the second year of king Henry VII. and left issue, Elizabeth, an only child, who married Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilsland; which family falling into female issue, their possessions by marriage came to the Howards.



The Parish of ELWICK.

The parish of Elwick, or, as it is frequently called, Elwick Hall, lies to the west. The church stands on a remarkable elevation; the ascent from the dell or gully, which divides this parish from the town of Elwick, is very steep. The approach to the church is by a multitude of steps. The chancel is about seven paces long and five wide; is ceiled above with wood, and lighted to the east by a window of three divisions under a pointed arch: It is divided from the nave by a low circular arch. The nave hath side ailes; is in length about thirteen paces, and in width, with the ailes, twelve paces. The ailes are formed by rows of three round columns, bearing pointed arches, with this variety, that the capitals of the north row of columns are octagonal, and those of the south row round. The pulpit is placed against the second south column, and the reading desk opposite. The tower is low and heavy, is a separate build-

ding, and stands to the corner of the south aisle.* The prospect from the church-yard is extensive; the country is beautiful,

VOL. III. H

* *Elwick rectory*:—This church is dedicated to St Peter.

King's b. 20l. 18s. 1½d.—Tenths 2l. 1s. 9½d.—Proc. ep. 13s.—Syn. & prox. 11s.—Arch. proc. 4s.—Annual value, 1777, 400l.

RECTORS.

Stephanus r'r eccl. de Elwick, oc. 1200	Joh. Bowey, an intruder, ejected, 1660
Will. de Gypwico	Dan. Bollen, A. M. 1660
Rich. de Bernardcastel, 1352	Dennis Granville, 1664
Walt. de Harram, 1353	Geo. Brereton, A. M. 1667, p. res. Granville
Joh. del Bek, 1359	Hamond Beaumont, A. M. 1672, p. res. Brereton
Joh. de Castro Bernardi, 1361	John Bowes, S. T. P. 1701, p. m. Beaumont.—He built great part of the rectory house.
Hugo de Westwyk, 1362	Will. Eden, 1715, p. res. Bowes
Joh. Attelee, 1367	Rob. Parker, D. D. 1741, p. m. Eden
Will. de Trafford, 1368	Will. Vaughan, A. M. 1776, p. m. Parker—See epitaph¶
Joh. de Battisford, 1373	Geo. Sayer, 1777, p. res. Vaughan
Joh. Bowring, 1376	Geo. Watson, A. M. 1783, p. res. Sayer
Tho. Wyhot, 1378	Richard Richardson, M. A. 21 Dec., 1790, p. res. of Geo. Watson
Joh. Gyll, 1400	
Will. de Wynlaton, 1424, p. m. Gyll	
Rob. Heighington, 1501	
Tho. Atkinson, 1546	
Geo. Clyffe, S. T. B. 1562	
Hen. Ewbank, A. M. 1598	
Gabriel Clark, A. M. 1620	
Joh. Cosin, S. T. B. 1624	

Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xviii. In the grant to queen Henrietta Maria, consort to king Charles I. 14th of March, 1626, is a fee-farm rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. "*de terris & tenementis vocatis le close in Elwicke.*"

¶ *Memoriæ Sacrum*

ROBERT PARKER, S. T. P.

Cujus propè corpus requiescit.

Que stirpe antiquâ et honestâ,

In agro Staffordiensi, ortus,

Apud CARTHUSIANOS, literis imbutus fuit;

Deinde CANTABRIGIÆ,

Omni liberali doctrinâ politissimus,

Literas sacras præcipue coluit,

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ decus et tutamen;

Regi et reipublicæ amicus,

Suavissimis moribus, incorrupta vitâ,

Res sacras hujus parochiæ rector,

Per annos XXXVI feliciter curavit.

Obiit XVIII die Augusti;

Anno Christi MDCLXXVI.

Ætatis LXXIV.

Hoc marmor** Thomas Parker, eques auratus, et

Serenissimo regi, GEORGIO TERTIO, a consilii

Secretis fratri de se optimè merito mœrens posuit.

Elwick parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

11 18 6

1367 6 8

Out-rent to Elwic Hall ch. and Newton Hanset 27l. 5s. 10d. out of close.

Grey's MSS.

** Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

though thin of wood; the farms fertile, and in a superior state of cultivation. To the north-west is a large mount, called the Beacon Hill, well situated for that purpose. This parish consists of about eighteen farm-houses, and the rectors have frequently entertained the heads of all the families at once at their table. It is said, that in this parish there is neither town or village, cottage house for the poor, surgeon or apothecary, midwife, blacksmith, joiner, house-carpenter, mason, bricklayer, cart or wheel-wright, weaver, butcher, shoemaker, taylor, or barber, schoolmaster or school-mistress, alehouse, public bakehouse, grocer or chandler's shop, or a corn mill. The glebe lands are in two farms, one of 212 acres, to which is usually annexed the corn and small tithes of five farms within the parish; the other of 133 acres, to which in like manner is annexed the corn and small tithes of eight other farms in the parish.* Bishop Beaumont, at the latter end of his life, had obtained a bull from the pope to appropriate this church to the priory of Durham, but was prevented accomplishing his design by death.

The manor of STOTFOLD was anciently the estate of the family of Kilkennys, Will. de Kilkenny dying seised thereof in the time of bishop Bury.† In the 29th of bishop Hatfield, John de Kilkenny died seised of the manors of Stanley and Stotfold, which he limited (by virtue of a fine levied) to various branches of his family: and by means thereof the estates became vested in Richard de Kilkenny, the son of William, by Catherine his wife, in the 29th year of bishop Hatfield,‡ then eighteen years of age. The manor of Stanley was held of the bishop *in capite*, by homage and fealty, and the fifth part of a knight's fee, rendering a pound of cumin, and doing suit at the county; and the manor of Stotfold was also held of the bishop *in capite*, rendering six-pence, called wodesilver. The manor of Stotfold afterwards became the estate of the earls of Westmoreland.¶

Land tax at 4s. in the pound.		County rates at 6s. 8d.	
Elwic Hal	101 17 0	3	19 6
Registered estates.—Amerston, Tho. Ashmall, 1211.—Close, Brunton, Elwic, Billingham, and Wolviston, Bryan Salvin, esq; 3521.—Mann's MSS.			
	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	The register book imperfect.		
1760 to 1779	76	29	65
Number of Burials in the last year 2.—Computed number of inhabitants —.			
			Ma Fem. To.
State of population in the parish of Elwick Hall from 1811 to 1821	94		82 176
	Increase since 1811		47

* So advertised to be let in October, 1779.

† Inq. p. m. An. 7 Bury, co. vic. d'ni ep. in pleno com. Dun.

‡ Inq. p. m. Joh.

¶ Inq. p. m. Ra. earl of Westm. temp. ep. Langley, &c.

Of AMERSTON we find nothing memorable,

NEWTON HANSARD manor, in the time of bishop Hatfield, was held by William Dacre, esq; of the bishop *in capite*, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee and suit of court, which manor the countess of Lincoln had, and died without issue.* Ralph his brother was his heir, who granted the manor to Katherine de Qwhitfield, for his life;† and she, four years afterwards, by fine levied in the bishop's court, granted the same to John Nevill de Raby, esq; and we find it comprised in the several inquisitions taken on the deaths of the earls of Westmorland.

BRUNTOFT manor was part of the ancient estate of the Claxtons.



The Parish of SEDFIELD.

Towards the west lies the parish of SEDFIELD. The town of SEDFIELD is one of the finest situations in the county, standing proudly upon a swell of gravelly ground, open to every aspect, and remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. The celebrated Dr Askew called this place the Montpelier of the north, and frequently recommended his convalescent patients to it for the benefit of the air. All the country round is in a high state of cultivation; the lands are fertile, well and beautifully inclosed, and many of them near the town bearing a rent of above forty shillings an acre. The centre of the town forms a large square, in which is erected a handsome cross, and where a market is held every Friday. To the south and south-

H 2

* Inq. p. m. A° 17 Hatfield.

† E. Madox form. p. 120, 229.

Pateat universis p' p'sentes q'd eg'o Ranulphus de Dacre d'us de Gillesland dedi, &c. Katerinæ de Qwitfield manerium meum de Newton Hansard in ep'atu Dun. Habendum & tenendum eid. Katerinæ, &c. ad totam vitam meam de capitalib's d'nis feodi illius p' servicia inde & consueta. In cujus, &c. Hiis testibus d'no Joh'e de Ever, d'no Will'o de Claxtan militib's, Joh'e Spring, Gosselino Surtays, &c. Datum apud manerium meum de Newton Hansard p'd'cum die d'nica prox. p't festum Sc'i Petri ad vincula. A° R. R. Edwardi t'cij post conq. tricesimo octavo. A. D. 1364.

Hæc est finalis concordia, &c. (A° 1370) pont. d'no Tho. ep'i vicesimo sexto cor. &c. Justiciariis assignat. & al. d'ci d'ni ep'i fidelib's tunc ibi p'ntib's inter Joh'em de Nevill, de Raby, chiv. querentem & Katerinam de Whitfeld deforc. de manerio de Newton Haunsard, quadraginta messuagiis, sexcentis acris terræ, soxaginta acris prati & centum solidatis redditus cum p'tinentiis in Swayneston & Elmeden, &c. Et p' hac recognico'e, &c. p'd'cus Joh'es dedit p'fatæ Kat'inæ unum esperavium sorum.

east you command a delightful view of Cleveland, Roseberry-topping, and a long range of lofty hills, with the borders of the river Tees down to the German Ocean: To the south-west, a beautiful country, where Heighington crowns the distant eminence; the tower of that church is a fine object: The pleasure-house of Robert Surtees, esq: on Shakerton-hill, together with Brussleton-hill and tower, are seen to the west. On the nearer landscape are the elegant works of Mr Burdon at Hardwick; and Sands, the house of Richard Wright Ord, esq; with the grounds neatly cultivated, and many thriving plantations. To the south-west, the plantations and eminences above Raby, Cockfield-fell, and the heights of Evenwood, are seen; and further northward, but nearer hand, Windlestone-house, the lofty tower of Westerton and Merrington church, and the town of Ferryhill: To the north the beautiful villa of Mainsforth, the towns of Bishop-Middleham and Fishburn, and on the distant hills the town of Trimdon; and to the north-east, Elwick-beacon.

The church of Sedgfield * is in the form of a cross; the tower lofty, and ornamented with hexagonal turrets, bearing

SEDGFIELD RECTORY.

* The church is dedicated to St Edmund the bishop, is in Stockton deanery, and in the patronage of the bishop of Durham.

King's books 73l. 18s 1½d. — Tenth's 7l. 7s. 9½d. — Proc. Ep. 1l. 13s. 4d. — Syn. & Proc. 11s. — Proc. Arch. 4s. — Real value 1200l.

RECTORS.

Ulchild, 1085
 Petrus Clericus de Seggefild, 1168
 Will. de Quelmer, 1274
 Will. de Ewell, 1301
 Tho. de Hessewell, 1313, master of
 Sherburn hosp.
 Joh. de Whytechurch, 1339, p. m.
 Hessewell archdeacon of Wiltz
 Joh. de Grey, 1359, p. m. Whytechurch
 Joh. de Henley, 1361, p. m. Grey. —
 Treasurer of the bishop's household
 Tho. Weston, 1380. — Preb. of Grindall
 in Y. ch. 1397 — Preb. of Hoveden
 ob. 1408 — Archdeacon of Durham, 1393
 Joh. Clifford, 1392 — Treasurer of Yor.
 ch. 1374
 Adam de Hopwood, 1408
 Joh. Leyburne, 1424, p. m. Hopwood —
 Preb. in Lincoln ch.
 Geo. Radclyff (Dr) 1425, p. res. Ley-
 burne

Joh. Heyworth, 1436, p. res. Radclyff —
 Treasurer of Lichfield
 Will. Eyworthe, 1436
 Joh. Radclyffe, resigned for a pension of
 50 marks
 Will. Estfeld, 1496, p. res. Radclyffe
 Roger Leyburne, 1499, p. m. Estfeld
 Rob. Shorton, S. T. P. 1518.
 Rich. Layton, LL. D. 1535 (a)
 Joh. Redmayn, S. T. P. 1544, p. m.
 Layton
 Anth. Salvayn, S. T. P. 1558, p. m.
 Redmayn
 Adam Lofthouse, 1560, p. depr. Salvayn
 — Pres. Q. Eliz. See vac.
 Ra. Skynner, S. T. B. 1562, p. depr.
 Lofthouse
 Rob. Swyft, LL. D. 1562, p. m. Skyn-
 ner (b)
 Marm. Blakiston, A. M. 1599, p. m. Swyft
 Rob. Blakiston, 1631, p. res. patris

(a) Dean of York, and visitor of the monasteries.

(b) Ann Swyft his widow, left by will 5l. to the poor of Sedgfield, and to St John's College, Cam-
 bridge, 10l. as her husband intended.

short spires, and rising from the corner buttresses. It stands on the east side of the square, in an open and elevated situation ;

Jos. Naylor, S. T. B. 1634, p. m. Blakiston	John Gamage, A. M. 1728, (d) p. res. Rundle
Hunton, an intruder, ejected 1660	James Lesley, 1747, p. m. Gamrge—Bishop of Limerick
Dennis Grenville, A. M. 1667, p. m. Naylor	Rob. Lowth, S. T. P. 1755, p. res. Lesley—Bishop of Oxford, and late bishop of London
James Clayton, S. T. P. 1691, p. depr. Grenville	Jeffrey Ekins, S. T. P. 1777, on the promotion of bishop Lowth to London—He was also dean of Carlisle, and rector of Morpeth
Theoph. Pickering, S. T. P. 1705 (c) p. m. Clayton	Geo. Barrington, M. A. (now Lord Viscount) 8 Dec. 1791, p. m. Jeffrey Ekins.
John Morton, S. T. P. 1711, p. m. Pickering	
Tho. Rundle, LL. R. 1722, p. m. Morton—Master of Sherburn-house, and bishop of Derry	
<i>Sedgefield parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>
	£. 44 16 9
	<i>Value of lands.</i>
	£. 5378
	<i>Grey's MSS.</i>

The copyhold rents payable to the bishop for Sedgefield, amount to 20l. 3s. 11½d. yearly; the coroner's rents for ditto to 2l. 15s. 5½d. and 16 pecks of oats, yearly; the bailiff's rents for ditto to 8l. 10s. 9d. yearly. The crown rent, payable to the heirs of the late Lord Feversham, is as follows:—

For Sedgefield	—	—	—	—	2	2	8
Foxton	—	—	—	—	1	10	0
Oldacres	—	—	—	—	0	14	8
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	0	14	0

	Land tax at 4s.		£. 5	1	4
			County rates	6s.	8d.
Sedgefield	135 4 6	—	6	8	1
Fishburn	29 10 4	—	1	8	0
Bradbury and the Isle	33 2 8	—	1	0	1
Foxton and Shotton	32 15 0	—	1	2	8
Butterwicke and Oldacres	36 17 6	—	1	2	5
Elmedon	57 17 0	—	2	1	4
Mordon	29 6 3	—	1	5	10

Registered estates.—Butterwicke, Bryan Salvin, esq; 200l.—Mrs Mary Salvin, 50l.—Elmdon and Queen's House, John Smith, esq; 215l.—East Murton, Tho. Maire, esq; 120l.—Shotton, Mrs Mary Salvin, 192l.—Layton, John Conyers, esq; 380l.—*Mann's MSS.*

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	706	158	578
1760 to 1779	864	230	763

Increase 158 72 185

Number of burials in the last year, 47.—Computed number of inhabitants, 1410.

(c) He gave the organ to Sedgefield church, and intended another bell to make the number six; it was cast, and brought to Sedgefield about the time of his death; but having made himself poor by charitable gifts, he scarce left effects for his funeral, and the bell was sent back to York. The font appears to have been his gift by the arms on the west front.—See the inscription on his gravestone afterwards.

(d) In 1739 he filed a bill in the high court of chancery against several land-owners in the township of Sedgefield, in order to break through a composition, and compel the payment of tithes in kind. In Michaelmas term, 1739, the defendants filed a cross bill to establish the composition, which had been accepted by six of his immediate predecessors, and also by himself, for about nine or ten years after he became rector. In 1741 these causes came on to be heard before lord chancellor Hardwick, and he decreed the payment of tithes in kind, with costs against the defendants, and dismissed the said bills with costs. The composition was dissolved, by reason the bishop of Durham, who was patron of the living and ordinary of the diocese, was not a party to Dr Naylor's agreement with his parishioners.

the descent into it is by several steps ; the length, from the tower to the screen of the chancel, is about seventy-two feet, neatly stalled, and divided by two regular side ailes ; the length of the transept is nearly equal to that of the nave. The ailes are formed by rows of three pillars, light and elegantly formed, each pillar being composed of four perfect cylinders, not placed in a square, but in a lozenge, east and west, so as to present a broad front towards the center of the nave ; the columns are belted in the middle, which greatly hurts their beauty ; the bases have few members, and those of the old Saxon order ; but the capitals are variously ornamented with fillets of palm branches, vine leaves, wreaths of flowers mingled with birds, and other figures, in many parts delicately pierced. The arches are pointed, and ornamented with mouldings, the outward one zigzag ; they spring from pilasters on the side walls, and rise from grotesque heads on the capitals of the pillars. The pulpit is fixed to the first south pillar, and the reading-desk opposite. The nave is lighted by two modern windows in each side aile, and three on each side of the superstructure of the centre. There is a good organ at the west end, with a clock in front, which conceals the organist's seat ; all neatly ornamented. The font is a large black marble bason, of an octagonal form ; each front richly sculptured with arms,*

According to the last census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Sedgfield contains 1955 inhabitants.

Bishop's rents.—Sedgfield, 37l. 1s. 5d.—Hardwick Field, 20l.

* Hoton, Hebborne, Elstobh, Lambton, Pickering.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHANCEL.

On a marble tablet against the south wall.

Here lieth the body

of THEOPHILUS PICKERING D. D. son of

St GILBERT PICKERING of TICHMARSH in the

COUNTY of NORTHAMPTON, BART. and of

ELIZABETH MONTAGU his Wife only sister to ye

First EARL of SANDWICH.

He was born the 10th of May A. D. 1662

Made Fellow of SIDNEY COLLEGE in CAMBRIDGE 1687

Chaplain to the Rt Honble NATHANIEL

Ld CREWE Ld BISHOP of DURHAM 13 Nov 1690

PREBENDARY of DURHAM 28 Apr. 1692

RECTOR of GATESHEAD 5 Dec. 1695

RECTOR of SEDGFIELD 31 Aug. 1705.

in all places He left behind him ample monuments
of his Piety, Charity and Generosity, Devoting
Himself, and all he had, to the Service of GOD
and the Good of Mankind, which endear'd him to
the whole COUNTRY, and put it into a General

Mourning for the loss of him.

He died at DURHAM ye 20th of March A. D. 1710

But chose to be buried among his Parishioners, as of

All things in the World, the Dearest to him.

and fluted. The roof of the nave is oak. The south end of the transept is kept as a vestry-room, inclosed by a low screen of

On a white marble tablet against the north wall

Hic jacet
JOHANNES MORTON, S. T. P.
Hujus parochiæ Rector
Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis Canonicus
in utroque munere
Optimè de Religione & Patriâ meritis.
Fuit ille Literarum Fautor,
Pauperum patronus,
Primævæ Disciplinæ et orthodoxæ Fidei
Fortissimus assertor.
Animus ille, quælis Christi Ministrum decet,
Sanctus, Sincerus & Candidus
ab omni fūco, Parsimonia & Timiditate
Quam maxime abhorrens
Gregis suæ ut verus Pastor
Nec erantibus Consilium
Nec indigentibus subsidium denegavit.
Cœlestium Terrenarumq. pariter opum
Fidelis Dispensator
Post Longum & Laudabilem vitæ cursum
Plenus dierum
Multumq; defensus
Obiit Decimo Die Nov.
A. D. 1722. ætatis suæ 78.

On a red freestone in the pavement, and before the altar rails.

A crosier, supported on the back of a lamb, a chalice in the middle of the stalk, and the cross pointed in the form of the fleur de lis; the whole has been inlaid with brass; the inscription in Saxon characters:



Sir: Andrev: de: Stanelai: metir: de: Gretham: git: icy: pvr: Dev:
priez: pur: l'an.

On a marble in the pavement in the quire.

Hic in D'no requiescit JOSEPHUS NAYLOR, S. T. P. Eccleæ
Dunelmensis Canonicus major, Hujusq; parochiæ
Rector verè dignus; Theologus insignis Doctrinâ pietate,
Fide, erga Deum, Ecclesiam, Regem ad Exemplum
Constanti, singulari prudentia, Et Moribus
Universim suavissimis; penitus supra Fatum.
Hoc sibi, Quod mortale fuit, Et jam In
Occiduo Cinere, sub ape Christianissimâ
Resurgendi ad gloriam, Et eum Aspiciendi,
Cujus Nomen est Oriens, placidè
Hic deposuit 6^o die Januarij
(Epiphaniorum Sacro, Bono Ominè)

Anno { Christi 1667
 { Ætatis 73

I nunc, Lector amice, Attamen Quisquis sis, Exhinc.
Disce, Quid es, et Quid eris
In memoriam

Optimi et Charissimi Conjugis, Conjunctæ inæstissima
DULCIBELLA NAYLOR, hocce posuit.

wood ; it is lighted by a large window to the south, and two side windows to the east, under pointed arches ; the north end of the

On a marble in the pavement at the foot of the altar rails.

Here lies interr'd the Body of Mr.
 THOMAS COOPER, late
 of Sedgfield, Chirurgeon, whose Just
 Character to Posterity must be the
 most judicious and successful practitioner
 in his country; Belov'd, esteem'd, and
 applauded by all. He founded an Almshouse, and endow'd ye same with
 44l. pr Annū for ever, and departed
 this life the 14th of July,
 Anno { Ætatis suæ 78
 { Æræ Christi 1703.



On a brass plate in the pavement.

Depositum Jacobi
Clayton, S. T. P. Indig-
niss: hujus Ecclesiæ
Rector
Obiit Aug. 12, 1705.



On a marble in the pavement at the entrance of the quire.

Jacerit sub hoc marmore exuviae Baldwini Pitt de
Agro Hamptoniensi Arm^r. nobilis et antiquae Familiae
Constans Ecclesiae Anglicanae } Asserto
Et Regiae Majestatis
Ingenium acre {
Judicium Subactum { habuit
Memoriam tenacem {
Christiane ac pie 10^{mo} die julij Anno { Salutis 1679 } tradidit
Corpus solo animam caelo { Aetatis 33 }
Posuit hoc illi conjux tristissima Alicia Filia et
haeres Johannis Johnson de Sedgefeld gen^r. pia
Expectatione Aeternae gloriae.



On a white marble against the south wall of the chancel.

Here lieth Interr'd the Body of
Mrs CATHARINE VANE, Relict of **LYONEL VANE** of
Longnewton in the County of **Durham**, Esqr.
 By whom She had Six Sons and Five Daughters.
 She was Daughter of **Sir GEORGE FLETCHER** of
Hutton in the County of **Cumberland** Bart.
 She departed this life upon the 14th day of **January**
Anno Domini 1735, in the 83d year of her age.

Here also lieth Interr'd the Body of
Mrs ALICE VANE her second Daughter,
Who departed this life upon the 19th day of Novem^r.
ANNO DOMINI 1733, in the 50th year of her age.

transept is lighted in the like manner, and built up with a gallery belonging to John Burdon, esq; of Hardwick: This was an-
VOL. III. sed and built in 1761 I

On the north wall, opposite the chancel door.

To the Memory
of MARY ANN SPEARMAN,
Daughter of ROBERT SPEARMAN,
late of OLD ACRES, Esquire,
and ANN his Wife.
If Elegance and Amiability of Form,
United with Simplicity of Manners,
Innocence of Life,
And a truly benevolent Disposition,
Could have prolonged her existence upon Earth,
Many had been her Days,
and her Example continually instructive:
But HE, who seeth not as MAN seeth,
Ordained otherwise;
and, to the inexpressible grief of her nearest Relations,
and sincere concern of all who knew her Value,
Called her unexpectedly from hence,
May the 3th, 1777, in the 21st year of her Age.

Upon a blue oval marble on the outside of the east end of the chancel.

In the Vault below
are deposited the Remains
of ROBERT SPEARMAN,
of OLD ACRES ESQUIRE,
who employed the Lesiure and Abilities
which GOD had given him,
in the Study of his Word and his Works.
He Departed this Life,
in Stedfast Hope,
Through the mercies of GOD
and the merits of CHRIST,
of a joyful Resurrection to a better,
Oct^r. XXth, MDCCLXI.
In the LVIIIth year of his Age.

Upon a white square marble below the other.

Here lieth,
In hope of a blessed Resurrection
through CHRIST,
The Body of MARY late Wife of
ROBERT SPEARMAN of OLD ACRES ESQUIRE,
Who departed this life March 18,
1748, in the 43^d Year of her Age,
This Marble is placed
By her surviving Husband,
As a memorial of her Virtues
And his sincere Affection.

ciently called St Catharine's porch, chapel, or vault. The chancel is inclosed from the nave by a rich screen of tabernacle work in oak, with three stalls on each side, divided by beautiful light columns, and covered with canopies. The chancel is near 36 feet in length, to the four steps which rise to the communion-table; the space within the rails is large and commodious. The whole chancel is wainscotted with oak, in pannelled work about eight feet high, ornamented with cherubs; and there are seven handsome stalls on each side. It is ceiled with stucco work, and lighted by a large window to the east, and two on each side, under pointed arches. In the centre of the east window are the arms of the See of Durham in painted glass, impaled with lord Crew's; below, on the dexter side of the window, the arms of the See single; on the sinister, those of Tunstall. The transepts do not appear to have been part of the original building, but added thereto at separate times, the one on the foundation of St Catharine's chantry, and the other of St Thomas's; or for a guild, which was instituted here, and whereof we shall treat in the sequel.

The chantry of St Catharine was founded in the porch in the north limb of the transept, and was of the yearly value of 11l. 8s. 8d. In 1379, bishop Hatfield,* by his charter dated the 16th day of September, in the 35th year of his pontificate, granted licence to John de Henly,† parson of Sedgfield, to found a chantry, and to endow the same to the yearly value of 10l. for two chaplains and their successors for ever who were to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St Catharine in Sedgfield church. In 1386, bishop Fordham‡ gave to his beloved servant Henry Pillok, of Sedgfield, four acres of land, an escheat in Sedgfield, which John-Atte-Style, of Stibington, had appropriated to the parish church of Sedgfield, without obtaining the bishop's licence for so doing. Dated 24th October, in the fourth year of his pontificate. In 1392, bishop Skirlaw, by his charter, dated the 20th of September, in the fifth year of his pontificate, granted licence to John de Henlie, clerk, William de Langchester, vicar of St Oswald's, and William de Hill, chaplain, to give one garden, thirty acres of land, and three acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in Butterwick; one messuage, thirty acres of land,

* Rot. B. Sch. 3, N° 6.

† In the east window of the south aisle;

Job. de Henle rector Eccles.
fecit hanc fenestram.

‡ Rot. Ford. Sch. 8, N° 6.

and three acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in Aldacres; and five marks rent out of Hoton, to John de Bishopton, chaplain, custos of St Catharine's chantry, to be held by him and his successors, &c. for their better support. In 1435, bishop Langley,* by charter, dated the 6th of June, in the twenty-ninth year of his pontificate, granted licence to William Hoton, de Herdewyk, to assign six messuages, two cottages, and 170 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Sedgely, to Thomas Hoton, chaplain, custos of St Catharine's chantry, to be held by him and his successors, chaplains of the said chantry, for their better support and maintenance.†

We are ignorant who founded the chantry of St Thomas; it was of the yearly value of 5l. 6s.; and Richard Turner, the last incumbent, had a pension of 4l. a-year, at the dissolution, which

I 2

* Rot C. N° 35.

† *Custodes.* } Joh. de Bishopton, 1392.—Tho. Hoton, 1435.—Rob. Kerr, cap. 1487. } cap.—Joh. Lee, cap. 1487.—Ra. Lee, cap. 1508.—Ra. Elstob, cap. 1524.

This chantry was rated for John Franke, 15th Jan. 1558.—E. Cat. Libror, Bib. Harl. N° 608, 15.

On a brass plate in this porch.

Barissimi orate sp'ialiter p' a'la Roberti Kerr Capelli q'ndam custodis hujus cantarie qui suo t'pe recuperabit eidem cantarie quendam annum redditum quinq. marcar. ereunt. de Villa de Hoton juxta Holome et unum messuag. cum p'tinen. in Villa de Sedgely et dedit ad reparacoem Porticus Sancte Catharine et ad fabricam prefate Ecclesie quinquaginta tres solidos et viij denarios cum tribus tostis ac etiam donabit Gilde beate Marie in Ecclesia parochiali predicta in perpetuum supportande decem libras legalis Ponete ut alter Fundator ejusdem ita proviso qd Capellanus dicte Gilde p' t'p'e existens in perpetuum orabit p' salute a'arum prefati Rob'ti et suorum parentum viz. Thome Kerr et Agnetis Uxoris ejus necnon Ave Heddon Thome Heddon Capelli et oium suor. Benefactor. qui quidem Rob'tus obiit 14 die Nob. 1478, aie cujus p'picietur omnipotens Deus. Amen

On a brass plate near the entrance of the same porch.

Hic jacet Willms Hoton qui obiit xvi die Septembris Anno d'ni mill'mo cccc'lx. cus. a'p'e p'picietur. Deus. Amen.

In the north aisle, near the entrance, on a brass plate.

Orate boni p' atads Tho'e de le Hart, ecclie b'nfactoris optime qui obiit xvi die mens. Januarii Ao. d'ni. Mill'mo cccc' lxiij Et Bert'm Herbozell Armig'i q. obiit vi die Januarii, Ao. dom. mill'mo cccc' lxiij quor. atads p'picietur dom's deus. Amen.

was paid to him in 1553. In a niche of the south wall of this chantry a recumbent figure was discovered a few years ago; and

On a large brass plate fixed to the wall, 1607.

Post tot p'teritos retro cum respicis annos
Et lacrymis madefacta novis nova marmora cernis
Non sint dura magis duris præcordia saxis
Hinc latet urna patrum, licet hic latet urna pûrorum
(Inter Avos notosq. licet stant claustra sepulcri)
Inter utrosq. mihi Cælo patet exitus ultra
et in hoc convenimus omnes

Nic. Frevile hæc vovit An^o Ætatis suæ 73½

On another brass plate.

AN^o MILLESIMO SEXCENTIMO SEPTIMO PA-
RENTALIBUS PERACTIS PATRI ILABENTI SEP-
TUAGIMO PRIMO SCULPTILE HOC DICA-
TUM MEMORIE RICARDI & MARTHE FREVILLE
NECON TRIU & ONIU FILIOR. NICOLAI
FREVILLE DE HARDWICK ARMIGER QUO-
RU. EPITAPHIA HÆC PARAGRAPHE
PAUCIS PERSTRINGET AN^o Domi 1671.

In the same place is a monument, inclosed with iron rails, having two English and two Latin lines; and on a small plate, a little below it,

PAUCIS CONTENTUS
NICHOLAUS FREVILLE JACET HIC
OBIT. XV^o XENBRIS

MDCLXXIII. ÆTAT. 76.

JANUA PAUPERIBUS, SED AMICIS MENSA PATEBAT
LUSTRA DECEM : SEMPER MENS BONA, FAMA, FIDES.
FREVILLE LAMETON NEPOS, ET
EXECUTOR HOCE POSUIT.

In the north aisle is a curious monument.

The learned have been much at a loss to know the meaning of so strange a representation. Perhaps this was the tomb of one of the knights of Jerusalem, as Foxton, in this parish, belonged to that order: In their initiation were used many emblematical insignia and religious types, one of which was expressive of a certain faith of future life and a resurrection from the dead; part of the oath was, that he should not fear to die for the cause of religion: In other religious orders, and especially that much ridiculed society—the free masons, the candidate is conceived to be under the dominion of death and the corruptions of nature, from whence he is saved by the powers of revelation and christian faith; nothing can be more awful than the ceremony: The similarity is so very striking, that we are bold to deliver this conjecture; but that the reader may determine for himself on the subject, we have transcribed at large what is said on a similar monument in that great work lately published by Mr Gough, intitled, ‘Sepulchral Monuments in Great-Britain,’ p. cx.

“I shall only mention one monument, which is somewhat peculiar; I mean the representation of a skeleton in a shroud, lying either under or on a table tomb. I have observed one of this make in almost all the cathedral churches throughout England, and scarcely ever more than one; but what age to attribute the unknown ones, to, I can find no date to guess by, since there is one in York cathedral, for Haxby

in one of the windows is a head, with a coronet, in stained glass, What was the foundation of the guild of St Mary in this church we have not discovered. We find the names of some of the aldermen in the bishop's copyhold books; as, Rob. Webster in 1409, and John Heworth in 1416, among others. An indulgence was granted by bishop Fox for the reparation of the chapel and altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the year 1500.*

The rectory-house is spacious, and pleasantly situated, having excellent gardens sloping to the south, fish-ponds, and other conveniences suitable to so opulent a living. In Mr Blakiston's time† the state of the mansion was rather deplorable, for it was then returned to consist of "a hall, a parlour, certain chambers with other houses adjoining upon the same house, a gallery, a study, a chamber fallen down, a coach-house, a gate-house, a house at the west gate, a pidgeon-house, a stable, a barn, an ox-house, a hide house, a wind-mill, and other houses." Dr Pickering made great improvements, as did his immediate successor Dr Morton; and the whole is now com-

treasurer of that cathedral, as ancient as 1241, and in Bristol cathedral, Paul Bush, the first bishop of that See, who died so late as 1558, is represented in the same manner; and I have observed some in every age between."

"The least degree of reflection would have shewn, that the figure here alluded to, which has created an unnecessary perplexity with several curious persons, and given rise to the foolish tales of vergers and sextons,|| was nothing more than a striking exemplification of the change of condition made by death, contrasted with the appearance of the party on the upper part of the tomb." The author enumerates several instances, beginning with the tomb of bishop Fleming, at Lincoln, 1431. "Lay figures of this kind are not very common among us, except one of the countess of Suffolk, at Ewelme," &c. &c.; with some other instances. "Mr Blomfield calls these figures in brass, effigies looking out of their winding-sheets; Salmon says of such at Hitchin, that they are effigies of men and women, with part of their habits tied above their heads, the woman's hair hanging down at each side like a long peruke. In Sabridgeworth church are a man and woman so apparelled, holding each a heart; others on brasses of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, in St Lawrence's church, Norwich; others in Sedgfield and Stranton churches, in the county of Durham."

|| The common story told by the sextons who shew the churches where these tombs are found, is that the person represented, endeavoured, in imitation of Christ, to fast 40 days, but died in the attempt, having reduced himself from the figure represented above to the state shewn below; or that by a long sickness he was, from a fine lusty man, brought down to the skeleton there exhibited. Both these are in fact vulgar errors, calculated to astonish their holiday visitors: For by these sculptures it was only meant to inculcate the vanity and mutability of human felicity and greatness, and to remind the spectators, that every man, however rich, powerful, dignified, adorned, or handsome, must inevitably, some time or other, put on the disgusting appearance here represented.

* E. Registro Fox, p. 32. Ric'us, &c. cum reverendissimi in x'ro p'ris & d'ni d'ni Oliver Sabinen. &c. cardinales cupien. ut altare b'e Mariæ virg'is vulgarit. nuncupat. *le Pety* sit. in p'roch. eccli'a de Seggefelf, n're dioc. congruis frequentetur ho'ib's et a x'i fidelibz jugiter ven'etur ac in structur. debit rep'etur & manutenear, necnon luminaribus libris calicib's & al eccliis ornamentis decoretur & decent' muniatur, &c. & ad rep'acon ac al. op'a p'missa manus porrex'int adjutrices ut p'fertur, &c. Nos Ricus Dun. Epus, &c. xl dies de injuct. eis penitencijs mis'icorditer in d'no relaxamus, &c. Dat. quint. die mensis Maij, A. D. m^lio qu'gentesimo.

† Ob. 1634.

pleantly repaired and improved by the present rector.* In the church-yard there is a pleasant shady walk.

Cutheard, who succeeded bishop Eardulph, about the year 900 redeemed, with the money of his church, the vill of Sedgely, with its members, which had been held by three persons, whose names alone are handed to us, Aculf, Ethelbryth, and Frythlaake. In this territory the bishop had Sac and Soc.†

* A dispute arising between Sir Hugh de Monte-alto, a monk of Durham monastery, and then master of Kepier hospital, &c. on the one part, and Sir Tho. de Hessewell, rector of Sedgely church, on the other part, concerning the right of tithe of the sheafs of Herdewyk, instead of a moiety of tithes of Sedgely, arising from the demesnes of the bishop, assigned to the hospital by the consent of a former master, and rector, and bishop, then in being, the said Hugh and Thomas, to avoid the expences attending suits at law, agreed to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of the bishop. Accordingly bishop Kellawe, on April 23, 1314, ordained, that the said Hugh and his successors, masters of Kepier hospital, should for ever receive freely and quietly the aforesaid tithe of Herdewyk as he and his predecessors had been hitherto accustomed; and that the said Hugh and his successors should pay yearly, on the feast of St John the Baptist, at Kepier, to the said Thomas and his successors, rectors of Sedgely, 20s. sterling.—*Extracted from the original by Tho. Gyll. arm.*

A. D. 1344. Rot. Bury, Av. xi^o Sch. 15.—By an inquest taken at Durham, 7th April, 11th of bishop Rich. before Robert de Calne, chancellor, and his associates, by the bishop's commission, it was found, that the com'on of pasture, which Mr John de Whitechurch, parson of Sedgely, claimed in right of his church for 16 cows, in a place in Sedgely called Middleham-more, was an inclosed pasture belonging to the bishop of Durham in right of his See; and that no rector of Sedgely, nor any other person, had right of common in the aforesaid place for any number of cows or other cattle of any kind whatsoever.

A. D. 1501. Rot. A. Fox. N^o 126.—Bishop Rich. by his charter dated 20th July, 1501, granted licence to Rog. Laburn, rector of Sedgely, to inclose 60 acres of land lying on the south side of the rectory, being parcel of the glebe of the said church, and to hold them so inclosed to him and his successors for ever.

† Mon. Angl. v. i. p. 39.

Sedgely. In Sedgely are xx villani, & unusquisq. tenet. reddit. & operatur sicut illi de Boldon.

Præterea sunt in eadem villa xx firmarij, quorum unusquisq. tenet ij. bovas & reddit vs. & arat & herciat dimid. acram. & invenit ij homines ij diebus ad metend & totidem ad falcand. & totidem ad fenum levand, & unam quadrigam a duobus diebus ad bladum quadrigand. & similiter ad fenum quadrigand. & omnes firmarij faciunt iiij. poreationes in autumnno cum tota familia domus excepta huswyva.

Johannes præpositus habet ij bovas pro servitio suo, & si servitium præposituræ dimiserit, reddet & operatur sicut alij firmarij

Faber unam bovam, pro ferramentis carrucarum quæ facit & carbonem invenit.

Carpentarius xij acras, pro carucis & hercis faciend. & reparand.

Punderus xij acras, & habet travas sicut alij & reddit quatrington gallinas & cccc ova.

Quinq. bordarii tenent v toftos & reddunt vs. & faciunt iiij poreationes.

Toloneum cervis ij. villani reddunt xxs. de cornag. Tota villa unam vacuam de metrid. molendinum vj. marcas, stagnum molendini de Fishburn ijs.

Willielmus de Aldacres xvjs.

† In Doomsday. Some think they are peasants, husbandmen, or cottagers. Bordarii, tenentes per servitia plus servitia quam villani, et qui tenent nisi paucas acras dicantur bordarii vel quod in fugurio (quæ cottagio vocant) habitabant. Bordlands were demesnes kept for the maintenance of the lord's board or table. Berdlands sunt dominicum ad mensam.—*Spelman & Bract, lib. 4. tract. 3. ca. 9. no. 5.*

By the Bolden Buke, it appears there were xx villains in this manor, who held their lands and performed their services like

Utredu de Butervie pro terra quam ibid. tenet dimid. marc.
Willielmus tenet Hardewyk and reddit xs.

Boldon Buke.

Seggefeld

Lib. Ten.—Rogerus Fulthorp & Johannes Herdwyk tenent maner de Herdwyk, per homag. fidel. & sect. com. redd. per annum xs.

De redd. ass.* de villat. de Butervyk, per servic. prædict. solv. ad iij term. vijl. xijjs, iijjd.

De villat de Oldakres de redd. ass: & solebat reddere xvjs. ut in libro de Boldon pro serv. præd. vijjs. xjd.

Johannes Heneley person. eccles. de Seggefeld tenet j mess. & xj acr. terræ redd. ad fest. purif. jd.—Item dictus Johannes solv. ad maner. de Middleham per servic. prædict. pro dict. terr. redd. j lib. Cumin.—Idem Johan. tenet j mess. & xj. acr. terræ quondm. Thomæ del Hall per servic. prædict. redd. ijs. iijjd.—Idem Johannes tenet j mes. & iij acr. terræ liberæ quondm. Thomæ del Hall per servic. prædict & nihil reddit quia dictæ iij acr. sunt parcell. terræ pro qua dict. redditus ijs. & iijjd. prædict. solv. ut dicitur. Thomas del Hall tenet j mess. & xxvij acr. terræ per prædict. servic. & nihil redd. causa prædicta.

Thomas Gray tenet, &c. cum alijs, &c. Item de stagno molend. de Fisburn redditus per ann. ad eosd. term. ijs.

Tenentes Vocat. Malmen.—Thomas Hedlem tenet xvij acr. terræ quond'm. Willi de Mordon redd. per ann. ad iij term vjs.—Johannes Tesse, jun. tenet ij bovāt. terræ, unde qualibet bovāt contin. xvij acr. et arat & herciat dimid. acr. terræ & inveniet ij homines ad metend. & totidem ad falcand. totidem ad fœnum levand. &c. quadrig. duobus diebus ad blada. cariad. & totidem ad fœnum cariad. Et omnes firmarij faciunt iijj percation. in autumno cum tota familia domus præter houswyram & redd. vs.

Isabella quæ fuit uxor Willj Silibon, & xij alij tenentes tenent, &c.

Wills. de Broghton tenet commun. furnum ibid. redd. per annum vjs. viijd.

Thomas de Hedlem tenet j columbar. ibid. redd. per annum vjd.

Idem Thomas tenet commun. toral† ibid. redd. per annum xjd.

Johannes Maggeson tenet j columbar, ibid. redd. per annum vjd.

Thomas Smyth tenet commun. fbrg. ibid. redd. per annum xjd.

Tenentes villæ tenent j molend. aquat. & j molend. ventritic. cum tolmet. cervis. viz. de qualibet quarter bras. jd. redd. per annum ad iij terminos xiiijl. vjs. viijd.

Catag.—Johannes Sadler tenet, &c. Wills. Ward & xliij alij tenentes, &c.

Terræ hond.—Wills. Todde tenet j mess. & ij bovāt. terræ & redul. per annum ijs. vjd. pro scatpenys, & qualibet bovāt. contin. xv acr. vj bz. de scataven. vocat per Boldon Buke dim. ohldr. de scat. ad fest purif. & pro averpenys xvjd. ad fest. Martini. v. quadrig. de Wodlade ad fest. S. Johannis Baptistæ, ij gallin. ad fest. Natal. & x ova ad fest. Paschæ. Et operatur in ebdom. per totum annum per iij dies, except. septimanis Pasch. & Pentec. & xij diebus in Natal. Dni. & in operat. sua facit in autumno iijj percationes, cum omni familia domus excepta hosewyva, & præterea metet. iij rod. d'averipe, & arat iij rod de averherd; & herciat dict.

* Assart rent, imposed on licence to stub up forest lands, and convert it into tillage.—Bract. lib. 4. ca. 38. no 11.

Essartare.—Est silvas succidere, dumis purgare, loca rigida et incolta, in culturam redigere.—Spelman's Gloss.

Boscus efficitur assartum signif. redactus in culturam.—Vid. Crompt. Jur. p. 203.—9. h. 3. Chart. de Foresta.—Manwood, p. 1. p. 171, &c. &c.

† Torrale or Torralium,—from the German word Tarra, which signifies a furnace or kiln for drying corn or any other kind of grain in.—Spelman's Glossary.

From the great affinity there is between the northern instruments, many law terms and words found in our ancient grants and records, are only to be expounded by the Scotch law books. Thorat, Torralium, or Thorallium, in the Regiam Majestatem, signifies "ane kill quhair cornes ar dried. Leg. Burg. Gif ane servand burne rakleslie thy house, kill, or neighbours houses adjacent, he suld not be punished. but tinish his service. Bot gif ane man hris ane kill, & t burne. he sal pay bot the hire; but gif he borrowis it, & it burn. he sall paye the value of it to the partie skaithed."—Jam. 1. part. 4. cha. 71.

those of Boldon: Besides those there were xx farmers, each of whom held two oxgangs of land, and paid 5s.; plowed and harrowed for the lord half an acre; found two men two days in mowing and reaping, and the same in getting up hay; and a carriage two days leading corn, and two days hay: and all the farmers dressed four portions of land in autumn, with all their family except the housewife. The reve or headboroughman had two oxgangs of land for his service; the smith one oxgang for making iron work for the carriages, and finding coals; the carpenter 12 acres, for making and repairing carriages and implements of husbandry; the punder had 12 acres and his threaves, like others, and rendered 40 hens and 400 eggs. There were five cottagers, who held five tofts, paid 5s. and dressed four portions of land. The villains paid 20s. cornage; and the whole vill joined to provide a milch cow. William, of Aldacres, paid 16s.; Utréd, of Butterwick, half a mark; and William held Hardewyck, and paid 10s. Hatfield's Survey contains other particulars; and therein we find it noted, that Roger de Fulthorp and John Herdwyck held the manor of Herdwyck, by homage fealty, and suit of court, rendering 10s. The vill of Butterwyck paid an assart rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. which shews that in the period between Pudsey's pontificate and Hatfield's, that tract was brought into cultivation. Oldacres also paid an assart rent. Certain lands are mentioned, belonging to John Henley, then rector, (occurs 1361) in right of his church. Other free

iiij rod. & arat ij acr. terræ, & herciat, et tunc semel habebit corrodium episcopi; & tunc sit quietus de operibus illius ebdomæ. & quando magn. porcation. facit in autumnno habebit corrodium: Et in operation. suis ebdomedal. herciat cum opus fuerit pro labore suo per diem, & facit ladas, & cum eas fecerit habebit unusquisq. j panem de Dno. & falcet una die ad maner. ibid. in operatione sua usq; ad vesperam, & tunc habebit corrodium. & facit in nundinis S. Cuthberti singuli duo villani, unam botham, & quando ligias facient & wodlades ducunt quieti erunt de aliis operation. illa die. Et omnes villani debent facere singulis annis in operatione sua si opus fuerit, unam domum long. xi. pedum & lat. xv. ped. & tunc cum facient, sunt quieti unusquisq. de iiijd. de averpenys. in toto xliijs. iiijd.

Wills. del Grene, Robertus Cape, & xxvj alii tenentes, &c. & faciunt & redd. ut supra.

Wills. Kellaw tenet offic. punder & redd. per annum ad fest. S. Martini vjs. & redd. pro dicto offic. suo ^{xx}liij gallin. ad fest. Nat. & ^cliij ova ad fest. Pasch.

Omnes tenentes solvant ad feet. Martini pro una vacca de metrich vjs.—pro cornag. ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Sept. xxs.—pro scatpenys per annum ad festum Purif. xxxjs. viijd.—pro averpenys ad idem festum xxvjs. viijd.—pro wodlade ad fest. S. Johannis Baptistæ xxs.—& pro scatpenys ad term S. Martini per annum xxvs,

Robertus Capp tenet iiij acr. terræ scaccarij, &c. Johannes Tose & xxx alii tenentes tenent, &c.—Tenentes villæ ibid. tenent j moram vocat. Le Brok. Et fuit ibid. aliquando j molend. fulioret. juxta Cornesforth, quod solebat reddere xxxijs. iiijd. & modo vast. & extra tenur. Terras vast. numerosas recensere non vacat.

Hatfield's Survey.

tenants are named; as, Tho. del Hall, Tho. Gray, and others. The next who are named are malmen* tenants, who are distinguished, as we apprehend, in the Boldon book, by the name or distinction of *firmarii*, their services being the same. We find in this manor a common kiln, which probably served for both malt and oats. The bond tenants were under great servility; for besides the various payments in scat or exchequer oats and money, &c. for thirty acres which each bondsman held, he wrought three days in every week for the lord, except at Easter and Whitsuntide, and twelve days at Christmas: At certain kinds of labour he had the bishop's allowance of his corrody, or a loaf of bread, for they are distinct; and in the corrody we may thence conjecture there was no allowance of bread. None of the records shew what the corrody consisted of; but it is probable it was a mash of oatmeal, such large provision of that kind being made in the dry rents reserved for the lands. It appears there was a moor belonging to Sedgfield, called Le Brok.

Sedgfield was first made a market town, by grant from bishop Kellawe, in the year 1312; with a fair for five days to be holden on the eve of Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, and on the three following days. This privilege, long neglected, is of late years held for one day only, viz. on the Friday after St Edmund the confessor. It appears, that though the above grant was made to hold a market on Friday, a custom prevailed of exposing merchandize on the sabbath-day, which being complained of by John de Whytechurch, then rector, bishop Bury issued his inhibition, commanding the sheriff to proclaim the same.† We find several proprietors of lands named in the records, but none of considerable value; so that the labour of tracing their descent may be spared.‡

VOL III.

K

* *Fidelis ecclesiarum ministeriales, vel servos cujuslibet conditionis.*—*Spelman's Glossary.*

† Rot. Bury, Sch. 19, A^o Ep. 1^o.

‡ Inq. p. m. Walter o' the Hall, Ao. 12, Skirlaw.—Rob. de Brunton, Ao. 5. Hatfield.—William Durante, 12, Hatfield.—Adam Miller, Agnes de Sedgfield, Ao. 15, Hatfield.—Nevills Ao. 25, Hatfield.—Wm. de Mordon, Ao. 25, Hatfield, &c. &c.

Sedgfield division, 25th July, 1636, with the bishop's consent. Bishop's Registry, lib. K. p. 306.—To the parson thirty acres for his consent. The bishop's wastes, upon a survey, appear to be about two acres and a half, which the bishop gave to the rector; and in regard the value of the tithes was likely to be lessened by the division, the parties interested therein, out of their own lands were willing to give to the rector so much land in the east field as would make up the two acres and a half (given by the bishop) thirty acres, in lieu of the supposed loss; and in lieu of eight beastgates which the rector then had in the south moor, the remainder of the said east field, being fifteen acres, was allotted to the rector and his successors. Ten

The hospital in this town was founded by Thomas Cooper, a surgeon of this place, who died the 14th of July, 1703;* and by his will dated the 6th of March, 1702, “gave and devised unto George Cuthbertson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, and John Mowbray, of the city of Durham, gentleman, their heirs and assigns, for ever, all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being within the parish or chapelry of Hamsterly, in the county of Durham; and also all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, situate at Hynden, in the parish of Cockfield, in the said county, to hold to them, their heirs, and assigns, for ever, upon trust and confidence, that they, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor, should receive the rents and profits of the said lands and tenements, and thereout pay yearly for ever, unto five poor men and five poor women, (each of them being of the age of fifty years at the least, and living within the township of Sedgely, aforesaid) the sum of four pounds, half-yearly, by equal portions, the said poor men and women to be nominated (after the death of the testator’s wife) by the rector and the four-and-twenty of the parish, or the major part of them, whereof the rector to be one; and also yearly provide for each of the said poor men and women, a coat of the value of eight shillings, against Christmas: And as to the overplus of the rents, (if any such there be) besides all taxes, repairs, and all other necessary charges, he gave the same to his said wife, her heirs, and assigns, for ever.”†

acres which were first allotted to Wm. Swalwell and John Thompson in lieu of two cottages, were bought by the land owners, and are allotted to the bishop in lieu of his wastes; to the rector, in lieu of his glebe lands, allotted 116 acres and 27 perches in the east moor.

* See his tomb-stone, p. 64.

† 1761, April 1.—At the contested election for the county of Durham, these five poor men offered to poll for Sir Thomas Clavering, the candidate; when it was remarked, that the will did not say they were to have the 4l. for their lives, nor were any of them placed by more than four or five of the vestry, and most of them without the rector; so that it was supposed they had no freehold in the estate by the express words of the will: But on debating this matter by counsel before the high-sheriff, the five men were adjudged each to have a life estate in this charity under the will; and as they were in possession of a house, and in receipt of the 4l. a-year, their appointments were not thought necessary to be produced; they were therefore admitted as good votes for Sir Thomas Clavering.

Benefactions to the town and parish of Sedgely.

The rent of a piece of land let for 7l. per ann. being one-half of Howle-hope, and the interest of 76l. not known by whom given, are to be distributed to the poor of this parish on St Thomas’s-day.

There is a free grammar-school in this town, endowed with a field of five acres on the beacon-hill, of the yearly value of 5l.;

K 2

A. D. 1630, July 1st. Dame Eliz. Frevile, by her will of this date, (inter alia) I will and appoint my executor or executors shall, within one year after my death, (in case I shall not do it in my life-time) purchase in fee-simple, in the names of such eight persons as he or they shall nominate in trust for that purpose, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the yearly value of *twenty pounds* of lawful English money, or a perpetuity of the same value; the said yearly sum of twenty pounds to be yearly disposed of by the persons trusted, or some of them, as here under is expressed, (that is to say) *twelve pounds thereof for the yearly binding out of three poor children apprentices*; the same to be equally divided and distributed for that purpose; which said three children shall be yearly chosen by the persons in whose names the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or perpetuity, shall be purchased, or by the greater number of them, or the survivor of them: The choice to be made for, the two first years within the parish of Sedgefield aforesaid, and in the third year within the parish of Bishop-Middleham aforesaid: And out of the residue of the said yearly sum of twenty pounds, being eight pounds, my will is, *that two shillings a-piece be given yearly to threescore of the poorest people within the parish of Sedgefield, and unto twenty of the poorest people within the parish of Bishop Middleham aforesaid*; the said poor people of the said parishes to be yearly nominated and appointed by the several and respective parsons, vicars, or curates, and overseers of the poor of the said parishes for the time being. And if the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so to be purchased as aforesaid; or any part thereof after the purchase thereof, shall so fall and abate in the yearly value and rent, that the same shall not be of the yearly value of twenty pounds, then my will is, that during such fall and decay of rent there shall be a proportionable defalcation out of the said twelve pounds allotted for binding of apprentices: And if the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so to be purchased as aforesaid, shall happen after such purchase to be improved to a greater rent or yearly value than twenty pounds, then my will is, that such increase and surplusage, during the continuance thereof, shall be given, employed, and bestowed amongst the residue of the poor of the said parishes proportionably. And I do further will and appoint, that when so many of the persons in whose names the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or perpetuity, shall be purchased as aforesaid, shall be dead, so that there shall be but three of them living, that then, within two months after such death, the three surviving persons shall make and execute a new assurance of the fee-simple of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or perpetuity, upon the like trust, and for the same purposes herein before expressed, to eight other persons, to be chosen by the said three surviving, and so to be of new estated from time to time for ever; and the charge of making such new estates to be for that year defalked and taken out (if there be not sufficient overplus of rent, above the said yearly sum of twenty pounds) of the money allotted for that year for the binding of apprentices. The which poor children so to be bound as apprentices, I expressly forbid, by this my will, to be put out to weavers or taylors, being poor trades.

The following lands, in the township of Bishop-Middleham, were purchased for the above purposes:—

	A.	R.	P.
Grainge-Bridge-end Carr — — — —	3	2	0
Bells Carr — — — —	21	3	21
Grainge Carr — — — —	18	3	3
Two Rushy Carra, and Horse Carr-side — —	46	3	25
	91	0	9

and 2l. 12s. is paid out of a field called Howle-hope. The election of the master is in the rector and vestry. Six poor

These premisses are of copyhold tenure, under the bishop of Durham, and pay to him an annual rent of 1l. 18s. 8d. ; also 4s. a-year to the rector of Sedgfield, as a modus in lieu of all tithes. They were let by the trustees from May-day, 1786, for the term of three years, at the neat annual rent of 35l.

1633. Brian Harrison gave 100l. the interest to be given to the poor of this town every Sunday ; with 80l. of which money were bought a house near Eastwell, and a cottage near Ryall. 20l. remains in the parish stock.

1662. Jane Mason gave 20l. charged on a close called Shotton-Newke to be given yearly to the poor of this parish.

1680. Henry Airey gave 10l. the interest to be given to the poor of this town on the 17th of February. He also gave 7l. 10s. the interest thereof to be given yearly to the poor of Fishburn on the same day.

1684. Robert Johnson gave 20l. the interest to be given to the poor of Sedgfield on St Thomas's-day.

1685. John Gibson gave 3l. the interest to be given to the poor of this town yearly:

1686. Thomas Barker gave 10l. the interest to be given to the poor of this parish on Candlemas-day.

1696. William Mason charged upon his lands in Fishburn 24s. to be given annually to the poor there, and 6d. a-piece at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, to every poor widow.

1728. William Lamb gave 5l. the interest to be given to the poor of Embleton.

1732. Mr John Ball gave 5 guineas for buying a patten for the bread at the sacrament.

1733. Mrs Alice Vane gave the interest of 5l. to the poor of this township.

1744. Mrs Rebecca Wren gave 30l. the interest to be given on Good-Friday to all in the parish who have a weekly cass.

1744. Mr John Woodfield gave 20l. the interest to be given to the poor of Fishburn.

1782, Oct. 19. John Lowther, of Church-street, in the parish of St Oswald, near the city of Durham, by his will of this date, after bequeathing several legacies, amongst which are fifty pounds to the poor of St Oswald's parish, Durham, and fifty pounds to the poor of Sedgfield parish, takes notice, that he is possessed of two thousand pounds three per cent. bank annuities, 1400l. of which he disposes of ; and then says, " And as to the remaining *six hundred pounds* three per cent bank annuities, upon trust, to transfer and settle the same, so as to become vested in Ann Lowther, Ralph Ord, and Nicholas Chilton, (the executors) and Mr William Wrightson, of Sedgfield, surgeon, and the rector of Sedgfield for the time being, upon the trusts, and to and for the intents and purposes herein after mentioned ; (that is to say) upon trust, to pay and apply the interest, produce, and dividends of the said six hundred pounds, from time to time, as the same shall hereafter be received and receivable, *for and towards the education and cloathing of such poor female children as I have now placed at school at Sedgfield aforesaid, or which I shall during my natural life, place at school there, and such other poor female children as the said Ann Lowther, Ralph Ord, Nicholas Chilton, William Wrightson, and the rector of Sedgfield aforesaid, for the time being, or their successors, to be nominated as herein after mentioned, or any three of them, or their successors shall think proper objects to place at the said school ; and for the better carrying this part of my will into execution, and for perpetuating and to fulfil my charitable intentions, I do direct, that when and so soon as my said trustees, Ann Lowther, Ralph Ord, Nicholas Chilton, or William Wrightson, shall, by death or otherwise, be reduced to three, then such three, or the survivors or survivor of them, and the rector of Sedgfield, for the time being, shall thereupon forthwith elect, nominate, and make choice of, so many and other fit and proper person or persons to be trustees or trustee, as, together with the remaining*

children are taught here gratis.—The school-house is situated on the east side of the Market-square, adjoining to Cooper's hospital.

To the west of Sedgfield, about half a mile, lies HARDWICK, the seat of the late John Burdon, Esq; now the property of W. Russell, Esq; of Brancepeth Castle, one of the most beautiful places in the county; where, as Pope says, '*Gods might wander with delight.*' The pleasure grounds are laid out with exquisite taste, and the ornaments are supremely elegant. The walks and plantations are formed on an easy inclination, facing to the west; and a fine bason of water covers the hollow between the rising grounds. Mr Russell shows a distinguished liberality to the public by the free admission of all visitors. On entering the gardener's gate, you pass the wood by a serpentine walk which leads to the grand terrace, a gravel walk about 24 feet in width, and upwards of 560 paces in length: At this point of view (looking over a circular bason of water) the bath-house terminates the prospect at one end, and the tower of Sedgfield church at the other: Advancing a little further, you pass the wood, and come instantly to a view of the finest sheet of water in the north of England, consisting of 36 acres, margined with grass slopes, plantations of flowering shrubs and ever-greens, thickened with forest trees behind; all kept in the greatest order and exactness. A serpentine canal runs through the grounds into the lake, under a rock bridge. From this station you have the dome of the temple to the right; and to the left, the mock ruins of a monastic house, well devised, built of a bright free-stone, and situated at the extremity of the lake: An elegant Gothic seat, shaded by thick groves, and open to this scene, invites the visitor to its cool recess. Below the bath there are some artificial cascades, an hermitage, confined and winding walks, and works, in the stile of the last

trustees or trustee, for the purposes aforesaid, shall then compleat and make up the number of trustees, with the said rector, five; and that thereupon, and so soon as conveniently may be after such choice as aforesaid, the then remaining trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, shall well and sufficiently transfer the said six hundred pounds, three per cent bank annuities, so and in such manner as that the same may become legally vested in the said remaining trustees or trustee, and such new trustees or trustee to be nominated and elected as aforesaid, their executors, administrators, and assigns, respectively, upon the trusts, and to and for the intents and purposes aforesaid; and so from time to time, and as often as the said trustees for the time being, of the said six hundred pounds, three per cent. bank annuities, shall, by death or otherwise, be reduced to the number of three; to the end that the same premises may not at any time hereafter come to or vest in the executors or administrators of any single surviving trustee."

N. B. Mr Lowther, the testator, was born at Sedgfield, and died at his house in Durham, 19th of September, 1785, aged 74 years.—The will was proved in the ecclesiastical court at Durham, and also in the prerogative court of Canterbury.

age, placed here to give the contrast between the polished taste of the present times and the rural ornaments which delighted our ancestors. From thence you pass to the temple, a building in the Ionic order, erected on a round eminence at a little distance from the skirts of the plantations; the colonade is square, and the dome octagonal; in the outside niches are placed busts of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Sappho, Theocritus, Pindar, &c.; the floor is 18 feet square within, inlaid with marble in Mosaic work; there are also eight busts of the philosophers, and above the door, a Pallas: The stucco work was done by Cartisi; and the dome painted by the Bornese, father and son: The cardinal virtues and the arts painted in the squares; and Pallas, surrounded by Genii, in the center: Medallions of the four seasons, in stucco work, are in the recesses between the windows. As you walk the colonade, you have a view of Heighington, Shackerton, and Brusleton towers, Windleston-house, Merrington town and church, Ferry-hill, Mensforth, Bishop-Middleham, and the heights of Garmond-sway; much of the pleasure-grounds, the Gothic seat, banqueting-house, ruin, and Sedgefield church. Returning by the bath-house, after passing the Gothic seat, you proceed by the margin of the serpentine river, opened by a spacious and inclining lawn on one side, and closed on the opposite by a shrubbery and plantations, which run close upon its brink. You now advance to the banqueting-house, built in a most superb stile, in the Corinthian order; the entrance is at the back part; the chief apartment is 50 feet in length, 25 feet and a half in width, and of an equal height; the ends have bow windows, but the front windows are plain; the ceiling is elegantly painted; in an oval in the center, the assembly and banquet of the gods, by Hayman; to the right, in a square, Thetis's petition to Jupiter; and to the left, the cestus presented to Juno, both by Wale; above the side doors, two pieces by Hayman, the one of Cupid and Psyche, the other a procession of Bacchanals; over the fire-place is a full-length of Mr Burdon, a striking likeness; eight brackets are furnished with busts of Palladio, Vitruvius, Inigo Jones, and others; the stucco work is fine, and the mouldings richly gilt; the mantle-piece and grate are equal in ornament and beauty to the rest of the finishing: There is a small room at the side, in which is a painting of Venus on the ceiling, and Diana and Endymion over the fire-place: The designs of the several buildings were made by Payne, and executed by the late Mr Bell, of Durham. As you approach the ruin, you come to a very fine point of view, where the serpentine river makes a swift turn, takes a deep channel, covered thick with wood on each side, and form-

ing a long canal, is crossed at the extremity by a beautiful bridge, which intercepts the further view of its course; and indeed it is so contrived, that there the water should die away from the sight. The tower of the ruin commands an extensive prospect, not only having the scene described at the colonade, to the west and north, but also a prodigious tract of country eastward: This building is ornamented with sculptures brought from the ruins of Gisburn priory; among them is a delicate piece of many figures, which, it is to be lamented, is exposed to the weather. In these pleasure-grounds there are 44 acres covered with water; and the whole works contain 150 acres. We cannot quit these delightful scenes without referring the reader to what Mr Walpole says in his fourth volume of 'Anecdotes;' the works here bearing every expression of that taste and art, which he speaks of with so much spirit and delight.

In Hatfield's Survey, we find that Roger Fulthorp and John Herdwick held the manor of Hardwick, by homage, fealty, suit of court, and 10s. rent. In the fourth year of bishop Skirlaw, (1391) one Thomas Watkinson, of Elstob, was seised of a moiety of the manor;* John de Herdwick dying, seised of his proportion, in the ninth year of bishop Skirlaw;† Agnes, his daughter and heiress, married Gilbert de Hoton, who died in the twelfth year of the same prelate, seised in her right, leaving a son and heir, John.‡ In bishop Langley's time, a third part of the manor was the property of Thomas de Cramlington;|| Agnes de Hoton married John Killinghall, who, in the tenth year of bishop Langley, (1415) in her right, died seised of a third part of the manor of Hardwick;§ the family of Hoton fell into female issue, And in the seventh year of bishop Fox, (1500) John Hebborne in right of Ellen his wife, and William Hansard, in right of Elizabeth his wife, as daughters and coheiresses of John Hoton, had livery of his lands.¶ Soon afterwards, Hardwick appears to have been wholly the estate of the Hebbornes; and John Hebborne, Esq: in the first year of bishop Bainbrigg, (1507) obtained licence to alien the manors or townships of Herdwick and Shotton, nigh Sedgefield, to Anthony Mitford and others;** which alienation must have been in trust or settlement; for Anthony Hebborne, whilst he was seised of the manor, was attainted of high-treason, and this part of his possessions, by letters patent,

* Inq. p. m. T. W.

† Inq. p. m. A. toft, and three acres int. alias called Harper's place.

‡ Inq. p. m. G. H. || Inq. p. m. Ao. 3^o, Langley. § Inq. p. m. I. K.

¶ Cursitors Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

** Ibid. Rolls and MSS.

dated the 26th of May, in the 32d year of queen Elizabeth, (1590) was granted in fee to George Frevill,* esq: for his services in the rebellions of the earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and who was afterwards knighted. The patent recites a demise made by her majesty in the 25th year of her reign, to George Frevill and Elizabeth his wife, and William Jennison, for their respective lives in succession; that is to say, to George for life, and after his decease, to Elizabeth for life, and after their deaths, to William for life. Hardwick is therein

PEDIGREE OF HEBBORNE, OF HARDWICK.

William Hebborne, of Hardwick, Eleanor, d. and coheir, of Wm. Hoton, of Sedgfield

John Hebborne, Alice, dau Sr Ra. Harbottel, knt

Rich. Hebborne, Ann, sister to Sr Chr. Metcalfe, knt

Elizabeth md Ra. Claxton, of Winyard

Henry died, s. p.
Anthony Hebborne, attainted of treason, and the estate granted to Sir George Frevill, knt.

John Richard

William Hebborne of Shotton, 1575.
Barbara dau Wm Carr, of Newcastle

Robert

Alice, Arth. Eland

Marg. Hum. Blakyston, of Fulthorpe

Eleanor, Edw. Lyon, of Newcastle

Isabella, Wm Franklyn

Row. Mordaunt
Rob. Lambton had a son, Wm
Anth. Place
Thos. Kirton

Elizabeth
Flower's Visitation, 1575.

* For pedigree and note, see following page. ¶

stiled the capital message of Hardwick; and the lands are specified by names and quantities, parcel of the lands and possessions of

VOL. III.

L

A PEDIGREE OF FREVILL, OF HARDWICK.

Sir George Fretil, knt. had a grant of Elizabeth Jenison, of Walworth, who, by will, (vide p. 75) left a considerable benefaction to Sedgely, &c. died October, 1630. *Æt.* 82.

Nicholas Freville had issue — George ob. July, 1724

Thos. Lambton, II son of 4th Wm Lambton, kn't. served by Oliver Cromwell as	Margaret, eldest daughter, mar- ried twice, be- came sole heiress	Conyers	Richard ob. April, 1728	Mary died unmarried	Eliz. married Robert Byerley, of Muddridge; 2dly, to Godfrey Clarke, of Somersal, in the coun- ty of Derby
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**Thomas Conyers, member for
the city of Durham**

Wm Henry John John Edw Charles Geo Rich Theop.
 John Mary married Jacob Lambert, of Newcastle

Freville died unmarried, 1724

Thomas = Dor. Bewicke, of Closeshouse, Northumber-land

1st wife, = Metcalfe, of Northallerton, an heiress

2d wife, = Mrs Nichol-son, mother of Dow. la-dy Strath-more

3d wife, = Nicholas = Lambton = Bid-derick, and 3 times

Elizabeth Lambton married = Bur-rel, of Broompark in Northumber-land, Esq.

Barbara = Robert Ord, of Sands

Barthorothy = Robert Surtees, of Redworth

In 1748, these ladies

† This lady, on her death-bed, desired her husband to marry her cousin, Thomasine Mulward; which he accordingly did. They were of a good family, at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire

*In 1748, these ladies
sold Hardwick to
Mr Burdon the
late owner.*

Barbara ☐ Robert Ord, of Sands
Dorothy ☐ Robert Surtees, of Redworth
Margaret ☐ Henry Ruddock
Theresa ☐ _____ Rawling, of Auckland
Philadelphia ☐ Charles Burne, of Sunderland
Elizabeth ☐ Francis Mascall, of Epleton

Extracts from the parish register of Sedgfield.

Georgius Frevill miles obiit: apud Walworth, vicesimo tertio die Novemb. anno ætatis sue octogesimo secundo, et sepultus est apud Sedgfield, vicesimo quinto die mensis prædicti, 1619.

Georgius, filius Georgii Frevill, Generos. de Chilton, parochiæ de Merrington,
decimo octavo die Julij, 1624, sepult.

Richardus, filius M^{ri} Nicholai Frevill, de Walworth, decimo die Aprilis, 1628
sepult.

Anthony Hebborne, attainted of high-treason.* Rent reserved, 25l. 19s. 6d.

We find little in the records touching LAYTON, which lies about two miles to the south-east of Sedgfield, save that it was part of the possessions of the Mundevills; and the manor was some time held by the Brackenburys of them, by rendering a barbed arrow at entrance, or forty-pence;† and that it descended to the Latons, and lately belonged to the Conyers.

FISHBURN lies on the side of a hill, sloping to the south, and about two miles from Sedgfield. This manor belonged to the family of Claxton in early times, and continued part of their possessions for several generations: They held the manor of the bishop *in capite*, by homage, fealty, and suit of court.‡ Several families held parcels of lands therein under the Claxtons.¶ Sir Robert Claxton, knight, lord of Claxton, Hordon, and Fishburn,

Elizabetha, d'mna d'mni Georgij Frevil militis, obiit apud Walworth, et sepulta est in ecclia de Segefield, octavo die Octobris, 1630,

In August, 1655, a contract of marriage, betwene Godfrey Clarke, esquier, of Somersall, in the parish of Brampton, and in the countie of Darbie, and Mrs Elizabeth Bierley, of Hardwick, in the parish of Sedgfield, was lawfully published 3 several Lord's daies, and nothing was objected against them; and on the 13 of the same month, they were married before Mr John Airesom, major of Durham, in the presence of these witnesses, Ralph Mason, &c. John Southgate, register.—From 1646 to 1653, a blank in the register.

* Gyll's MSS.

† Inq. p. m. Peter de Brackenbury. Ao. 4. Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. Cecilia, vid. Peter de Brackenbury. Ao. 25, Hatfield.—Will. son of Tho. de Laton, son of the said Cecilia, heir.

‡ Inq. p. m. Will. de Claxton, without licence enfeoffed John de Claxton for term of life of the manor of Fishburn, rendering 21l. per ann. subject to nineteen marks a-year to his sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret. William his son and heir. Ao. 35 Hatfield.

Inq. p. m. John de Claxton, rem. to Will. de Claxton.esq; and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said Will. remainder to William's right heirs. Ao. 4, Skirlaw.

Inq. p. m. Isab. Claxton. Ao. 15, Langley.—Inq. p. m. Will. de Claxton, mil. The reversion of the manors of Bruntoft and Fishburn. held by Sir. Will Eure and Rob. Eure, esq; for the life of Will. Claxton, reverting to Robert, his son and heir. Ao. 25 Langley.

¶ See the pedigree of the Claxtons, at Claxton, in the parish of Gretham.

Inq. p. m. Ra. Fishburn d. s. of 11 mess. and 100 ac. of land, in the vill. of Fishburn, with the demesne thereof, by serv. half a knight's fee. Marg. and Eliz. his daughters and heirs. Ao. 5, Hatfield.

Inq. p. m. Alicia, wife of John Heron, esq; after the death of the countess of Lincoln, without issue, held of the lord of Fishburn a mess. and six oxg. of land, 2s. rent. Ao. 6, Aatfield.—Agnes, wife of John Boyez, and Idome, her other daughter, heirs.

Inq. p. m. John de Heron. Ao. 6, Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. John Boyes. Brianus, S. and H. Ao. 16 Langley.

Inq. p. m. Will. de Allaynsheels, d. s. of two mess. and fifty acres of land, held of W. de Claxton.

married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Robert Hilton, of Hilton, knight; and by her had issue four daughters, his coheireses: Margaret, the eldest, married Sir William Elmeden, knight; whose only daughter and heiress married Bulmer: Jane Claxton, the second daughter, married John Lartington, of Lartington, esq; Elizabeth, the third daughter, married Richard Conyers, of Hordon, esq;: And Phillis, the fourth daughter, married Sir Ralph Woodrington. The manors of Fishburn and Hordon went to the family of Conyers, who married one of the coheireses.

The noble family of De-la-Pole held lands in Fishburn, with other large possessions in this country. In 1343, bishop Bury issued a warrant to his justices, commanding, that William De-la-Pole should not be entered on record, for defaults at the suit of Agnes, the wife of Richard Bennet, and others, for lands in Fishburn, he being then retained in the bishop's service.* Bishop Hatfield,† in the year 1347, granted to William De-la-Pole free warren in his demesne lands of the Isle, Bradbury, Chilton, Preston upon Skerne, Foxden, Fishburn, and Bolam. In 1388, king Richard the Second having seised the lands of Michael De-la-Pole, committed them to the hands of bishop Skirlaw.‡ It appears

L 2

Inq. p. m. Alicia, wid. of Rich. de Laton, d. s. of a mess. and fifty acres; heiress of Will. de Allaynsheels; held of W. de Claxton. Ao. 28, Hatfield.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Hunter, in right of Margaret his wife, heiress of Will. de Allaynsheels, d. s. of a mess. and sixty acres of land in Fishburn, held of the lady of Hordon and Fishburn, and of John Lewen, viz. forty acres, rendering a pair of spurs or 3d. and the rest held of the manor of Fishburn, by mil. serv.

Inq. p. m. Rich. le Scroop, esq; d. s. of seven acres in Fishburn, held of Isabel, the wife of Will. de Claxton, esq. Ao. 16, Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Rich. le Scroop de Bolton. Ao. 15 Langley.

Inq. p. m. Matild. w. of Will. Bowes, esq; d. s. of sixty acres in Fishburn, held of the heirs of Isabel Claxton. Ao. 15, Langley.

Inq. p. m. Rad. Eure, mil. d. s. of a mess. and fifteen acres in Fishburn, held of Will. de Claxton. Ao. 17, Langley.

Inq. p. m. Ra. E. of Westmorland, d. s. of two mess. and two hundred acres of land in Fishburn, held of Will. de Claxton. Ao. 20, Langley.—Inq. p. m. 26, Langley.

* Vid. Ann. Bury, v. 1. Record noted.

† Vid. Ann. Hatfield, v. 1. Record noted.

‡ Rot. Skirlaw, No. 2.

Ric. d. g. Rex. Ang. & Fr. & D'ns Hib'n. oiba ad quos, &c. s. sciatis q'd comisi-mus ven'ab in xto pre Walt'o E'po Dunelm. custodiam man'ij de Holeville, de Bradbury, ac oium terrar. & ten. que fuerunt Michis De-la-Pole, chiv. in Bolom, Magna Chilton, Fishburne, Foxden, Stilyngton, et Preston sup' Skyren, et que ad manus nostras ratione forisfacturæ ipsius Mich. devenerunt, hend. ad terminum viginti annor. p'xie sequen. plen'ie completor. reddendo inde nob. p' ann. quadraginta & q'tuor m'cas & supptando o'ia on'a eisd. man'io ville terris & ten. p'tinen. sive spectan. quamdiu custodiam habuerit sup'a d'ca. In c. rei t. has, &c. pat. T me ipso apud Cantebrigg. xxviij die Sept. anno ri n'ri xijº.

Inq. p. m. Kath. del Pole, wid. of Will. del Pole, had 102 acres of meadow in Fishburn, held of Eliz. w. of Fishburn by fealty and three parts of a pound of pepper.

that the estates were soon after restored; for, by an inquisition taken in the tenth year of bishop Langley, it is stated, that Michael De-la-Pole, late earl of Suffolk, held *in capite*, of Isabel Claxton, 100 acres of land in Fishburn and also held sundry other manors and estates; and that Michael, his son and heir, died, leaving three infant daughters, Catharine, Elizabeth, and Isabel, his heirs general, and William, his brother, his heir male: And by an inquisition taken in the eighteenth year of the same prelate, it appears that Catharine became a sister minoress of the house of Brisyard, in Suffolk; and that William De-la-Pole, then earl of Suffolk was her next of kin and proper heir, her two sisters dying during their minority.*

BRADBURY, in Leland's Itin. v. viii. fol 52, is thus mentioned. "*Swaculf, filius Kikelli, dedit S. Cuthberto Bradebyri.*"† If what Leland had gathered be true, we are at a loss to know how the See became deprived of this manor, as well as to account for the redemption of Sedgefield, before noted. The manors of Bradbury and the Isle lie about three miles to the west of Sedgefield, and were the estate of the family of De-la-Pole, as we observed in the preceding part,‡ which they held of the bishop *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee. In the fourteenth year of bishop Booth, Roger Thornton died seised of the manor of Bradbury, with the Isle,|| which becoming part of the possessions of the Lumleys, in right of Thornton's heiress, we find it comprised in the recovery against Sir John Lumley, lord Lumley, of the fifteenth year of bishop Tunstall, before referred to. In the seventh year of bishop Barnes, George Bowes, esq; did homage for this manor. Afterwards coming to the crown by the forfeiture of Henry earl of Huntingdon, and Sir William Bowes, in the great rebellion of the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, king James the First by letters patent, bearing date the 19th of October, in the fourteenth year of his reign, demised

* Inq. p. m. Isabella and Elizabeth. 18, bishop Langley.

† V. An. Aldune, v. i. p. 81.

‡ Inq. p. m. Will. De-la-pole, chiv. Ao. 22 Hatfield.

There was a chapel here, dedicated to St Nicholas, under Sedgefield, but now quite destroyed. A mean curate's house is yet remaining, which is let to a tenant for about 30s. a-year, and a barn to receive the rectorial tithes, which, with the produce of the glebe, are rated at about 200l. a-year.

Curates. } Will. de Langchestre, 1381.—Edm. Stapleton, 1562.—John Martyr, 1577.—John Wood, 1590.—Ch. Burrell, A. M. 1624.—Rob. Pearson, A. M. 1625. } *Randal's MSS.*

|| 18, Ap. Ao. 14.—Cursitors Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.—Ao. 7, Barnes.—Ibid. Rolls and MSS.

the manors of Bradbury and Hilton, near Staindrop, to Thomas Emerson, esq; for the term of 1000 years, under the yearly rent of 550l. Richard Manning purchased the term; and king Charles the First, in the 14th year of his reign, granted the inheritance to Edward Manning, his brother, under the same reserved rent. One Henry Marley purchased Hilton for the residue of the 1000 years' term; and thereupon the rent was apportioned, charging Hilton with 160l. and Bradbury with 390l.; which was entered in the books of the auditor for the crown. Afterwards, the Mannings sold Bradbury to John Ferrer, of the city of Durham, gentleman. Arrears of the rent having accrued, Oliver by his warrant under the privy seal, dated at Westminster the 15th of April, 1658, adjusted the apportionment, before mentioned, and ratified the same; so that the manors of Bradbury and Hilton should be charged with their own respective rents and arrears only, and not for the whole, or for the defaults of the other of them.* The Claxtons, and sundry others, held parcels of land in Bradbury.

The manor of FOXDEN lies two miles south of Sedgfield, and was part of the possessions of the knights of Jerusalem. On their dissolution it came to the crown, and was included in the before-mentioned grant of queen Elizabeth, with Hardwick, wherein it is specified as being then late in the tenure of Ralph Elstobb, "*ac nuper præceptoris montis Sti Johannis Jerus.*" come to the crown by the dissolution of that society, and demised for twenty-one years to Ralph Westharp, by letters patent, dated the 10th of December, in the twenty-first year of queen Elizabeth, to hold the same, as of the manor of East Greenwich, free of all outgoing, except small rents reserved to the bishop and chapter of Durham; particularly 20s. to the bishop.† Sundry persons held parcels of land in Foxden. Thomas de Seton, esq; held of the bishop 20s. rent in Foxden, and the vill of Foxden, leaving Alicia, the wife of Thomas Carrowe, his heiress,‡ The family of Carrowe fell into female issue, and this property descended to William Sayer. In the inquisition taken on his death, in the twelfth year of bishop Skirlaw, it is called the fourth part of the manor

* Hodgson's MSS.—Copy of Oliver's Warrant. For pedigree see next page.

† Gyll's MSS.

‡ Inq. p. m. Thomas de Seton, chiv. Ao. 15, Hatfield. Ap. Dun. cor. W. de Claxton, vic.

Inq. p. m. John de Carrowe, son of Sir Thomas de Carrowe. Ao. 6, Fordham cor. W. del Bowes, esc.

Inq. p. m. William Sayer. 12, Skirlaw.—Inq. p. m. Isabel, ux Thomas Seton. Ao. 16, Skirlaw.

his next of kin and heir :* And in the seventh year of bishop James, the bishop granted Elstobb's land to one Laverick, being forfeited for murder. The Fulthorps held a messuage and an oxgang of land in Foxden, of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem.† In the fourteenth year of bishop Booth, Roger Thornton died seised of 100 acres of land, held of Sir Robert Claxton, knight; and 115 acres and two oxgangs of land in Foxden, held of John Sayer and Thomas Seton.‡ It would be useless to trace such parcels further. The manor became of late years the estate of Carlton Carr, esq; of Haughton, in this county; and was by him limited to the family of Bates, of Wolsingham, a near relation in the female line; of whom Mrs Alexander, widow of the said Carlton Carr, purchased the inheritance.

Of SHOTTON, which lies at a short distance east of Foxden, we have little certainty from the records: It appears, that the family of Carrowe had lands there,|| and that the Setons held under them. It was part of the estate of John Hebborne.§

Of SWAINSTON, which lies three miles east of Sedgfield, we find nothing memorable, except, near one of the farm-houses called Low Swainston, the vestiges of several houses, which appear formerly to have been a considerable village. It was part of the estate of the Embletons.¶

OLDACRES, situated two miles to the east of Sedgfield, was late the seat of Robert Spearman, esq; whose memory is immortal in the literary world; and who, for his erudition, was not more illustrious than for his private virtues. He has been heard to say, that his father, Robert Spearman, esq; purchased this estate of the family of *Butler*, who had enjoyed it for several generations: and that it was forfeited in the great rebellion of the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, and afterwards given to one of the Butlers as a reward for his services at that time.

Both in the Boldon Buke and Hatfield's Survey, Oldacres is mentioned paying 16s. rent to the bishop. It was part of the

* Inq. p. m. John de Watkinson, of Elstob. Ao. 40, Skirlaw. Ao. 7°, James. — Cursitors Rolls. — Rudd's MSS.

† Inq. p. m. Alan de Fulthorp; Thomas, his son and heir. Ao. 2 Langley, &c.

‡ Inq. p. m. &c.

|| Inq. p. John de Carrowe three mess. and 100 acr. Ao. 6, Fordham.—Inq. p. m. Isab. ux. Tho. Seton. chiv. a mess. and 60 acres in Shotton, held of the heirs of John de Carrowe, as of the lordship of Seton Carrowe. Ao. 16 Skirlaw.

§ Rudd's MSS. V. Hardwick.

¶ Vid. Newton-Hansard. A fine levied.

ancient possessions of the Fulthorps, and included in the settlement of Thomas Fulthorp, esq; on his daughters, Isabel and Philippa, of the 14th of June, in the 19th year of bishop Nevill, before mentioned. A moiety of the manor came to the Cramlington's; and, by Alicia their heiress, to the Burtons, of Scarborough: * But how the Fulthorps derived it, we do not find.

BUTTERWICK lies two miles to the north-east of Sedgefield. In the Boldon Buke, Utredus de Butterwick is said to pay to the bishop half a mark; and in Hatfield's Survey, the rent is stated at 6l. 13s. 4d. In bishop Bury's time, John de Hoton died seised of the manor; and the rent stated is only ten marks.† The family soon after took the name of Butterwick; and Roger de Butterwick enfeoffed Adam Calfebird, who enfeoffed Isolda de Herdewyck; whose son having two daughters, Lucia, the wife of John de Wodon, and Alice, the wife of John de Shotton, the manor descended to them as parceners; but reverted again to the male line of the Butterwicks; for in the thirty-fifth year of the same prelate, we find, that Johanna, the wife of Henry Pillock, died seised of a moiety of the manor, and left Anna, the wife of John de Rome, her sister and heiress, they being daughters and coheiresses of John de Butterwick,‡. Several persons held parcels of land in this manor: Alicia de Hoveden held of the lord of Butterwick for life, a messuage and twenty-five acres, on the demise of Gilbert Dautree;§ Goceline Surtees had a messuage and fifty acres, held of the lord there.¶ In the time of bishop Bainbrigg, the manor belonged to John Bainbrigg, esq; who obtained licence to alien the same to trustees in settlement.¶ By the Boldon Buke, Butterwick paid 32s. for cornage, provided one milch cow and one castleman, and rendered eight chalders of malt, the like of oats, and the like of meal; and for each carucate of land, the villains plowed and harrowed two acres at Sedgefield, dressed four portions of land, with one man from each house, and carried a ton of wine and a milstone to Sedgefield: The drenge tenant fed a dog and horse, provided two greyhounds for the chase, and five cords of provender, attended the court,

* Inq. p. m. Tho. de Cramlington, de Guiseburn, Ao. 3, Langley.

† Inq. p. m. John de Hoton, Ao. 2, Bury.—Inq. p. m. Roger de Butterwick, Ao. 12, Hatfield.

Inq. p. m. 35, Hatfield.

‡ Inq. p. m. John de Butterwick, Ao. 34, Hatfield.

§ Inq. p. m. Ao. 6, Bury.

¶ Inq. p. m. Ao. 22, Hatfield; John de Houden, Rob. de Staynton, et alii.

¶ Cursitors Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

and served on embassies.* This estate is now the property of Wm T. Salvin, esq; of Croxdale.

EAST-MORETON was the estate of the family of Elmeden in the time of bishop Bury, William de Elmeden then holding the manor *in capite*, of the heirs of Gilbert de Hansard, rendering for the same a sparrow-hawk.† It continued in this family till the time of bishop Ruthall, when by marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of William Elmeden, with William Bulmer, it passed to that family, and continued their's for several generations. It is now part of the possessions of the Maires, of Lartindale; John Nesham, esq; of Houghton-le-Spring; John Richardson, esq; of Durham, &c.

A resident family assumed the local name of Morton;‡ and we find a Peter de Morton died seised of West-Morton, in the fifth year of bishop Bury, which family fell into female issue. In bishop Skirlaw's time, the Claxtons had lands there, held of the earl of Westmoreland:§ which is the chief of what we find in the records relative to this place.

ELMEDON, modernly called EMBLETON, is situated about four miles to the east of Sedgefield, and gave name to the family of Elmeden, which we have had such frequent occasion of mention-

VOL. III.

M

* *Buterwyk.*

Buterwyk reddit xxxijs. de cornag. et j vaccam de metrid. et j castelman, et viij scacceldr. brasij, et totidem farinæ, et totidem avenæ: Et unaqua. caruca villanorum arat et herciat ij acras apud Seggefild, et villani faciunt ij porcaciones de unaqua. domo cum j homine, et quadrigant unum tonellum vini et lapidem molendini de Seggefild.

Drengus pascit canem et equum, et vadit in magna caza cum ij leporarijs, et v. cordis, et sequitur placita, et vadit in legationibus.—*Boldon Buke.*

Vide Sedgefield.—Hatfield's Survey.

+ Inq. p. m. Will. de Elmeden, A°. 6, Bury.—Inq. p. m. Will. de Elmeden' who d. s. in fee tail of the manor of East-Morton, which, with lands in Elmeden' were held of the earl of Lincoln, A° 12, Skirlaw.—Will. Elmeden, ten. man. de East-Moreton, de epo. in capite p' serv. mil. A° 5, Nevill; *ibid.* 2, Dudley.—Franc. Bulmer, ten. 14th July, 20, queen Eliz.—Anth. Bulmer, 26, queen Eliz.

MSS. of Hen. Lawson Mair, esq.

Licence of alienation, for Sir Bert. Bulmer and Dionisia Bulmer to grant to Sir Wm Gascoign and Sir Nich. Tempest the manors of Elmeden, Claxton, Trillesden, East-Murton, and Hurworth. Dat. 3d Aug. Ao. xi°, Matthews.—*Rudd's MSS.*

Ra. Shepherdson, esq; of Hallgarth, obtained an act to impower him to sell lands at Ripon, comprised in his marr. settlement of the 15th May, 1700, with Mary Musgrave; and to settle, in lieu thereof, his lands in East-Murton to the uses in such settlement.

Private Acts.

‡ Inq. p. m. Agnes, fil. Emme, fil. Rob. de Morton, A°. 20, Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. Sibilla, fil. de Emme, &c. Ao. 20, Hatfield.

§ Inq. p. m. Tho. de Claxton, Ao. 14, Skirlaw.

ing. In bishop Bury's time, William de Elmedon* held sixteen oxgangs of land of the heirs of Gilbert Hansard, by military service. The family continued in this seat, till falling into female issue, the heiress, by her marriage with Bulmer, carried with her their possessions to that house.† This line of Bulmers resided at Elmedon, and were stiled of that place, till the beginning of the seventeenth century. The manor was comprised in the alienation referred to in East-Murton, by Sir Bertram Bulmer and Dionisia Bulmer, to Sir William Gascoin and Sir Nicholas Tempest.‡

The manor of MORDON lies two miles to the south-west of Sedgefield. This is one of the places said to be given to the See by Snaculf, the son of Cykell.¶ In the first year of bishop Bury, William, the son of Thomas de Shotton, died seised of two messuages and sixty acres of land in Mordon, held of the bishop *in capite*, by homage, fealty, and the fortieth part of a knight's fee. Having no issue, Alicia, the daughter of Roger de Grendon, was his heir.§ In the fourth year of bishop Hatfield, John de Kellawe held, jointly with his wife Elizabeth, three parts of the vill of Mordon,¶ held of the bishop *in capite*, by the service of half

* Inq. p. m. W. de Embleton, Ao. 6, Bury.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Elmedon, Ao. xi^o, Langley, 24 mess. 24 acr. of land, and 25 acr. of meadow, in Elmedon, by fine, levied before the bishop's justices at Durham, remainders over to the right heirs of Wm, his father. Lands in Elmedon, held of the earl of Lincoln. Also, 20 mess. 40 oxg. and 2 acres of meadow, in Elmedon, got in exchange with John de Nevill for a quarter part of the manor of East-Brandon and Halywell, and of Hareholm and the Hill, which were the estate of Joan, his mother, &c.

† Vid. East-Morton—Vid. Newton Hansard.—A fine levied.

‡ There is a chapel at Embleton, under Sedgefield, not in charge.

CURATES of SEDGEFIELD and ELMEDON.

John Martyn, 1577

John Armstrong, 1580

Cuthbert Welles, 1605

Richard Braidley, 1626

John Kirton, 1643

Richard Croft, 1661

William Stobart, 1665

Hammond Beaumont, 1668

Pat. Robertson, 1680

William Burton, 1683

William Kingford, 1684

Thomas Shadforth, 1691

Os. Gastell, 1695

Thomas Wilson, 1696

George Walker, 1699

Rowland Burdon

Christopher Hunter, 1705

James Burton, A. M. 1718

Fitzherbert Etherington, A. B. 1720

John Verty, 1755

William Longstaff, A. M. 1758

Edward Tew, A. M. 1762

James Horseman, A. B. 1765

William Braithwaite, 1765

Ralph Arundell, A. M. 1779

James Holme, 1780

Nath. J. Hollingsworth, 1797-8

Samuel Gamlin, B. A. 1807-8

Joseph Arrowamith, 1810-11

¶ Vid. v. i.

§ Inq. p. m. Ao. 1^o, Bury.

¶ Rot. Bury, Sch. xvij. Ao. xii^o, Licence for Hen. de Kellaw and Elizabeth, his sister, to alien the manor of Morden.

a knight's fee.* In the succeeding year, John Harpyn died seised of two parts of the vill, which he held by homage, fealty, and half a knight's fee, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, who died soon after; and in the inquisition taken on his death, it appears, he was to find two priests to say daily mass. Not having issue, Johanna, his sister, inherited.† We next find that a family, who held the manor, had assumed the local name; and in the sixteenth year of bishop Hatfield, William de Mordon died seised of land in Mordon, held of the bishop *in capite*, by the one-hundredth part of a knight's fee; and also of the manor of Mordon, held of the heirs of John de Bruninghill, by the fourth part of a knight's fee:‡ He left a son, William, his heir; on whose death an inquisition was taken in the twenty-fifth year of the same prelate, when he left an infant son and heir, William.§ In the twenty-fourth year of bishop Hatfield, an inquisition was taken on the death of Thomas Harpyn, in which it is stated he died seised of the manor of Mordon, held of the bishop *in capite*, by the third part of a knight's fee.¶ We know not how to reconcile these contrarieties. Harpyn's daughter, Catharine, the wife of Thomas Lumley, was his heir; and William de Lumley, son and heir of Thomas, remaining in the custody of the bishop, died in the fourth year of bishop Skirlaw, leaving Margaret, his sister and heir, an infant.¶ Margaret married John Trollop, of Thornlaw; and he, in her right, died seised of the manor of Mordon, in the thirteenth year of the same prelate.** She did not survive him long; for the inquisition taken on her death, is dated in the sixth year of bishop Langley; and sets forth,†† that John Trollop was her son and heir. In the thirteenth of bishop Langley, we find an inquisition taken on the death of Peter Mordon, in which it is in like manner stated, that he died seised of the manor of Mordon, held of the heirs of Burnynghill by the quarter part of a knight's fee; and that John Spence, the son of his sister Elizabeth, was his heir;‡‡ which Spence died in the sixteenth of the same prelate; also said to be seised thereof, leaving Robert, his brother and heir:§§ But we trace that line no further.

M 2

* Inq. cap. Ao. 4°, Hatfield.

† Inq. p. m. John, Ao. 5°, Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. Thomas, Ao. 8°, Hatfield.

‡ Inq. p. m. William, Ao. 16, Hatfield.

§ Inq. p. m. Ao. 25, Hatfield.

¶ Inq. p. m. Thomas, Ao. 24, Hatfield.

¶ Inq. p. m. William, Ao. 4, Skirlaw.

** Inq. p. m. John, Ao. 13, Skirlaw.—*For this family, vid. Thornlaw.*

†† Inq. p. m. Margaret, Ao. 6, Langley.

‡‡ Inq. p. m. Peter, Ao. 23, Langley.

§§ Inq. p. m. John, Ao. 18 Langley.

The manor of Morden was claimed among the possessions of the Trollops, in every succession, as long as that name remained upon record.* The reader will therefore make his own conclusions touching the variances, which we thought proper to state at large. This manor and a part of the estate were sold about fifty-five years ago by Mr William Hodshon, of Northallerton, (the then owner) to John Ward, of Billingham, in this county, whose only daughter and heiress married Wm Sleigh, esq; of Norton.

Near Morden and Bradbury, to the west and south, lies that large and extensive level called the CARRS, containing many hundred acres; in which arises the river Skerne. In winter, this tract is frequently overflowed, and then forms a large sheet of water; at which time, vast flocks of wild-geese, ducks, &c. resort thither.—In November, 1754, an attempt was made to obtain a commission of sewers to drain these Carrs: A scheme that met with great opposition: The consequence would undoubtedly have been of great advantage to the proprietors; but obviously of more detriment, by inundating every other estate down to the Tees. The land-owners afterwards cleansed out the the river adjoining their respective estates, whereby every purpose of the commission was answered.†



The parish of BISHOP-MIDDLEHAM.

To the north-west of Sedgefield lies BISHOP-MIDDLEHAM.

Having had such frequent occasion to mention this place in the annals of the prelates, we must beg leave to refer the reader thereto, to save a tedious repetition. This is an irregular village, built on the sides of two slopes, facing each other, with a deep hollow road between them. The church‡ stands on elevated ground; a mean edifice.

Here is a mansion-house of the family of Spearman, purchased by Ralph Hopper, esq; since deceased. This being a ma-

* Inq. p. m. John Trollop, Ao. 1st, Dudley, &c. &c.

† See the Newcastle papers, 2d and 9th of November, 1754.

‡ Bishop-Middleham vicarage, in the deanry of Stockton, dedicated to St Michael.—Prior of Finchale, pr.—The king, patron.—King's books, 4l. 19s. 2d.—Tenth 9s. 11d.—Proc. ep. 4s.—Synod, 2s.—Proc. arch. 2s.

Osbert, sheriff of Durham, and nephew to bishop Flambard, who held the manor by the gift of his uncle, gave this church of Middleham to the prior and convent of Durham, in a full synod, and in the presence of bishop William de S'ta Barbara, who confirmed this donation by his charter about 1146. Mon. Ang. v. 2, p. 846.

Osbert's gift and William's confirmation were both set aside by succeeding bishops, as we presume; for Robt. de Insula, above a century after, gave this church to the

nor of the bishops, we find few freeholders mentioned in the records. In the 29th year of bishop Hatfield, Rich. de Hette died, seised of a messuage, and twenty-five acres of land, in Middleham, held of the bishop, *in capite*, by homage, fealty, and the eighth part of a knight's fee, leaving John his son and heir.* The family of Hardwick held divers parcels of land, called Waytes-place, Castle-house, &c. in all containing four messuages, two ox-gangs, and seventy acres of land, held by military service.† By

monks of Finchale, of which he was formerly prior, for an augmentation of six monks; and it continued in their possession till the dissolution. Ang. Sac. v. 1, p. 743.

Rectors. } Rad. Filius Ranulfi, epi.—Rich. de Coldingham, 1180.—Phil. Baillon, decanus Pictavensis, 1198, p. m. Coldingham.—Berelenganus de Montecuto, 1233.—Rob. de Coquina, 1258.

VICARS.

Ricardus, 1261	Will. Wayk, 1485, p. res. Harbotell
Will. de Kyngeston, 1267, p. m. Ric.	Rob. Turner, 1489, p. res. Wayk
Peter de Montecuto, 1278	Tho. Jenyson, p. m. Turner, 1502
Will. de Meneres, 1310	Joh. West, 1525, p. res. Jenyson
Henry de Lutrinton, 1317	Tho. Clifton, 1536, p. res. West, pr. k.
Joh. de Mistreton, 1325, p. res. Lutrinton	Hen. VIII.
Walt. de Swethop, 1345, p. res. Mistreton	Joh. Benson, 1544, p. m. Clifton, pr.
Will. de Bermyston, 1338	Phil. and Mary
Rich. de Seardburgh, 1353	Tho. Middleton, 1558, p. m. Benson
Will. de Fraunceys, 1375	Will. Duxfeld, 1577, p. res. Middleton
Rob. Hanslape, 1377, p. res. Fraunceys	Marm. Miers, 1584, pr. q. Eliz.
Joh. Gille, 1387, p. m. Hanslape	Tho. Bedforde, A. B. 1613, p. m. Miers,
Tho. de Barneby, 1389, p. res. Gille	pr. k. James
Joh. de Crayke, 1395, p. res. Barneby	Joh. Brabant, A. B. 1661, pr. k. Charles II
Joh. de Newburgh, 1411, p. m. Crayke	Cuth. Swainston, A. M. 1683
John de Easingwald, 1421	Jas. Thompson, A. M. 1740, p. m.
Will. Bellingham, 1451	Swainston, pr. k. Geo. II. <i>Randal's MSS.</i>
Rich. Garnet, 1452	Robert Waugh, B. A. 1792-3.
Rich. Bland, 1458	Henry Phillpotts, M. A. 24th July, 1805,
Joh. Cornay, 1474	p. m. Robert Waugh
Tho. Hall, 1477	Thos. Henry Yorke, M. A. 30th April,
Bert. Harbotell, 1484, p. res. Hall	1813, on the res. of H. Phillpotts

Compositio inter Philippum Baillon, p'sonam de Middleham, et Arnaldum de Auclent, rectorem domus de Syreburne, sup' decimis bladi ville de Garmundeswei quas id. Philippus ad eccliam suam de Midleham, pertinere dicebat, &c.; p'dcus Arnaldus p'se et d'eis leprosis, &c. in plena synodo, &c. cognovit dictas declimas, &c. ad ecclesiam de Midleham, de jure spectare, &c. An. 1204.

Randal and Hunter's MSS.

* Inq. p. m. R. Ao. 29, Hatfield.

† Inq. p. m. Joh. de Hardwick. Ao. 9, Skirlaw.

Bishop Middleham parish.			Book of rates.			Value of lands.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
	12	3	2		918	0	8	
Land tax at 4s. in the pound.			County rates at 6s. 8d.					
Cornforth	28	8	0	1	0	0	Registered Estates. Cornforth, Mr Kennot 8	
Middleham	35	8	0	1	10	9		
Mainsforth	8	1	6	0	11	0		
Trislington	5	16	0	0	5	4		
Garmundsway	18	8	4					

female issue these possessions passed to the family of Hoton, in marriage with Agnes the heiress.* We find the Ushers had lands here in bishop Langley's time;† which family fell into female issue. Frevills, who came in by purchase, 43 Elizabeth, granted a rent-charge of 10l. a year out of lands here to Elizabeth Jenison, of Walworth, who endowed the school at Heighington therewith.‡

Nothing remains of the bishop's castle here but foundations of walls, particularly of a square tower, on a mount to the south of the town.

In the Boldon Buke, Middleham and Cornforth are together; in which places were twenty-six villains, whose rents and services were similar to those of Boldon. There were seven cottagers, each of whom held six acres, who wrought from the feast of St Peter to Martinmas, two days in every week, and for the rest of the year one day in the week. Four bordarij held four tofts and crofts at 4s. rent, and dressed four portions of land. The reeve, or headborough-man, held two ox-gangs of land in Cornforth, in right of his office: the two places paid 17s. 8d. cornage, and provided a milch cow and a half. The punder had twelve acres, and rendered four score hens, and 400 eggs. The demesnes were in the bishop's hands. In Hatfield's Survey, the service of the bond-tenants is represented greatly similar to those of Sedgefield.§ The ox-gangs of land consisted of fifteen acres, and

	Bap.	Midd.	Bur.
State of Population from 1660 to 1679	268	68	177
from 1760 to 1779	388	99	293
Increase	120	31	116

Number of burials in the last year, 13.—Computed number of inhabitants, 390.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Bishop Middleham contained 827 inhabitants.

The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor of Bishop Middleham, which contains the three townships of Middleham, Sedgefield, (Hardwick and Layton excepted) and Cornforth; the halmot court is held every half year at these three places, alternately, in the above order; and the expences of the stewards and his attendants are paid by the respective tenants of each township.

Bishop rents—Middleham. 23l. 17s. 4d.—Demesnes, 22l. 1s. 4d.—Cornforth, 30l. 7s. 2d.

Dr Samuel Ward was born at Bishop Middleham, being a gentleman of more antientry than estate; bred, first a scholar of Christ's, then fellow of Emanuel, and afterwards master of Sydney col. Camb. and Margaret professor therein for above 20 years. Vid his life and death in Lloyd's Sufferings, &c. 163—also Parker's Hist. of Camb. 158, and Pope's Life of Dr Seth Ward, p. 8.

* Inq. p. m. Gilb. de Hoton in right of Agnes, Ao. 12, Skirlaw.

† Inq. p. m. Rog. Usher, Ao. 16, Langley. Inq. p. m. Joh. 17, ibid.

‡ Temp. Matthews, Ep. See Heighington parish p.

§ MIDILHAM ET CORNFORD. In Midilham et Cornford sunt xxvj villani et unusquisq; tenet, reddit, et operat sicut illi de Boldon.—Ackillus tenet in Midilham iij bovatas et reddit xijjs.—Radulfus ij bovatas et reddit xs. et v. quadrigatis de woldades.

twelve bushels of dry measure made the chalder, by which their rents were paid; the Middleham villains paid six shillings cor-

—Septem cotemanni, quorum unusquisq; tenet vj acras, operantur a Festo S. Petri ad vincula usq; ad Festum S. Martini ij diebus in ebdomada, et a Festo S. Martini usq; ad Festum S. Petri ad vincula j die in ebdomada.

Quatuor bordarij reddunt p^{re} iijj toftis et croftis iijjs. et faciant iijj porcationes.

Willielmus p^{re}positus tenet in Cornford ij bovatas pro servitio suo, et cum p^{re}-positaram dimiserit reddit iijjs. de firma & pro quadam alia bovata quam ibid. tenet. reddit 2s.

Dua villas reddunt xvijs. de cornagio & j vaccam & dimid. de metrid molendin. MIDILHAM.

Punderus tenet xij Acr. & reddit ^{xx}_{iiij} gallinas, & cccc ova.

Dominium vj carucarum tam de Midilham quam de Seggefild cum pratis & pas- tura & omnibus est in manu episcopi. *Boldon Buke.*

MIDILHAM.

Liberi Tenentes—Johannes Hert tenet j mes & ^{xx}_{iiij} jx acr. terræ per homag & fidel. & sect. com.

Dunolmen redd. per ann. ad iijj term. viz. S. Martini, S. Cuthberti in martio, S. John, Bapt. & S. Cuthberti in Sept. xxvjs. Rogerus fil. Will. de Wessington (cum aliis.) &c.

Terræ dominicæ—Robertus Raginald tenet j mes. 'vocat Grewhondesplace, &c. (cum aliis.)

Cotag. sive Mess. Robertus Atkynson tenet j cotag. & vij acr. terræ & facit iijj operation in autumnno & ij operation. in sœno, pretium operis iijjd. redd. per ann. ad iijj term. ij pro operibus.

Ten. Scaccarij. Johannes Althegate tenet j mes. &c. si facit operation. per diem habebit jd de dno. redd. p. ann. xijd. pro operibus.—Idem Johannes & xi alii tenentes, &c.

Robertus Hancelap vicar tenet j mes de vasto dni. redd. per annum iijjd.

Wills. Gardiner & xiiij alii tenentes tenent &c. & operantur ut supra, & redd. cert. redditus per annum.—Elena Disher & iijj alii tenentes, &c. &c.

Johannes Stuger tenet j mes. & ij bovat. terræ, qualibet bovat contin xv. acr. redd. per annum ijs. ad iijj term. usual. & vjd. pro scatpenys ad fest. purif. B. Mariæ, vj bz de scath. vocat in Boldon Bok dim. cheldr de scath. ad prædict. fest. purif. & xvjd. pro averpenys ad fest. S. Martini, & v quadrig. de wodlades ad fest. S. Johan- nis, ij gallin ad fest. natal. x ova ad fest. paschæ. et operabitur per totum annum in ebdom. per tres dies exceptis septimam. Paschæ & Pentecost. & xij diebus in nativ. dni, et in operatione sua faciet in autumnno iijj porcation. ad metend. cum omni familia domus, excepta hosewyva, & postea metet ij rod, de averrype, & arat ij rod. daverherth, & herciat dict. ij rod. & arat ij acr. terræ & herciat & tunc semel habebit corrodium episcopi, & tunc sit quietus de operibus ebdomedal. & quan- do magn. facit porcation. in autumnno habebit corrodium. et in operatio suis ebdomed- al, herciat cum opus fuerit pro labore suo per diem & facit ladas, & cum eas facit habet unusquisq; unum panem de dno & falcat uno die ad maner. ibid. in operatione sua usq; ad vesperam, & tunc habebit corrodium. & faciunt in nundinis S. Cuthberti singuli ij villani tenentes iijj bovat. j botham, & quando logas faciunt & woddelados ducunt, quieti erant de operatione sua illo die. redd. xvs. iijjd.

D'nus Robertus de Hancelap vicar tenet j mes. & iijj bovat. terræ et facit ut supra redd. liijs. iijjd.—Johannes del Gate junr. et iijj alii tenentes, &c.

Prædicti Bond, redd. pro una vacca de metrich ad fest. S. Martini iijjs.

Idem vj. bond. solv. pro cornag. ad term. S. Cuthberti in Septembr. vjs.

Valor Maner.—Juratores dicunt, quod maner. de Midilham prædict. nihil valet ultra reprfi. et dicunt quod sunt ibid. ij carucat. terræ, qualibet caruc. contin ^{xx}_{iii} x. acr. ^e_y lxx acr. prati, pret. acr. vjd. tot. vjl. xvs.—Item de prat. domin. in

nage, and three shilling for a milch cow. The manor lands are thus described ; three carucates of land, each containing fourscore

Grangemedow xvijj acr. & dim. prati, pret. acr. iij si evacuetur de aqua. Item x acr. prati del Riddyng cum j acr. vocat. Halbatson acr. pret. acr. ijs. vjd. si evacuetur de aqua. Item pratum vocat. Newmedow contin. xx acr. pret. acr. ijs si evacuetur de aqua. Item dimid. acr. prati vocat. Midhirhomplok pretii iijs. communibus annis. Item quondm pratum vocat. Edmundesmedow contin. xij acr. & valet per ann. xijs. Item j acr. prati vocat. Grangecrok prat. iijs. Item pratum vocat. Stawycrok contin. j acr. prati pret. vs. vjd. Item pratum vocat. Spurnlawesmedow contin. iiij acr. pret. acr. iijs. Item pratum vocat. Hayneswelmed contin. xijj acr. pret. acr. ijs. vjd. Item pratum vocat. le Rye contin. iiij acr. pret. acr. xvijjd. Item pratum vocat. Redkar contin. iij acr. pret. acr. xvijjd. Item pratum vocat. le Welhede contin. ij acr. pret. acr. iijjs. Item j acr. prati vocat. Stynkendlech pret. iijjs. Item j acr. prati vocat. Stanynghop pret. vjs viijd. in toto xl. iijs. iiijd.

Herbag. Parci. Et dicunt quod Herbag. Parci ibid valet communibus annis iijjs. iiijd.

Et dicunt quod pastur. vocat. Cotemor. cum auxilio frister, valet per ann. cum alia pastur. vocat. Harpermor xxvijs. Item pastur. in marisco vocat. le Horseker, si evacuetur de aqua valet xijjs. iiijd. Item le Wylowkerr valet per ann. xxd. si evacuetur de aqua. Item j pec. prati apud Cornford vocat. Halmed contin. viij acr. pret. acr. vs. Item apud Seggefield j pec. prati vocat. le Estmed contin. viij acr. pret. acr. ijs. vjd.

Et dicunt de j pomar. infra maner. prædict. ejus Herbag. valet per ann. ijs Item j gardin. retro bover quod dimittitur pro iijs. iiijd. Item j curtilag. juxta camer. quod valet ijs. tot. vjs. viijd.

CORNFIRTH.

Liberi Tenentes.

Rogerus fil. Willi. Usher tenet j mess. & liij per cart homag. fidelitat. & sect. com. Dunolm. red. xxijs. vjd.—j pratum vocat. Colynson Medow contin. iij acr. & nihil red. dno.

Wills. Kelaw tenet j mess. & ix acr. terræ &c. per servic. homag. fidel et sect. com. &c.

Tenentes villæ ibid. tenent xvijj acr. terræ liberæ quondm. Nicholai Burgeys &c. red. vjs. viijd.

Wills. Tode natusv dni tenet ij mess. & iiij bovat terræ contin. ij terras bond & redd. per ann. iijjs. Et pro scatpenys ad fest. Purif. xijd. et pro averpenys ad fest. S. Cuthberti in martino & fest. natal. S. Johannis Baptistæ ijs. viijd. et pro woldades ad idem fest. S. Johannis. Et operatur per totum annum vj diebus in ebdom. except. Septimanis Paschæ & Pent. & xij diebus in natali dni. Et in operatione sua facit iiij percation in autumnno ad metend. cum omni familia domus excepta ousewyva. Et præterea metet vj Rod. d'Averipe & arat vj Rod. d'Avereth. & herciat prædict. vj Rod. & arat iiij acr. terræ & herciat, & tunc bis habebit corrodium, & sit quietus de operibus illius ebdom. Et quando magn. porcation. facit in autumnno habebit corrodium et in operation. suis ebdomedal. herciat cum opus fuerit, pro labore suo per diem, et debent facere singulis annis si opus fuerit j domum long. xl pedum & lat. xv. ped. & tunc cum fecerint, sunt quieti unusquisque de iiijd. de averpenys & faciunt ladas, et cum eas facerint habebit unusquisq; j panem de dno. & falcant per ij dies in operat. sua usq; ad vesperum, & tunc habebit corrodium, & facit in nundinis S. Cuthberti j Botham & quando logias facit & woldades ducit tunc quieti erunt de operation. suis illo die. Et facit cariag. pro dno. episcopo & senesc. & redd. xxvijs. jd. ob.

Wills. Pacefyn nativ. & x alii tenent xvijj bond. & faciunt & redd. ut supra s. xijjs. xd. qa. per bond.

Omnes prædicti tenentes tenent inter se terr. del Forland, viz. super Pilmor xxxvj acr. apd. Hungrecrok ij acr. juxta la Newbrig ij acr. apud le Brik ij acr. & lx acr. in divers locis campi pro quibus solv. iijjs. viijd.

and ten acres; 270 acres of meadow, each are worth vjd. In the demesne, Graingemeadow 8 acres, Ridding x acres, Halbetson 1 acre, Newmeadow 20 acres, Midhirhomplock half an acre, Edmundsmeadow 12 acres, Grangecrook 1 acre, Stawycrook 1 acre, Spurnlaws 4 acres, Redcar 3 acres, Stynkenlech 1 acre, Stanynghope 1 acre. The herbage of the park worth yearly 13s. 4d. Cotemoor pasture, with the Friith, Harpermoor, Horseker, Willoker, Hallmeed, and Eastmeed; a garden and orchard, with a curtilage. The services of the bond-tenants in Cornforth vary somewhat from those of Middleham. William Todd, and eleven others, neefs of the lord or native villains, held each four ox-gangs of land, being two bond lands; they were bound every year, if need required, to build a house forty feet long, and fifteen wide; and were entitled to the privilege of erecting a booth at Saint Cuthbert's fairs. The tenants held amongst them the lands called Foreland, or Forthland, viz. upon Pilmor 36 acres, upon Hungrecrook 2 acres, beside the Newbrig 2 acres, at the Brigg 2 acres, and 40 acres in divers places in the township field. They held a common kiln at 4d. rent, and a bakehouse at 6s. 8d. rent; paid xxs. cornage, 6s. for a milch cow, and for a water mill, 13l. 6s. 8d. for woodloads xxs. for scatpenny xxvs. also plowpennys. Every two ox-gangs rendered two hens and ten eggs.

The village of CORNFORTH lies in a low and warm situation, and forms a square of considerable size, with a green of several acres. This was the birth-place of a numerous race of Hutchinsons, and more particularly of the learned doctor Hutchinson.*

VOL. III.

N

Ricardus Payefyn &c. mes. de vast. dni. ædificat &c.

Omnes tenentes ibid. tenent commun. Total. ibid. redd. per annum iiijd.

Iidem tenentes tenent commun. Furnum. ibid. redd. per annum vjs. vjd.

Prædicti tenentes redd. inter se pro cornag. ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Sept. xxs. pro 1 vacca de metrich ad fest. S. Martini vjs.—pro quond'm. molend. aquat. ibid. quod solet redde. e der ann. xxi. modo xijl. vjs. viijd.—Pro ^{xx}_v wodlades per ann. ad fest. S. Johannis xxs.—Pro scatpenys ad fest. S. Martini xxvs.—Prædicti tenentes bond. redd. pro averpeneyes ad fest. Cuthberti in martino—solv. pro quibuslibet ij bovat, ad fest. natali dni. ij gallin & ad fest. pasch. x ova—xl gallin. ^{xx}_x ova.

Hatfield's Survey.

Tho, Wolsey Epus dimisit Johi Hall, les demesnes de Middleham & Parcum Epi ib'm. p. 60 annis. red. pur les demesnes 6l. & le park 2l. 13s. 4d.

* *Anecdote printed in Spearman's Life of Hutchinson, p. 13.*

"I was with Mr Hutchinson all the illness that robbed us of that invaluable life and am positive Dr Mead was never with him but when I was by, and it was but a few hours day or night that I was from him. Mr Hutchinson had not been long ill, when he took a disgust to Dr Mead, and forbad his further attendance, which the doctor much wondered at, and seemed greatly to resent. Lucas, myself, and somebody else, I forgot who, were by the bedside one day, when Dr Mead came in, and I believe it was the last time he was up stairs. "Mr Hutchinson (says the

We find few freeholders in this district: In the rolls of bishop Bury, sch. xix, we have the homage of John Burgeys, son and heir of Agness Markand, for a messuage and ten acres of land. In bishop Hatfield's time, the Wassingtons had a messuage, and sixty acres of land there;* and as we observed before, the Ushers had some small parcels in more modern times.

MAINSFORD stands in a fine open situation: Here is a mansion-house of the family of Surtees, now the property of Robert Surtees, esq. It does not appear by the Boldon Buke, that the bishop at that time had any property here, but what had been derived from escheats and purchase; the whole consisting of twenty-six oxgangs, from which alone he had services; and that Robert de Maynsford held the rest of the vill in free service. By Hatfield's Survey it is stated, that the free tenants anciently paid yearly to the manor of Middleham 36s. 8d. and the several persons liable to pay free rents are named. The perquisites of court, fines, and amerciaments (*communibus annis*) amounted to 3s.

Those who held lands *in capite*, appear to have made the service of carrying wine between Tyne and Tees, and grinding at Cornforth mill, at a 90th mulcture.†

"doctor among other things) *I cannot help looking upon you as one of the old prophets, with his disciples standing about him, with concern and attention in their faces, catching up the golden words as they drop,*" or to that effect. "Doctor, (says Mr Hutchinson) *If I am a prophet, what are you? I have given you such evidence!—look to it before it is too late,*"

* Inq. p. m. Rog. Ao. 25, Hatfield.

Maynesford.

In Maynesford sunt xxvj bovatae de escaeta & emptione, quarum viij reddunt xxs. and viij gallinas & ^{xx}_{liij} ova, et quadrigant j die bladum, & alia die fenum, & faciunt iij porcationes de singulis ij bovatis cum j homine.

Novem aliae bovatae jacent cum mora ad pasturam. Robertus de Maynesford tenet residuum villae in liberum servitium.——Boldon Buke.

Maynsforth.

Libera firma dicta villae ibid. de antiquo solut. annuatim ad maner. de Middelham per ann. xxxvjs. viij d. De Ten. villae per collect. Johannis de Herdwyk parcenarior. suor. per ann. xxxiijs. xd. Willus Hancelap & Thomas Smyth redd. per terr. vocat. Bartonesland contin. viij acr. per ann. xijd. Thomas Valworth pro terris dni. Willi Walworth ibid. red. per ann. viijs. vjd. Hugo de Westwyk redd. pro terris ibid. xs. viij d. De redditu quondam Johannis de Parys in Maynesford jd. Et est ibid. de redd. quondam Johannis Dawson modo Johannis——red. per ann. 1. lib. piper. Perquis. curiae cum fin. & amerciam. ibid. aprec. commun. annis ad lijs.

Et est ibid. j mess. et ij bovatae terrae in manu d'ni pro defecta tenent, & soleb. reddere per ann. xxiijs. & modo extra tenur. Item quodd'm. tenement'm. cum terra pertin. quond'm. John Smyth modo in manu d'ni causa praedicta.

Hatfield's Survey.

† Inq. p. m. Tho. de Middleton. Juliana his dau'r and heir. Ao. 1°. Bury.—Inq. p. m. Marg. vid. Rob. fil. Tho. de Maynsford 8s. rent at Middleham manor. John his bro'r and heir. Ao. 3°. Bury.—John Dautre enfeofed John the son of Will de Sedgfield, and Tho de Maynsforth, a pasture called Nabhill, Ao. 4, Bury.—Inq. p. m. Petre Dautre Ra. son of Rowl. Bart. heir, Ao. 16, Hatfield.—Inq. p. m.

Mr Cade, in his letter to the Reverend Dr Kaye, published in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia* page 74, accompanied with a plate, styled *The Camp at Mainsforth*, says, "There are several camps or stations in this county, which undoubtedly were of Roman original; but being subsequently occupied by different tribes of adventurers, and altered according to their respective modes of defence, this circumstance has caused their primary occupancy to be overlooked by antiquaries. I shall mention particularly those of *Mainsforth* and *Maiden Castle*;* the former containing about sixteen acres, viz. that part now distinguished by being called the camp, though the fortifications have been of much greater extent, as appears by the vestiges repeatedly discovered, &c. I can gain but little information respecting the camp at *Mainsforth*, which probably may derive its name from *Mainfort*, as being of more importance than any other in the county; I visited it about a month since; the country people called it Mount Narbon, or Narbal; it is situated about eight miles south of Old Durham, near a rivulet called the Little Skern, which has been converted into a deep fosse, and thereby rendered a place of great strength. Its present form is circular, of an extraordinary elevation, and I apprehend had been occupied, if not fabricated into its present magnitude, by *Gormondus* the Dane; for about three miles northwards from hence we meet with the hamlet of *Garmundsway*, probably named after him; and near thereto, great quantities of human bones have been discovered, both in making the roads, and in the adjacent fields. It is now the property of Robert Surtees, esq;."† Speaking of the Roman

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Joh. de Nevylle Chiv. 2 mess. & 100 acr. in Mainsforth, Ao. 1, Skirlaw.—Inq. p. m. John de Herdwyk, a cap. mess. garden, croft, & toft 24 acr. called Boxhouse, other tenements called Kellaw House, held in cap. by mil. serv. Agnes, wife of Gilb. de Hoton, his dau'r. & heir, Ao. 9, Skirlaw.—Inq. p. m. Gilb. de Hoton. John his son and heir, Ao. 12, Skirlaw.—As we observed before, Ellen, wife of John Hedworth, and Elizabeth, wife of Wm Hansard, were the daughters and heirs of John Hoton, temp. Fox, ep.

* See second volume, p. 393.

† Mr Cade adds the following note.

"I must beg leave to observe, that it appears to me very probable, that king Athelstan fixed his camp near Bradbury in this county, when he went against and gained that decisive victory over the Danes in the year 937, viz. from Nun Stainton, about half a mile northwards, where we meet with some tumuli by the sides of the road, and about two miles distant from the camp at Mainsforth, from which it is separated by a very extensive morass. This situation agrees very well with the accounts that Hollingshead, Speed, and others, give us of this battle; and if we substitute what is now called Bradbury for Brinesbury, I believe we shall not be guilty of any capital error. The reasons that induced me to embrace this opinion

ways, Mr Cade adds, "The Rycknild-street originating at St. David's or Caermarthen in Wales, and supposed by our hypothesis to be continued from Monksbridge, Derbyshire, by Little Chester, Chesterfield, and the *Strata Roma* at Derby, to York, and from thence by Thornton-le-street to Sockburn, Sadberge, Stainton-le-street, Brandbury, Mainsforth, Old Durham, Chester, and Gateshead, to Shields and Tynemouth."

The horn Mr Cade speaks of in the note was found about the year 1740: the drawing from whence the cut was made was communicated by Mr Surtees, who says it was found by some labourers digging a pond, and not on the mount described by Mr Cade. The horn measures from the root B to the top A three feet eight inches; the circumference above the root D is ten inches. Large portions have been broken off the branches; particularly at one part, C, where the fracture is six inches long, and three inches wide. The remains of elephants have been discovered in several parts of this island: we may suppose the animal to which this horn belonged, or perhaps the horn only, was brought hither for show or curiosity. Our view, as well as enquiry, have equally been fruitless towards a discovery of the Roman way Mr Cade attempts to draw from Sockburn, by Mainsforth, to Gateshead; and indeed the *Stainton-le-street* is not well ascertained, as is noted hereafter: neither have we been more fortunate in our attempts to establish the camp which that gentleman is pleased to fix at Mainsforth; the ground has been particularly attended to, but no certain lines, or distinct characters, to support the idea of a camp here, have been made out. The name of *Mount Narbon* is difficult to define, and carries with it no evidence of Danish extraction. The etymology given to Mainsforth by Mr Cade, depends on the circumstance of this mount having been a fort or camp. There is adjoining to Mainsforth, towards the north-west, a very large morass, over which a road is forced, leading to the great northern turnpike road: the north-country word *Forth*, the Saxon *ford*; the *Mainford*, meaning the *chief passage* over the morass, may be applied to the present name of the place. In the Boldon Buke, and also in

"are, first, we have an account of combined army of Scots and Danes besieging the city of Duresme about ten years prior to this, the inhabitants being ready to revolt, only dreading the puissance of king Athelstan. Secondly, there is a large cavity on the summit of the camp at Mainsforth, which is at this day called the Danes-Hole, where there was lately dug up a pair of moose-deer horns, of an extraordinary size, probably brought from Ireland by Anlaf, as they seem peculiar to that kingdom. And lastly, that this county appears to have been the great scene of action between the Saxons, Danes, and Normans in the tenth and eleventh centuries, from the frequent revolts that occurred, &c."

some of the inquisitions, it is called *Maynesford*, An. 16, Hatfield, *apud Maynesford*. The application of *Brimesbury* to Bradbury, in order to bring Athelstan's camp into this place, cannot be depended on; and the old authors referred to, who mention the battle, call the place *Brimesford*, *Brunabright*, *Browning field*, and *Brunenburg*, which latter names have no similarity to that of *Bradbury*.

Near to the morass, on the adjacent hill, is an old house called the *Swan-house*, where certain dues to the convent, and afterwards the chapter of Durham, called *swan oats* have been anciently received.—Had these swan oats been due to the bishop, the keeping of swans being a royal privilege, we might have determined, that in the morass there had been a *keep* for swans; but the prelates had no lands at Mainsforth of any great antiquity, the possessions of the See there having come by escheats and purchase, as noted in the Boldon Buke, and we do not hear of any grant to the convent of that privilege. The swan oats paid to the church were part of the *seck rents* for lands there, held under the convent, and now under the chapter; and in this instance we are again to lament the loss of the *Melsanby book*, the doomsday of the convent, wherein this species of rent would have been explained. There are the remains of a large dyke or mound, which formerly had confined the water in the morass, and caused a large *reach* or *canal* there; perhaps water fowl were here kept for the use of the convent, and the swan oats were applied for their maintenance.

The word *Swain* occurs in the ancient law books under several appellations, as *Swain-mote*, or *Forest-court*, &c. the word *þpang*, *Country Swain*, or *Bocklandman*, holding by entry or court roll.

TRILLESDEN, or THRISLINDON, retains no marks of a village, one house only remaining, situated on the brink of the hill above the marshes, and opposite to Ferryhill; the mode of building, that of a superior stile in the beginning of the last century. The mansion is now going to ruins. It gave a local name to its possessor before the time of bishop Hatfield. In the Boldon Buke it is said to consist of 24 oxgangs of land, each containing 15 acres, and rendering two shillings, two hens, and twenty eggs; and plowing and harrowing at Quarrington one acre, and dressing four portions of land in autumn with two men.* In Hat-

* *Trillesden*. In Trillesden sunt xxiiij bovatae unaquaq; de xv acris et reddunt singulae ij bovatae vs, et ij gallinas et xx ova. et arant et herciant apud Querindun j acram et faciunt iiij porcaciones in autumnno cum ij hominibus.

Molendinum est in manu episcopi, nondum ad firmam positum, similiter et toft aulæ et virgultum et nemus et arata.

Boldon Buke.

field's Survey, it appears that Will. de Elmeden held the vill of Trillesden, formerly the estate of Peter de Trillesden, rendering 13s. 4d. also 20 acres, which, before Peter's time, belonged to Peter de Coxhouwe. The services of the bond tenants were all changed to money payments, though originally similar to those of Boldon: for work xvjs, for scatpennys xjxd. for maltpennys xvd. plowpennys xijd. for woodlades 8 d. for two plows xvjd. harvest xij d. and for rift vjd. for a milch cow vjs. cornage xxs. vjd. toll ijs. viijd, the common bakehouse xijd. They held amongst them lxviij acres of moor upon Harestane and Redpath.* We have already shown how the possessions of the Elmedons, on failure of male issue, passed.† In the tenth year of bishop Tunstall, we find a pardon for the alienation of Trillesden, by Thomas Bentley, to John Eden, son of Will. Eden, of Durham, merchant;‡ and it is named in the licence before referred to, for Sir Bertram Bulmer and Dionisia Bulmer to convey to Sir William Gascoin and Sir Nich. Tempest on the third of August, in the xi year of bishop Matthews. In more modern times it was the estate of Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rookby, in the county of York, baronet, and by him sold to Mr Hendry Hopper, late of Durham, deceased.

GARMONDSWAY, as before noted, appertains to Sherburne Hospital. We made all due enquiry after Danish remains, said to be prior in date to, or at least contemporary with, Canute's

* *Trillesden.* Wills. de Elmedon tenet villam de Trillesden, quondm. Petri de Trillesden, et redd. xiijs. iiijd. Idem tenet xx acr. terræ quondm. ipsius Petri. et antea Rich. de Coxhouwe et redd. xxs.

Terræ Bond. Hugo Jonson tenet j mess. ij bovat. bond. bovat. contin. xv acr. et redd. per ann. ad iiij term. pro operibus xvjs. et pro scatpenys ad fest. purif. B. Mariæ xjxd. Et pro scatpenys vocat per tenentes maltpenys ad fest. S. Martini xvd. Et pro averpenys ad duo festa S. Cuthberti, et ad fest. S. Johannis Baptistæ xijd. Et pro wodlades ad idem fest. S. Johannis viijd. Et solet operari sicut illi de Boldon in omnibus. Et pro dictis operibus solvit pro ij arur. ad fest. S. Michaelis xvjd. Et pro operibus autumnal xijd. Et pro averripe vjd.—xxiijs. iiijd. Ricardus Aleynson et iiij tenentes tenent, &c. et faciunt et redd. similiter. Et sunt ibid. v. mess. et x bovat. terræ in manu dni.

Prædicti tenentes bond. solv. inter se pro j vacca de metrich. ad fest. S. Martini vjs.—Pro cornag. ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Septembr. xxs. vjd.—Pro tolnet cervia. ad iiij terminos ijs. viijd.—Pro commun. furno ibid. ad eosd. term. vijd.—Pro tertia parte punderi et redd. per ann. vjs. viijd.

Terræ in mora. Prædicti tenentes tenent inter se lxviij acr. terræ apud Hærestane et Redpath, cum incremento, et redd. per ann. lxjs. iiijd.—Et &c. j plac. pro forgeo ibid. &c.

Cotag. Johannes Mody, &c. et red. pro operibus jxd. cum aliis.

Terræ Scaccarij. Tho. Clerk de Elvet cum aliis.

Hatfield's Survey.

† Inq. p. Tho. Elmeden, d. s. to him and the heirs of his body of the manor of Trillesden. Ao. 4, Langley.

‡ Dat. 10 March, Curs. Rolls.

Rudd's MSS.

procession; but though vaguely intimated by some, we found the report thereof to be without foundation.*

The Parish of GRINDON.

Having been led by connection of subject thus far westward in our route, we must return to the parish of GRINDON, which lies to the south-east of Sedgefield.

The church of Grindon, a small edifice, stands in an open field, and requires no particular description, further, than that there is a porch therein called *Fulthorp's porch*, but contains nothing remarkable or curious: The Fulthorps of Fulthorp were an ancient and honourable family in this parish; Roger de Fulthorp was chief justice of the palatinate, under the appointment of bishop Hatfield, 28 Dec. 1380. His tomb-stone has probably been removed out of this porch into the church-yard, where we find a stone inscribed *Rog. de Fulthorp*. In the 4th year of bishop Bury, Roger de Fulthorp died, seised of a third part of the vill of Grindon, held *in capite* of the bishop, and left Alan his son and heir.† Grindon appears all along to have been jointly possessed by the family with Fulthorp manor: Christopher Fulthorpe, about the seventh year of bishop Ruthall, settled it, with Fulthorp, on James his son and heir, and Elizabeth the daughter of Catharine Place;‡ so that, notwithstanding the settlement made by Thomas Fulthorp, esq; in the nineteenth year of bishop Nevill, upon his daughters Isabella and Philippa (before referred to under the head of Old Acres,) the same afterwards came to the male line of that family, and vested in John Fulthorp, who conveyed the same to Christopher Fulthorp, clerk, his brother, who by his will devised it to his grand-daughter, the eldest daughter of Mr Ellis, on condition that the person whom

* *Germundeswaya*.

In *Germundeswaya* sunt. quinq. bovatae quæ fuerunt Radulfi Haget quas episcopus habet de sua escaeta et reddunt xvjs. viijd. et x gallinas et ^{xx}v ova.

Et ibidem habet episcopus iiij bovatas de emptione sua quæ jacent vast.

Boldon Duke.

† Inq. p. m. Rog. Ao. 4. Bury. Inq. p. m. Alan, Ao. 4 Laugley.

‡ *Pard. for Alien*, *Curs. Rolls*.

Grindon Vicarage. Master of Shirburn hospital pr. and patron; a discharged living in the deanery of Stockton, dedicated to St Thomas Becket.

Yearly value, 37l. Os. Od. }	Tenths, }	King's books, }	Proc. ep. 2s. 6d.
Crew's lands, 10l. Os. Od. }	9s. 1½d. }	4l. 11s. 5½d. }	

Proc. arch. 2s. } Real value, 70l.

she married should take the surname of Fulthorp; in pursuance of which, upon her marriage with Mr Raikes of Northallerton, he assumed the name, writing himself Thomas Raikes Fulthorp.

The manor of Fulthorp was held of the bishop, *in capite*, by military service.

Advancing a little towards the east, you approach WINYARD, the elegant villa of John Tempest, esq;* one of the late worthy members for the city of Durham. The walks and pleasure grounds are new, and in the modern style; not garnished with superb ornaments, but retaining the softest features of nature, dressed with such embellishments as add to her native beauties: A fine canal stretches along the valley with an easy curvature; the borders are kept in neat order, and fringed with wood; and the whole tract opposite the house is scattered over with forest trees. Walks are judiciously laid out by the side of the canal, and in the adjacent wood, which shelter the whole from the north. Sir Hugh Capel, knight, is the first owner of Winyard that we meet with; he lived in the time of king Edward I. and by Joan his

VICARS.

Gamellus, 1194	Thomas Wall
Wm Baty	Rob. Hochonson, 1560
Rich. de Aukeland, 1358	Geo. Gibson, 1579
Will. Boteler, 1379	Fra. Greene, 1599
Hen. Flinton, 1390	James Wallace, A. M. 1618
Joh. de Hexham, 1402	Ra. Bowes, A. M. 1653
Joh. Drawellesse, 1421	

Par. Reg. June 1653, memorandum, that the day and year above written I Ra. Bowes, A. M., of Emanuel college in Cambridge, was by the general consent of the whole parish elected, and by the appointment of the commissioners of the county of Durham constituted, vicar of the parish of Grindon.

Wm Alder, A. M. 1668	Tho. Rotheram, M. A. 1760, p. m.
Wil. Thompson, 1678	Nicholson
Thomas Nichol森, 1699	Jos. Middleton, clk. 5th Sep. 1769, on
Chr. Haggarth, 1707, p. res. Nich.	the cess. of T. Rotheram
Rob. Pigot, A. M. 1723, p. m. Haggarth	Randal's MSS.
Joh. Nicholson, 1748, p. res. Pigot	William Terrot, M. A. 11 June, 1810

Rym. Fœdera, v. 8. In the grant for life to Q. Henrietta was a fee farm rent of 83l. 7s. Od. payable out of the manor of Grindon.

Charta de terra in Witton, concessa Eccl'ie de Grendon. Ex orig. penes Tho. Gyll, arm. Galfrid de Witton o'ib's &c. sciatis me dedisse deo et eccl'ie bi. Thom. Martiris de Grendona in puram lib'am et p'petuam elemosin. duas bovatas tre. in Witon cum toftis et croftis &c. lib'as et quietas ab omni seculari servitia et consuetudine pro salute &c. p'novem marcis quas dns Hug. Dunelm. Ep's mihi in mea magna necessitate ad iter meum Jerosol. faciend. dedit. et alias duas bovatas terræ in ead. villa, quas Aubricus qui de me tenet p'dce eccl'ie. de Grendona donavit red. eccl'ie concessi et confirmavi, &c.—About the year 1198.——Randal's MSS.

* Now the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, who married Lady Frances, daughter of the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest.

wife had five daughters, his coheiresses; Cecily, married to Richard Dalden; Laderance, married to Peter Wykes; Alfrancas, Elizabeth, and Amice: After his decease, Joan, his widow, married John the son of Peter Deuthorp, who had the wardship of two of the daughters, and procured to himself divers lands in the manor of Winyard, which he gave to Sir Henry Lisle, knight, by deed dated at Winyard, anno Domini 1283. Sir Henry Lisle, by his deed, (sans date) gave to Alan Langton, and Catherine his niece, all the lands he had or might have within the lordship or territory of Winyard. Peter Wykes, who married Laderance, (Sir Hugh's second daughter) sold his wife's part of the manor to Sir John Lisle, knight, who gave the same to Alan Langton, and Catherine his wife, who was his daughter: Roger Fulthorp, and Alice his wife, gave to Henry, the son of Alan Langton and Margery his wife, the fourth part of this manor by their deed, dated A. D. 1316, which fourth part Roger and Alice had of Will. de Cullye. Henry de Langton, in the xi year of bishop Bury, 1344, obtained a grant of free-warren for himself and his son William in the manors of Winyard and Redmarshall, dated at Stockton the 18th day of July.* William the son of Henry died seised of the manor, which he held *in capite* by homage and fealty, and the service of half a knight's fee and suit of court: He also held one hundred acres in Le Widepenmore.† The next proprietor we find was Langton; and Simon de Langton‡ held the manor jointly with Avicia his wife, limited to the heirs of their bodies by the gift

VOL. III.

O

* Rot.. Bury, Sch. 16.—Randal's MSS.—Curs. Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

Grindon parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

12 10 10

1318 4 8

Grey's MSS.

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

Thorpthewles

62 3 2

Grindon parish

3 8 3½

Whitton

20 6 2

0 14 0½

Mann's MSS.

State of population from 1660 to 1679

Bap.

Mar.

Bur.

132

50

93

147

56

104

Increase

15

6

11

Number of burials in the last year 9.—Computed number of inhabitants, 270.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Grindon contains 314 inhabitants.

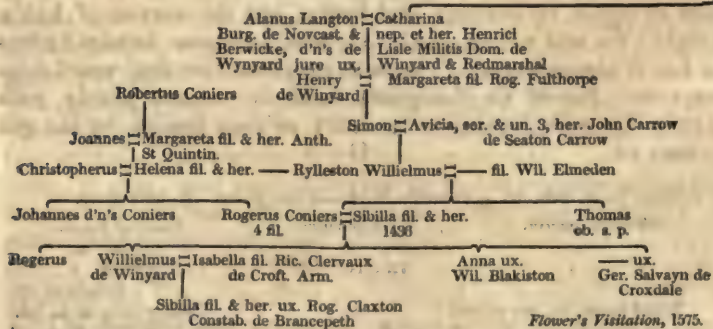
Dean and chapter rents, Robert Fawdon-tythe 13s. 4d.

† Inq. p. m. William, Ao. 5, Hatfield.

‡ For pedigree of Langton and Coniers see next page.

and feofment of Hen. de Langton.* Winyard did not continue long in this family, for male issue failing in William the son of Simon, his daughter and heiress Sibill marrying Roger Coniers, a younger son of Sir Charles Coniers, of Horden, carried with her the family possessions; and male issue failing in William their son, Sibill, his daughter and heiress, married Roger Claxton, eldest son of William Claxton, of Holywell, who made his seat at Winyard. In Cardinal Wolsey's episcopacy, we find a pardon for alienation to Cuthbert Spence, by Ralph Claxton, of Holywell, son and heir of Roger Claxton, of Winyard, and Sibill his wife, daughter and heiress of William Coniers, son and heir of Sir Roger Coniers and Sibill his wife.† It appears soon afterwards that Winyard became the estate and residence of a family of Jennisons.‡ It afterwards was the estate and seat of a family of Davisons; Alexander Davison, esq; died there in December 1702,|| leaving Alexander his son and heir, who sold the manor to Thomas Rudd, esq; an eminent counsellor at law in Durham, of whom the late Mr Tempest's father, John Tempest, esq; of Sherburn in this county, purchased.

† PEDIGREE OF LANGTON AND CONIERS, OF WINYARD.*



* Inrolment of a grant by John de Langton of 4l. a year out of this manor to Sir Thomas Gray and his heirs, defeasance for payment of 10l. to Sir Thomas or the constable of Durham.

Licence for Hen. de Langton to alien this manor to Simon his son in tail.
Cursit. Rolls.

† Curs. Rolls, Ao. 2^o, Wolsey.

Rudd's MSS.

‡ Pardon of alienation by Francis Morley and Cassandra his wife to Roger Otway and Richard Baitson, 8 Aug. 6, Ja. I. of lands in Winyard, and a third part of the manor by fine.—Licence to Francis Morley and Cassandra his wife to alien to William Jennison, esq; and his heirs, lands in Winyard, with a third part of the manor, Ao. 2, James's ep.—Wardship of Jennison, son and heir of John, granted to Wm Jennison, of Winyard, Ao. 6, James's ep.—Cursitor's Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

|| Reg. Grindon.

Of WHITTON we find nothing remarkable. 8th March, 1307, John, son of John Maydenstone, releases to Anthony bishop of Durham, all his right to the manor of Thorpthewles. The family of *Hotons* held lands there of Robert Coniers, knight, in the second year of bishop Bury, rendering yearly a pair of gilt spurs;* and sundry other small parcels, at various æras, were held by different proprietors. In the 6th year of bishop Pilkington, we find a licence for Francis Constable, esq; to alien to John Swinburne the manor of Thorpthewles.†

This place seems to have been singularly devoted to religious appropriations, so many donations were of ancient times made thereout to the church. The deeds are many of them without date, so that the whole arangement, as it appears in Mr Davison's MSS. doth not seem to us sufficiently correct to be placed here.‡

Matilda de Thorp, daughter of Godefrid de Thorpe, and Roger de Stotfaldia, whom she married, had considerable possessions in this manor, in various plots in open town fields, parcel of which was granted to Stephen de Elwick about the year 1200. Stephen de Elwick, by his charter, granted and gave to God, the blessed Mary, St John the Baptist, St Goderick, and to Ralph the Prior, and the monks of Finchale, all his lands in Thorpe, in perpetual alms, for the support of hospitality, and the maintenance of three poor persons daily, rendering yearly to John de Ketton, and his heirs, a pound of cumin, and making foreign service; witnesses Hugo de Capella, Jord. de Dauden, &c. This instrument, by the names of the parties and witnesses, we may venture to place about the year 1200. Nigellus de Rungetun gave and granted to God, &c. and to the aforesaid Prior and the monks of Finchale, three oxgangs of land in the vill of Thorp; the same witnesses as to the former grant. John de Thorp granted to Nigellus de Rungeton and his heirs, or those to whom he would assign the same, one oxgang of land

O 2

* Inq. p. m. Joh. Ao. 2, Bury.

† Curs. Rolls.

‡ E. MSS. pences Tho. Cavison de Blakiston, arm.

PEDIGREE of KENDAL, or THORPHEWLES.

Kendal, of Ripon

John, a younger son — Rosse in Roots of Holderness

William = Isabella fil. Will. Wren de Bynchester
of Thorpnewles
An. 1575.

Anthony William George John Ann, m. Cathar. Eliz. Margery Margaret Isbell
N. Gybeon

Flower's Visitation, 1575.

"*in villa mea de Thorpe*," for his homage and foreign service, in proportion to half a knight's fee for six carucates of land: Hugo de Capella was witness with others to this charter. John the son of Galfrid de Thorp gave and granted to God, &c. the Prior and Monks of Finchale, two oxgangs of land in his vill of Thorpe, and also two acres beside Thornidike towards the south, and the other near Tinelaw; free from all services. Nigellus de Rungeton, by his deed, quits claim to the three oxgangs before granted: John de Ketton, by his deed, quits claim to three oxgangs which Stephen de Elwick gave; John the son of Galfrid de Thorpe, ratified the grant of John de Ketton; Robert de Minsterton gave and granted to God, &c. and the Prior and Monks of Finchale, three oxgangs of land in Thorpe, and Robert de Thorpe confirmed the same. Galfrid the son of John de Thorpe confirmed to the monastery, all the lands they had in Thorpe, as well by the gift of John his father as of John de Ketton; John de Ketton gave and granted to God, and the same monastery, two oxgangs of land in the vill of Thorpe, with their houses and tofts. There were other grants from Walter de Shotton, Cecilia de Thorpthewles daughter and heiress of Walter de Shotton, John Warde of Thorpthewles, and Robert son of William lord of Thorpthewles, of divers other parcels of land there.

*The Parish of GRETHAM.**

The chapelry of *Wolviston*, which intervenes between the lands of Grindon parish and those of Gretham, being a dependant on Billingham, will be treated of along with the mother church.

The town of GRETHAM stretches along the ridge of a hill, on a dry gravelly soil, and pleasant situation: the church and hospital stand to the west.

* Gretham vicarage, Master of Greth. Hosp. Propr. and Patron. A discharged vicarage in the deanery of Stockton. The advowson given with the manor by bishop Stichill to the hospital founded by him.

Clear yearly value, 28l. 7s. Od.—Tenth, 4s. 2d.—Proc. ep. 4s.—Syn. and Proc. 11s.—Proc. arch. 2s.

Vid. English Monasticon, p. 167.—Tanner's Notitia, valued, 26 Hen. 8, at 100l. 0s. 3d. in the whole and 97l. 6s. 3d. clear. vid. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2, Cart. 23 Hen. 6. recitantes per Inspex. Cartam Foundationis & Dotationis.—Godwin's Catal. of bp's, p. 656.—Spearman's Inq. p. 7.—Rym. Fœdera, 18 vol. p. 1009, 3 Cha. 1. 1627.—Leland's Itin. pub. by Hearne, 1710, v. 8, p. 42.

The church is a neat and regular building, though small; the chancel is six paces in width and ten in length, lighted by two windows north and south, together with the east window which consists of three lights. It is divided from the nave by a circular arch springing from hexagonal pilasters: the nave has two side aisles, formed by rows of three pillars, supporting light pointed arches, two of which on the north-side have zig-zag mouldings; two pillars, towards the east, in each row, are circular, the west octagonal. There are three windows on each side. The length of the nave is 14 paces, and the width including the aisles, 13 paces. At the west end a gallery. No tower.

The HOSPITAL buildings were once large, and stood on a spacious green, but little of the ancient edifices remain, and it is not easy to ascertain what was their form. The master's house is a handsome new building,* near which stands the chapel, distant but a few paces from the parish church. From the present appearance of the chapel, it seems, from what is now standing, only to be a part of the original building, and probably was joined to the master's house. The chancel is entire, but the nave much mutilated; nothing but the cross aisle remaining at the north-west and south-west corners at which you enter; and there is a short aisle at each end, formed by two pillars sup-

VICARS.

Maurice, 1278	Jos. Wood, A. B. 1627
Rich. de Toppeclyve, 1308	Edw. Smathwaite, 1649
Adam de Bedale, 1312	James Muke, 1653
Tho. Bolton, 1424	Patrick Drummond, A. M. 1662
Joh. Lanyers, 1430	Joh. Kearsley, 1678
Will. Spencer, 1432	Rich. Redhead, 1722
Will. Watson, 1501	Jas. Horseman, 1730, p. m. Redhead
Rob. Ratcliffe, cap.	<i>Randal's MSS.</i>
Joh. Mutho, 1533	John Brewster, M. A. 7 Oct. 1790, p.
Joh. Emson, 30 Feb. 1535	m. Jas. Horseman
Geo. Wynter, 1558	John Brewster, junr. M. A. 4 Dec. 1818,
Rob. Sparke, 1580	res. John Brewster, senr.
Will. Wood, 1581	

In 1676, at the bishop's visitation, William Speeding and Jno. Smith, church wardens were presented—That the leads of the church were not in repair, and that books of homilies, canons, and a table of marriages were wanting; the baptisms were not registered, the surplice not sufficient; and also there was a want of a chest, a book to register the names of strange preachers, and a hearse cloth; and that the church-yard was not well fenced.

* Over the hall door of the mansion house the arms of Parkhurst.

Edificium hoc extrui curavit

DORMERUS PARKHURST Arm.

Hujus Hospitalis Magister

et Comitatus Palatini Dunelmensis

Cancellarius Temporalis

Anno Salutis 1725.

porting pointed arches. This part of the building, north and south, is twenty two-paces in length, and only seven paces in width from the chancel to the west wall: The pillars of the south aisle are circular, the north octagonal: the ceiling is wood in pannels, painted. A large window of three lights in each aisle; a circular arched door in the west wall, with a window above it: Under a low elliptic arch in the wall of the south aisle, is a wooden figure much defaced and white washed over.* The chancel is appropriated to divine service; the outer part serving as a saloon or portico, separated by a screen and stalls, covered with heavy canopies of wood-work. There are stalls on each side of the chancel for the hospital men. The ascent to the altar is by four deep steps, passing on both sides of a large marble tomb-stone which lies in the centre, level with the upper pavement, bearing no inscription; the chancel is six paces in width, from the east wall to the steps four paces, and from thence to the entrance by the stalls eight paces. It is lighted on the south by three windows, on the north by one; two having been walled up.† What confirms the idea that the original building has been mutilated, is, that the part last described could never receive the numbers which were upon the first foundation, five priests, two clerks, and forty alms-men. The present constitution only supports twelve poor men, six *in* and six *out*-brethren. The *in*-brethren have their lodgings on the side of the green, in a building which appears to have been a cloister or piazza, formed with columns and arches, now built up in front, and divided into separate apartments:‡ They are provided with diet, fire, candles,

* See Gent. Mag. Dec. 1788, p. 1046.

	Book of rates.			Value of lands.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Greatham parish	10	4	2	1023	5	0	
Land tax at 4s. per pound.				County rates at 6s. 8d.			
Claxton	24	18	0	—	1	0	0
Greatham	48	15	8	—	1	8	0
				Registered Estates.			
				Cha. Turvil 101l. Lan. Liddle 2s.			
				Mann's MSS.			

State of population from		Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
		236	72	296
1760 to 1779		277	76	374
Increase		41	4	78

Number of burials in the last year, 18.—Computed number of inhabitants, 540.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Greatham contained 484 inhabitants.

† This chapel has been lately pulled down and rebuilt.—See Gent. Mag. Dec. 1788, p. 1046.

‡ Mr Grose has given a true view of this habitation.

&c. a new gown once in two years; and the master pays to each at Christmas 4s. on New Year's day 10s. and at Midsummer 4s. The out-brethren have 40s. each at Christmas. The vicar of Gretham reads prayers in the chapel twice a day to the brethren, for which he receives from the master, annually, 12l. for bread extraordinary 2s. monthly, at Pentecost 14s. and at Christmas 14s.

In the annals of bishop Stichill,* the forfeiture of Montford is related, and the circumstances of the king's seizing the manor of Gretham, the recovery thereof by our prelate, and his

Monumental Inscriptions.

Round the margin of a marble in the pavement, near the raised tomb described in the text cut in brass, mixed with the Saxon character,

✠ Hic jacet magister Willielmus de Middiltoun sacre pagine doctor quondam custos dom's. istius orate pro eo.

On a brass plate in the north wall, in the black letter.

Orate pro a't'abus Nicholai hulme Joh'is Keipng
et Will'm. Estfelde clericor quonda. hujus hospitalis
Magistrij ac parentu. fundatoru. suor. benefactoru. atq;
om'i fidelium. defunctor. quor. a't' ab's p'piciet. deus. Amen.

There is an altar tomb of marble touching the steps as you go up to the altar; the inscription lost. Under this stone Will. Estfield, master, was buried A.D. 1600, as we are informed by the Ang. Sacra; and Thomas Sparke, a suffragan bishop, and master of this hospital, was also buried under the same stone in 1571.

Over the entrance into the chancel are the king's arms, date 1696.

* V. 1. p. 262.

† CARTA Roberti Stichell *Dunelmensis Episcopi de Fundatione ejusdem Hospitalis.* 1272. (*Dugdale's Monasticon*, 2 vol. p. 457.)

Robertus Dei gratia Dunelmensis Episcopus, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem in domino sempiternam. noveritis, nos pro salute anime nostre et animarum regum Anglie, archiepiscoporum Ebor. ecclesie, ac etiam omnium episcoporum et monachorum Dunelmensium, necnon et parochianorum nostrorum et oranium fidelium defunctorum, de consensu capituli nostri Dunelmie, dedisse et concessisse, et presenti carta nostra confirmasse deo et beate Marie et S. Cuthberto, in quorum nomine et honore hospitale de Gretham fundari fecimus, ac Magistro et fratribus dicti hospitalis de Gretham deo ibidem servientibus et servitiis imperpetuum; ad sustentationem eorundem pauperum et egenorum ad eundem locum confluentium, in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, totum manerium nostrum de Gretham cum suis pertinentiis una cum advocacione ecclesie dicti manerii, quam ecclesiam post cessionem vel decessum Mauricii clerici qui prefatam ecclesiam nunc tenet ad hospitalitatem ibidem sustentandam, auctoritate pontificali in proprios usus eisdem magistro et fratribus concedimus convertendam; (quod quidem manerium habuimus de dono specialis amici nostri domini Petri de Monteforti ad divini nominis cultum augmentandum,) et ad infirmorum et pauperum inopiis providendum, tam in messuagiis, gardinis, terris arabilibus, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, quam in redditibus, homagiis, fidelitatibus, et consuetudinibus, molendinis, sectis, wardis, releviis, et eschaetis, villenagiis, una cum villanis, catallis, et eorum sequelis et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis tam nominatis, quam innominatis, ad dictum mane-

foundation of this hospital. It is necessary to observe again to the reader, that at the time of this first foundation it was certainly conceived, that the grants of the wapontake of Sadberge did not carry to the bishop the same jura regalia he held in other parts of his palatinate, or king Hen. IV. would not have granted, or our bishop accepted, the grant of market and fair at Gretham in disparagement of his palatine rights. Further repetition would be useless, than merely to remind the reader, that this hospital was dedicated to God, the blessed Mary, and Saint Cuthbert, wherein the founder placed a master, five priests, and forty indigent people; the number to be supplied from the episcopal manors; and gave for their maintenance all the manor of Gretham, with the advowson of the church there, free from all

rium spectantibus.—Habenda et tenenda dictis deo et beatæ Mariæ et S. Cuthberto et dictis magistro et fratribus hospitalis prædicti de *Gretham* bene et in pacere liberé et quietè imperpetuum, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam ut prædictum est, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius melius et quietius dari vel concedi poterit.—Volumus etiam, quod dictum hospitale et manerium prædictum, una cum advocacione ecclesiæ prædictæ, et magistri et fratres dicti hospitalis, et omnes homines sui de *Gretham*, quieti sint per totum episcopatum nostrum, et totam potestatem nostram, ab omni scotto, theoloneo, stallagio, et Geldo, in omnibus mercatis et nudinis nostris et passagiis, et omnibus auxiliis, tallagiis pontium, murorum et castrorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, et omnium ministrorum suorum, et omnibus sectis wapentakorum comitatum, marchiarum, curiarum, et omnimodis summonitionibus, ita quod nullus ballivus noster vel successorum nostrorum de dicto manerio de *Gretham*, nec deducto hospitali, nec de magistris dicti hospitalis se aliquo modo intromittant, nisi magister dicti hospitalis vel ballivi sui.—Volumus etiam, quod magister dicti hospitalis et fratres ejusdem, et omnes homines sui de *Gretham*, quieti sint ab omnibus amerciamenis et finibus et aliis forisfacturis, coram justiciariis nostris, vel aliis ballivis nostris et successorum nostrorum: salva tamen nobis et successoribus nostris justitia mortis et membrorum.—Prohibemus etiam, ne magistri prædicti hospitalis ponantur in placitum de aliquo tenemento suo, vel aliqua possessione sua, nisi coram nobismet ipsis vel justiciariis nostris itinerantibus, eed habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas regalis potestas nostra alicui domui dare vel concedere poterit.—Qui vero hanc elemosinam nostram prædictam in aliquibus bonis augere vel promovere voluerint, concedimus illis participationem omnium beneficiorum quæ in prædicto hospitali et ecclesiâ nostrâ Dunelmie fiant imperpetuum; Universis vero vere contritis et confessis, qui de bonis sibi à deo collatis, dicto hospitali aliquod caritative contulerint, vel hospitali prædicto magistro et fratribus ibidem commorantibus in suis necessitatibus pie subvenerint, quadraginta dies de pœnitentiâ sibi injunctâ misericorditer relaxamus.—Si qui vero præmissa vel aliquod præmissorum ausu temerario infringere, minuire, vel perturbare præsumperint, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ac etiam S. Cuthberti, ac omnium sanctorum noverint se incursumos. Et ut hæc omnia præmissa robur firmitatis optineant imperpetuum, sigillum nostrum præsentî scripto duximus apponendum.

NOS autem Hugo Prior Dunelmie et ejusdem loci conventus, omnia et singula supradicta ratificantes, approbantes, ac de communi consensu et unanimi voluntate nostra confirmantes ad majorem securitatem et imposterum firmitatem sigillum capituli nostri una cum sigillo venerabilis patris nostri episcopi supradicti, præsentibus literis patentibus fecimus apponi. Data apud Dunelmum die sabbati in crastino Epiphaniæ Domini anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCCLXXII. Pontificatus nostri anno xi.

charges whatsoever : And by the* statutes they were all to live in one house, and mess at one table: and according to the sufficiency

VOL. III, DE STATUTIS DOMUS GRETHAM. P

* STATUTA et ORDINATIONES Domus de GRETHAM.

23 Januarii, 1272.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis Robertus Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Jugiter meditantes quam pium sit et meritum operibus caritatis insistere et diem extremum bonis actibus prævenire advertentes etiam prædecessorum nostrorum felices recordationis Dunelmensium episcoporum beneficia magnifica qui Divinitus inspirati ad honorem Dei et pauperum sustentationem plures ordinarunt mansiones ipsorum sequi vestigia decrevimus et apud *Gretham* hospitale sub certa forma ordinavimus ad cultus divini augmentum indigentium relevamen in nomine Domini sicut inferius continetur.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut in hospitali prædicto apud *Gretham* quod pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum prædecessorum et successorum nostrorum fundavimus et dotavimus et cui dedimus totum manerium de *Gretham* cum pertinentiis suis omnibus una cum advocacione ecclesiæ sicut carta nostra super hoc facta quam habent magister et fratres prædicti hospitalis testatur, sint unus magister et presbyter et alii quinque presbyteri et duo clerici conversationis honestæ et competitis literaturæ sint perpetuis temporibus ministrantes, et quadraginta pauperes maneriorum episcopi Dunelmensis magis indigentes de bonis prædicti hospitalis perpetuo sustentandi, viz. *Andreas de Stanely* presbyter quem magistrum et custodem ejusdem hospitalis constituimus et quinque alii sacerdotes sibi associandi et unus vel duo clerici secundum quod prædicto magistro visum fuerit expedire qui singulis diebus matutinas et ceteras horas canonicas in capella loci ejusdem simul cantent et compleant bono modo commendationem placebo et dirige hora competenti ad hæc provisæ pro animabus fidelium decantando singuli etiam presbyterorum missarum solemniam exigant sicut inferius continetur.

Ad unam mensam comedant in una domo jaceant nisi hoc alicujus infirmitas vel certa causa et rationabilis non permitat qui præfato magistro et suis successoribus erunt obedientes et pleniter intendentes et ab eo pro stipendiis et labore certam pecuniæ quantitatem una cum mensa honorabili percipiant annuatim clericum vero vel clericos quos ibidem esse contigit idem magister eosdem secundum sui status exigentiam exhibebit. Quando autem prædictum *Andream* nunc illius loci magistrum vel suos successores qui pro tempore fuerint in fata decedere cedere vel culpis suis exigentibus amoveri contigerit per nos vel successores nostros loco ipsius substituat alius idoneus sine mora. Et si Dunelmensis ecclesia vacaverit Prior Dunelmensis magistrum substituat dicto loco. Reliquo vero presbyteri et clerici si suspecti fuerint vel minus sufficientes vel minus bene se habentes per magistrum amoveantur ac loco ipsorum alios substituat sicut viderit faciendum. Si vero magistrorum aliquis in custodia et regimine prædicti hospitalis laudabiliter se habuerit et sine culpa sua in debilitatem vel casum alium inciderit propter quod alium substitui oporteat de bonis hospitalis sustentetur dum vixerit si de suo non habeat aliunde unde valeat sustentari.

Statuimus et ordinamus, quod nullus ibidem præficiatur in magistrum nisi fuerit sacerdos sciens et prudens in spiritalibus et temporalibus qui personaliter illius loci curam agat nisi pro negotiis domus ipsum abessa oportuerit et tam ipse quam presbyteri in executione divinorum suppellicio et cappa nigra more canonicorum de sancto *Augustino* utantur honestè et salubriter conversando.

Pauperes vero usque ad numerum suprascriptum domum habeant competentem in qua comedant et quiescant quos præfatus magister secundum vires et facultates loci in necessariis exhibebit proviso quod infirmi et magis indigentes ibidem sine personarum acceptatione recolligantur et dum impotentes fuerint sustententur; Si vero ipsorum aliquis inhonestus vel intolerabilis fuerit per magistrum ejiciatur et eidem alius substituat; Singuli quoque eorum quadam hora diei et noctis dicant preces et orationes sicut in ordinatione hospitalis de *Shireburne* plenius continetur. Et unum de prudentioribus habeant qui per provisionem magistri sit eis quasi loco prioris et

of the income, the number of poor were to be augmented, or on the other hand decreased, if the revenue was not capable of maintaining the stipulated number: He also granted forty days indulgence to all persons who should contribute thereto; and those pious acts were confirmed by Hugh, prior of Durham, and the convent. Afterwards bishop Bek confirmed the* appropriation, with the addition of one chaplain and one clerk. King Edward III. and Edward IV. confirmed bishop Stichill's foundation and grant; and Edward IV. granted to the master and brethren a weekly market, and two annual fairs, towards their better support.

pronunciet preces faciendas sicut in similibus locis mos est: Accedant etiam ad capellam ad hoc potentes horas et missam audituri cæteri autem in lectis suis dicant sicut poterint preces suas. Et ut sciatur horarum distinctio in qualibet hora pulsetur campana proviso quod prædicti pauperes hora debita reficiantur et habeatur ratio infirmorum. Si vero bona ad tam pium opus collata aut devotione fidelium conferenda ad maiora sufficere valeant, volumus et ordinamus quod secundum abundantiam, *numeras pauperum augmentetur et si decreverint, (quod absit) numerus minuatur secundum quod magistro videbitur antedicto ita ut de industria magistri qui pro tempore fuerit et statu prædicti hospitalis evadere appareat.*

Statuimus et ordinamus quod per episcopum Dunelmensem qui pro tempore fuerit vel aliquem cui partes suas committere duxerit vel iungere bis in anno et sæpius si oportuerit visitetur locus ille vel ut in personis et rebus statuatur et fiat quod episcopo videbitur optimum: Et auditor ratio aut compotus magistri de omnibus quæ hospitale contingunt aliqualiter antedandis; nec licebit magistro prædicto quicquam de rebus hospitalis prædicti immobilibus alienare villanos aut servos manumittere dare ac vendere de gardino vastum vel exitum facere nec etiam mobilia notabiliter distrahere sine nostra vel successorum nostrorum licentia speciali nec de eisdem aliquod legare vel disponere in ultima voluntate.

Nobis autem et successoribus nostris episcopis Dunelmensibus sub quorum protectione et gubernatione antedictum hospitale consistit præsentum corrigendi ordinationem, modificandi declarandi et statuendi quod utile videbitur plenam retinemus et reservamus per omnia potestatem.

Datum *Dunelmi* xxiii die mensis *Januarii* anno ab incarnatione Domine secundum cursum et computationem ecclesiæ anglicanæ millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo secundo, et pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

* APPROPRIATIO Ecclesiæ de Gretham.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, &c. *Antonius* permissione divina Dunelmensis episcopus &c. Pium ac laudabile prædecessoris nostri propositum imitati ecclesiam parochialem de *Gretham* nostræ dioceseos cum suis pertinentiis omnibus magistro et fratribus hospitalis de *Gretham* ac eidem hospitali quod idem prædecessor noster fundavit atque dotavit assignamus appropriamus et concedimus in proprios usus perpetuo possidendam &c. Advertentes itaque ordinationem prædecessoris nostri præfati in fundatione dicti hospitalis super numero capellanorum et clericorum in ipso hospitali deo perpetuo servitorum; viz. quod sint ibi unus magister et presbyter et alii quinque capellani et duo clerici literaturæ competentis deo perpetuo servientes: Et quod in eodem hospitali sint quadraginta pauperes de manerio Dunelmensis episcopi magis indigentes de bonis ejusdem hospitalis perpetuo sustentandi &c.

Statuimus &c. quod prædicti numeri capellanorum et clericorum prædictorum sint in dicto hospitali unus capellanus et unus clericus idoneus et conversationis honestæ deo ibidem una cum aliis capellanis et clericis &c. perpetuo servituri.

In eujus rei testimonium, &c.

By the surrender and grant of a corrody in the notes, the reader will form some judgement of the ancient state of this charity.*

The succession of masters is as followeth:—Andrew de Stanley, pbr. appointed the 23d January, 1272, buried in Sedgefield church. See p. 63.—Thomas de Levesham occurs Nov. 22, 1301. In his time bishop Nevill, in the 14th year of his pontificate, caused the several grants relating to this hospital to be exemplified.—Will. de Middleton, 1312.—Will. de Westle, oc. 17 July, 1351.—Thomas de Bridekirk, oc. 18 Nov. 1358.—Will. de Westle, pbr. 17 August, 1361.—Henry de Snayth, 10 Nov. 1361. He was chaplain to king Edward 3, and by him presented to this hospital, the See being vacant.—John de Sleaford, 1363, by res. Snayth.—Henry de Snayth occurs again in 1363, by res. Sleaford.—Will. de Denby, 1366, by the res. Snayth.—John de Henle, 28 Aug. 1372, pbr. by res. Denby. He was canon of the collegiate church of St Stephen, Westminster, in 1367, and had licence to exchange his prebend with Will. de

P 2

*SURRENDER of a CORRODY, 1352.—Rot. Hatfield, Sched. 7, A.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego *Willielmus Donant* de Gretham remisi relaxavi et omnino de me imperpetuum quietum clamavi magistro sive custodi et fratribus hospitalis de Gretham totum jus et clameum quæ habui in uno pane de secundo pane et dimidia lagenæ cervisiæ de secunda cervisia hospitalis de Gretham prædicta uno raccatu fæni uno pek avenarum singulis diebus in hospitali prædicto percipiendis, una candela et uno pek carbonum annuatim in hieme ac litera pro uno equo et mea camera ac etiam in una Roba de secta Garconum hospitalis prædicti annuatim in eodem hospitali percipiendis, ita quod nec ego prædictus *Willielmus* nec aliquis alius nomine meo de cetero in prædictis pane cervisia fæno avenis candela carbonibus litera et roba aliquod jus vel clameum exigere vel vindicare poterimus set per præsentem imperpetuum simus exclusi. In cujus &c.

GRANT of a *CORRODY, 1355.—Rot. I. Hatfield A. Sched. 8, N^o 3.

Noverint universi quod nos *Willielmus de Westle* magister hospitalis beatæ Mariæ de Gretham et fratres ejusdem hospitalis dedimus et concessimus et hac præsentem carta nostra confirmavimus *Roberto Menyot de Wolsingham* unum corodium annuatim ad totum vitam ipsius *Roberti* in hospitali prædicto habendum in forma quæ subsequitur per prædictum videlicet, *qualibet septimana septem panes albos et septem lagenas de meliore cervisia* et qualibet die tantum in commune quantum daretur uni capellano qualibet die in aula hospitalis prædicti percipiendo sibi annuatim ad totam vitam suam in hospitali prædicto in magistro ejusdem hospitalis qui pro tempore fuerit, *pro roba sua decem solidos*, et si idem *Robertus* in hospitali prædicto moram fecerit personalem et continuam volumus et concedimus quo idem *Robertus* dum moram sic fecerit, habeat et percipiat annuatim ad totam vitam suam *tria quarteria carbonum maritimarum et tres libras candelarum pariter &c.*

Volumus etiam et concedimus quod idem *Robertus* habeat ad totam vitam suam in hospitali prædicto *unam cameram decentem* pro statu suo et sicut corodium suum exposcit et requirit. In cujus &c.

* Corrody signifies a sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing due to the king or bishop from an abbey, or other house of religion, whereof they were founders, towards the support of such of their servants as they thought fit to bestow it upon.

Denby for the custody of this hospital.—Thomas de Weston, 17 June, 1396, was archdeacon of Durham, prebendary of York and Howden, died in 1408.—John de Tibbay, 1408, by death of Weston, archdeacon of Huntingdon, prebendary of Lincoln, York, and Southwark.—Ralph Steel: He gave all his lands and possessions in the territory of Willardby, with his meadows in Houstinerske, to Cottingham priory in the county of York, 2 Hen. V. 1414. Mon. Ebor. p. 317.—John Huntman, S. T. B. 1415, by the res. of Steel.—Nicholas Hulme, * 1427, by death of Huntman.—John Soulby, 1433, by res. of Hulme.—Robert Tatman, S. T. P. 22 March, 1439, by death of Soulby.—John Lathom, cl. 20 Apr. 1441. He founded a chantry at the altar of St John the Baptist in the church of the priory of Eskdale, 1455. *Stephens' Contin. Monas. Ang. v. 2, p. 69.*—Will. le Scroop, 1450. Ob. 1463, May 22.—John Kelynge, * clerk, 1463.—Will. de Estfeld, * was rector of Sedgefield, died 1499.

* See inscription on brass plate, page 111.

INTERROGATORIES ministered to the Jury to be enquired of in a Jury Patronate concerninge the Vicarage of Gretham in the diocese of Durham. 28th July, 1580.

Imprimis. Whether the vicarage of Gretham aforesaid be now vacant, and how long it hath so bene, and who was the last incumbent in aud upon the same, and by what means the same became vacant?

2. *Item*, Who presented the last incumbent to the said vicarage?

3. *Item*, Who is the original patron or patrons to the said vicarage?

4. *Item*, Who hath right to present unto the said vicarage for this present vacation, and whether any that nowe presenteth to the same hath right so to present, and what is the name of him or them that now hath right to present for this vacation, and by what right, title, or interest he or they do or may so present?

5. *Item*, Whether the persons presented to the said vicarage be priests and within orders, and to be meete and able for to take upon them the cure and charge thereof or no, expressing the names of him or them that be meete or able, and who are not so meete or able?

6. *Item*, Whether any of the persons now presented hath any other benefice havinge cure or charge of soules?

7. *Item*, Whether there be any canonical impediment against any of the persons now presented or their presentors, why they may not be admitted to the said vicarage, and what impediment the same is, and the names of him or them against whom the same is?

8. *Item*, Whether the said vicarage be penconary or porconary, that is, whether it pay yearly any pencon out of it, and to whom it payeth or ought to pay the same?

9. *Item*, Whether the said vicarage have cure of soules belonging to the same?

THE VERDICT of the Jurors sworne super Jure Patronatus concerninge the vicarage of Gretham in the diocese of Durham, beinge found upon the prooffe and evidence before them exhibited, produced, and in forme of law sworne, as the nature of that their Inquisition made and taken, and prooffe required the 28th day of July, 1580.

First, We the jurors undernamed finde the vicarage of Gretham (upon good evidence) nowe vacante, and that it so hath ever bene since the death of George Winter the last incumbent, who died the 20th day of November last past, beinge in anno Domini 1579.

—Edw. Strangewish, 26 Aug. 1500, on death of Estfeld.—Humphrey Gascoin. In his time, viz. 8 Sep. 1532, bishop Tunstall issued a citation for visiting this hospital, but what was done in consequence thereof we cannot learn.—Thomas Sparke, suffragan bishop of Berwick, 6 Sep. 1541, on death of Gascoin, was a prebendary in the 3d stall of Durham cathedral. Died 1572. By his will, dated 25 January, 1563, among other things, “I gyve
“unto the Ospitall of Gretham, there to remayne for implements,
“two trussing beddes with there testrens and hangings, a cup-
“borde bedde, a carved cupborde, a counter, and all the hang-
“ings in both the newe chambers, which I caused to maike. And
“also I will, that the staite and stocke of that now myne hospi-
“tall shall be maide good in all things, the ornaments of the
“chappell, (except, what were taken away by the king’s com-

2. *Item*, Wee finde upon good evidence and prooffe of witnesses that *Thomas Sparke*, late bishop of *Berwick*, maister of *Gretham*, and the brethren of the same, presented *George Winter* clarke to the vicarage of *Gretham*, beinge nowe deceased, who died the day abovesaid.

3. *Item*, Wee finde the maister of *Gretham* for the time beinge, and the brethren of the same, to be the original patrons of that vicarage of *Gretham*.

4. *Item*, Wee finde that *Thomas Rievely* for this present vacation, by vertue of an advowson (before us exhibited) to him, and to one *Thomas Sparke*, deceased, made and granted by one *Thomas Sparke*, bishop of *Berwicke*, and then maister of the said hospital of *Gretham* with the consent of the brethren, hath the right to present beinge survivor.

5. *Item*, Wee finde that *Robert Sparke*, now presented by *Thomas Rievely* is a priest and within orders, and able to take upon him the cure of soules and charge thereof; yett touching his ability or inability, or the ability or inability of others, we referre that to the ordinary to whom the law committeth the election or admission of such persons to charges and cures of soules.

6. *Item*, Wee finde that the said *Robert* is one of the chaplains of the house of *Greatham*, nor otherwise haveinge any benefice or cure or charge of soules.

7. *Item*, Wee finde no canonical impediment against the said *Robert* presented, or against the said *Thomas Rievely* that presented him, nor do we find any cause but that he may and should be admitted unto the said vicarage.

8. *Item*, We finde the vicarage to be free without payeing any pencon or porcon to any person or persons.

9. *Item*, Wee finde that the vicarage of *Gretham* hath cure of soules belonginge to it.

All the premisses we finde true, and to the affirmeinge of the same our veredict found and given by our oaths, wee hereunto have subscribed our names or set our markes the day and yeare abovesaid.

Clerici Jurati.	1. <i>Richard Marshall</i>	<i>William Thorpe</i>	} Laici Jurati.
	2. <i>Robert Richardson</i>	<i>Robert Emerson</i>	
	3. <i>Robert Murrey</i>	<i>Marmaduke Chapman</i>	
	4. <i>Robert Blaizton</i>	<i>Robert Broomley</i>	
	5. <i>Robert Prentize</i>	<i>Robert Richardson</i>	
	6. <i>Michael Patteson</i>	<i>Robert Warke</i>	
	7. <i>William Smith</i>		

1. Rector of Stainton.
3. Vicar of Pitington.

2. Rector of Redmarshal.
5, 6, and 7. Minor Canons of Durham.

4. Rector of Elton]

“missioners) as it was at myne entre thereunto; all which things,
 “*Mr Tempest* my fermer thereof standinge bounde to discharge
 “as by a bill indented betwixt him and me maye appeare.—
 “Item, I bequithe to every brother and bedeman of the same
 “hospitall xij d.—Item, I gyve and bequithe to the pooer of
 “Gretham fower marks.” See 2d. vol. p. 230—1537, July 1,
 bishop Tunstall granted him an annual pension of 50l. payable
 out of the manor of Auckland, until provided for with some
 ecclesiastical benefice to that value. *Tunstall's Reg. Rot. c. no.*
 78.—1559, May 6, bishop Tunstall granted the next presentation
 to this hospital to Robt Thompson of Holmside, in trust for John
 Bellerbre, clerk, in case of a vacancy, but we do not find he was
 ever collated thereto. *Reg. Tunstall, p. 54.*—John Kingesmeyll,
 A. M. 1 March, 1571, on death of Sparke. *Pilkington's Reg. fol.*
 69.—In his time, a writ of *Jus Patronatus* had been issued con-
 cerning the vicarage of Gretham, whereon the interrogatories in
 the notes were exhibited, and the verdict returned thereupon.—
 John Bernes, presented by queen Eliz. by lapse, and had institu-
 tion, 6 November, 1585. *Barnes' Reg. fol. 20.*—In 1590, bishop
 Hutton held a visitation of this hospital, when the * articles in

* ARTICLES and INTERROGATORIES ministered to the master or keeper,
 and priests, clearks, and poore persons or brethren of the hospital of the Blessed
 Lady Mary the Virgin at Gretham, by the Reverend Father in God, Matthew
 (Hutton) Lord Bishop of Durham, in his ordinary and diocesane visitation of
 the see of Durham 1590.

1. *Imprimis*, Whether the maister of the said hospital at the time of his admission
 to the same, was within holie orders of priesthood or no? And whether so many, and
 such priests and clearks, and poor persons, be admitted and placed there as the foun-
 dation thereof doth require?

2. *Item*, How longe the said maister hath been maister and keeper of the said
 hospital, and whether since the time of his admission he hath beene continually and
 personally resident there, and personally taken the charge and care of that hospital,
 as by the foundation thereof he is bound? If not, How longe, how often, and for
 what causes, whether for the business of the house, or his own private business, he
 hath beene so absent?

3. *Item*, Whether the said master be skilful, circumspect, diligent, and careful,
 for the maintenance and good and prosperous estate of the house? And whether he
 hath alienated, altered, or leased any the demeasne lands or other lands of the said
 house not leaseable of the foundation thereof, or waisted the goods or stock thereof,
 or converted the same to his own use, or to any other use then by the foundation of
 that hospital is allowed?

4. *Item*, Whether the said maister and priests doe daily say service and prayers
 in the chappel there? And whether the poore persons and members of that house
 doe diligently repaire thereto, and who doth not their duty therein?

5. *Item*, Whether the said priests, clearks, and poore persons of the said hospital, or
 any of them, be offenders in any notorious crime, as fornication, adultery, incest,
 drunkenness, charmeinge, sorcery, &c? And whether any of them doe disorderly or
 disobediently behave themselves to the said maister?

6. *Item*, Whether the said priests, clearks, and poore people, and every of them,
 have all such sufficient and conveniente meate, drinke, lodgeinge, and waiges and

the notes were exhibited, but what answers were made thereto we cannot learn.

Notwithstanding this was a lay foundation, and not within the statutes of 27 and 31 king Hen. VIII. yet king James I. took upon him to refound this hospital, and for that purpose granted his Charter,† bearing date the 20th July, 1610, rehearsing the

profits, and in such manner as the foundation doth allowe, and as they have heretofore accustomedly had?

7. *Item*, Whether the said maister, at the time of his admission to the said hospital, did take a corporal oath, to performe, observe, and keepe the ordinances and statutes of that hospital, on his behalfe to be observed and kept, accordinge to the foundation thereof? And whether he hath yearley since his said admission, given to the bishop of Durham for the time beinge, a true and perfect inventory and accompt of all the goods moveable and unmoveable to the said hospital belonginge, and what the yearly revenues and profits of that hospital is worth by yeare?

8. *Item*, Whether the said maister, priests, clerks, and poor persons and every of them, have ever since the time of their several admissions into that hospital, fulfilled and kept all such statutes and ordinances of the said hospital, and done their duties therein, as to every of them respectively belongeth?

† *The REFOUNDATION CHARTER* by king JAMES, 20th July, 1610.

Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Cum* Robertus quondam Dunelmensis episcopus hospitale de Gretham in comitatu sive episcopatu Dunelmensi quondam fundavit aut saltem fundare pretendebat ac magistrum et fratres ejusdem hospitalis ordinavit ac eisdem magistro et fratribus hospitalis prædicti et successoribus suis *totum manerium de Gretham una cum advocacione ecclesie ibidem cum pertinentiis* ac diversis libertatibus et privilegiis ad sustentationem pauperum ibidem in puram et perpetuam elemosinam concessit.

Cumque postea Dominus Edwardus quondam rex Angliæ tertius et Dominus Henricus quondam rex Angliæ quartus prædictam cartam Roberti quondam Dunelmensis episcopi confirmaverunt ac prædictus Dominus Henricus quondam rex Angliæ quartus dedit et concessit præfato magistro et fratribus hospitalis prædicti et successoribus suis *unum mercatum et duas ferias sive nundinas* ad ulteriorem sustentationem pauperum hospitalis prædicti imperpetuum tenenda.

Cumque postea† Anthonius quondam Dunelm. episcopus dedit et concessit magistro et fratribus hospitalis prædicti et successo ibus suis *rectoriam ecclesie parochialis de Gretham cum pertinentiis* ac diversis aliis potestatibus libertatibus et privilegiis prout per eandem cartam plenius liquet et apparet.

Cumque quædam personæ aliquem defectum et invaliditatem in prædicta carta et literis patentibus animadvertentes nuper conati sunt statuta dicti hospitalis prorsus evertere aut saltem labefactare, ac terras, tenementa, et possessiones; ejusdem vel eorum aliqua ad relevamen pauperum in eodem hospitali pro tempore existentium religiose et pie data et concessa ad privatum suum commodum transferre, ac quo magis prædictos conatus et intentiones suas ad effectum producere possent hospitale, terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, prædicta sub jure et titulo nostro sibi ipsis acquirere laboverunt.

Nos pia et charitativa opera bonorum et piorum et hominum favere et manuteneri cupientes et nolentes quod per nos aut in nostro jure vel sub obtentu manus nostræ aliquod dampnum vel detrimentum pauperibus et egenis inferater ac penitus detestantes ex redditibus et aliis quibuscumque ad hujusmodi usus destinatis ditari.

Volentes insuper ex abundantiori gratia nostra jus titulum et demandam nostram quæcunque quæ habemus aut habere potuimus in premissis liberè et gratiose conferre et extendere ad fortificationem munimentum et establishmentum hospitalis prædicti et

* Robert Stichell, 1579.

† Anthony Beke about 1501.

former foundation grants and privileges. Then comes a flimsy allegation, that certain persons had discovered some defect or

revenciones ejusdem de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, volumus ac per præsentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris; concedimus, quod prædictum hospitale sive domus scituata et existens in *Gretham* in comitatu sive episcopatu Dunelmensi prædicto modo vulgariter vocata *The Hospital of Gretham* de cetero imperpetuum sit et erit et permaneat hospitale pauperum in *Gretham* prædicta in comitatu palatino Dunelmensi pro sustentatione et relevamine et manutentione pauperum.

Et quod dictum hospitale de cetero imperpetuum erit aut esse possit et consistet de uno magistro et tresdecim viris pauperibus in eodem hospitali imperpetuum inveniendis et sustentandis: Et quod dictum hospitale deinceps imperpetuum vocabitur *Hospitale Dei in Gretham* in comitatu palatino Dunelmensi et dictum magistrum et tresdecim viros pauperes per nomen magistri et fratrum hospitalis *Dei in Gretham* in comitatu palatino Dunelmensi erigimus, creamus, nominamus, fundamus, et stabilimus firmiter per præsentes.

Et quod sit et erit in dicto hospitali unus homo qui erit artium magister aut legum bachelarius ad minus qui vocabitur magister hospitalis de *Gretham* ac omnium terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, hereditamentorum, bonorum, et catallorum ejusdem hospitalis.

Et sint et erunt in eodem hospitali tresdecim pauperes et egeni viri celibes et in-nupti provectæ etatis ibidem sustentandi, manutenedi, et relevandi, qui similiter vocabuntur fratres hospitalis *Dei in Gretham* prædicti.

Ac elegimus et constituimus, dilectum nobis *HENRICUM DETHICKE* legum bachelarium ac unum magistrorum curiæ cancellariæ nostræ, fore et esse primum et modernum magistrum dicti hospitalis ac terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum, reverentionum, bonorum, et catallorum ejusdem hospitalis, ibidem remansurum duran'e vita sua naturali.

Et ulterius, &c. elegimus nominamus assignamus et constituimus dilectos nobis *Georgium Reveley, Thomam Buttery, Gerrardum Speede, Edwardum White, Radulphum Johnson, Richardum Hapley, Thomam Richardson, Johannem Culley, Thomam Varrey, Thomam Parker, Johannem Chambers, Rogerum Wilson, et Thomam Smith*, fore et esse primos et modernos fratres ejusdem hospitalis, ibidem remansuros, sustinendos, et relevandos durantibus vitis suis naturalibus.

Et ut hæc pia et charitativa intentio nostra meliorem capiat effectum et ut terræ, tenementa, bona, catalla, et hereditamenta, ad manutentionem hospitalis prædicti, ac magistri et fratrum in eodem hospitali de tempore in tempus relevandorum et sustentandorum melius dari concedi perquiri et possideri possint.

Volumus, &c. quod iidem magister et fratres hospitalis prædicti et successores sui, sint et erunt unum corpus corporatum et politicum de se et in re facto et nomine per nomen magistri et fratrum hospitalis *Dei in Gretham* in comitatu palatino Dunelmensi. et ipsos magistrum et fratres et successores suos, per nomen magistri et fratrum hospitalis *Dei in Gretham* in comitatu palatino Dunelmensi incorporamus, et unum corpus corporatum et politicum per idem nomen imperpetuum duraturum realiter et ad plenum pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris erigimus, facimus, ordinamus, constituimus, et stabilimus firmiter per præsentes.

Quodque per idem nomen, &c. vocabuntur et habeant successionem perpetuam, et sint et erunt personæ habiles et in lege capaces, ad habendum, perquirendum, recipiendum, et possidendum, maneria, messuagia, terras, &c. sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum.

Et quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum habeant commune sigillum pro causis et negotiis suis.

Et sigillum illud ad libitum suum frangere, mutare, et de novo facere, prout eis melius fieri et fore videbitur.

Et quod prædicti magister et fratres hospitalis per nomen magistri et fratrum hospitalis *Dei in Gretham* in comitatu palatino Dunelmensi placitare et implacitari,

inability in the charters and letters patent, and were devising to transfer the possessions of the hospital to their private benefit;

VOL. III.

Q

respondere et responderi, prosequi, defendere et defendi possint et valeant in quibuscunque et singulis causis, querelis, sectis, et actionibus, quibuscunque, &c.

Et ulterius volumus, &c. quod cum et quoties impoſteram contigerit *magistrum hospitalis obire*, vel ab officio suo pro aliqua causa, *amoveri*, vel ab inde totaliter sponte *recedere*, quod tunc et toties *episcopus Dunelmensis* pro tempore existens, *aliam idoneam personam infra quatuordecim dies* proxime post decessum, &c. *nominabit, constituet, et admittet*, et in realem possessione n inde ponet.

Et ulterius volumus, quod cum contigerit *aliquem vel aliquos eorundem fratrum hospitalis obire*, vel *amotum fore* pro aliqua causa, vel ab inde totaliter sponte *recedere*, quod tunc *magister hospitalis aliam idoneam personam infra quatuordecim dies nominabit, constituet, admittet*, et in realem possessionem inde ponet.

Ac ulterius declaramus et significamus quod *episcopus Dunelmensis* pro tempore existens et successores sui *sit et erit, sint et erunt verus et indub tatus patronus ac veri et indubitati patroni ejusdem hospitalis* et habeant *presentationem, nominacionem, collacionem, admissionem, et institutionem prædicti magistri*, toties quoties ideam hospitale vacaverit.

Volumus etiam &c. quod *episcopus Dunelmensis* pro tempore existens *revisent, examinant, et perscrutabuntur antiqua statuta, jura, ordinationes, et constitutiones hospitalis*, ac tot et talia eorundem antiquorum statutorum, ordinationem, et constitutionem, quot qualia et quatenus eadem sunt repugnantia aut contraria legibus et statutis hujus regni nostri Angliæ solummodo penitus *expurgare, delere, et obliterare*, ac etiam *facere et constituere* tot tanta talia et hujusmodi *alia bona idonea et salubria statuta, jura, ordinationem, et constitutionem* in scriptis &c. Eademque sic de nova facia vel fienda revocare, mutare, determinare, augmentare, alterare, vel de novo facere, prout ei melius videbitur expedire.

Quequidem statuta, jura, ordinationes. &c. sic fienda constituenda et ordinanda, volumus præcipimus et mandamus inviolabiliter observari teneri et performari in futurum.

Dedimus etiam et concessimus præfatis magistro et fratribus et successoribus suis in perpetuum, *totum illud manerium de Gretham* cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus membris libertatibus et pertinentiis universis ac *totam illam rectoriam et æcclesiam nostram de Gretham* cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus membris et pertinentiis universis ac *advocationem donationem liberam dispositionem et jus patronatus vicariæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Gretham prædicta, &c.*

Ac etiam omnia et singula *messuagia, molendina, domos, ædificia, structuræ, horrea, stabula, columbaria, hortos, pomaria, gardina, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, vasta, jampnua, brueras, moras, mariscos, boscos, subboscos, fructus, proficua, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, et hereditamenta, redditus revertiones, servicia, pensiones, portiones, redditus siccos, ac redditus et servicia, tam liberorum quam customariorum tenentium, opera tenentium curias letas, visum franci plegii, ac omnia quæ ad visum franci plegii pertinent seu impoſterum spectare possint aut debent, nativos, nativas et villanos cum eorum sequelis, estoveriis et communias estoveriorum, nundinas, mercatus, tolmeta, theolonia, custinuma, juris, jurisdictiones, libertates, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, et hereditamenta nostra quæcunque; cum suis juribus membris et pertinentiis unversis et cujuscunque sint generis nature seu speciei seu quibuscunque nominibus sciantur conseantur nuncupentur seu cognoscantur scituata jacentia et existentia provenientia crescentia renovantia contingentia sive emergentia infra villam campnum locum parochiam sive Hamlett de Gretham prædicta vel alibi ubicunque prædictum manerium de Gretham rectoriam et advocacionem aut eorum aliqui spectantia pertinentia incidentia vel appendentia aut ut membrum partem vel parcellam eorundem manerii rectoriæ sive advocaciones aut eorum alicujus unquam antehac habita cognita accepta*

therefore the royal benevolence was extended to support and perpetuate the pious and charitable work of those good men who had made the foundation, and ordained, that the hospital thereafter should consist of *a master and thirty poor men*,* and that it should be called *The Hospital of God in Gretham in the County Palatine of Durham*, and the master and poor men to have the name of *The Master and Brethren of the Hospital of God in Gretham in the County Palatine of Durham*; and also ordained, that the master thenceforth should be *Master of Arts or Bachelor of Laws*, and the brethren should be unmarried men. The char-

occupata usitata dimissa locata reputata sive gavisia existentia; necnon reversionem et reversiones remanere et remanere nostra quæcunque &c. ac redditus et annualia proficua quæcunque omnium et singulorum eorundem præmissorum et cujuslibet inde parcellæ.

Volumus etiam ac concedimus præfatis magistro et fratribus hospitalis predicti quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum habeant teneant et gaudeant ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint infra prædictum manerium terras tenementa ac cetero omnia et singula præmissa superius per præsentis præconcessa tot tanta talia eadem hujusmodi et consimilia curias letas, visum franci plegii, libertates, franchises, bona et catalla waviata, bona et catalla felonum et fugitivorum felonum, deodanda, nundinas, mercatus, tolmeta, theolonia, ac omnia alia jura, jurisdictiones, franchises, consuetudines, libertates, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, advantagia, possessiones, emolumenta, et hereditamenta quæcunque, plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout aliqui magistri et fratres unquam ante hac habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit, &c.

Habendum tenendum et gaudendum omnia et singula præmissa superius præconcessa cum eorum pertinentiis præfatis magistro et fratribus hospitalis Dei in *Gretham* et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad solum et proprium opus et usum eorundem magistri et fratrem et successorum suorum imperpetuum; tenenda de nobis in libera pura et perpetua elemosina imperpetuum, pro omnibus aliis redditibus serviciis exactionibus et demandis quibuscunque reddendis solvendis vel faciendis.

Et ulterius dedimus concessimus pardonavimus remisimus relaxavimus exoneravimus et confirmavimus, omnibus aliis tenentibus et occupatoribus præmissorum omnes intrusiones extraciones et ingressus antehac habitas factas, ac omnia et singuli exitus fines reventiones fructus annuales proficua et arreagia quæcunque ante datam harum literarum patentium hucusque provenientia crescentia accidentia incurrentia sive solubilia ac omnia arreragia inde.

Et ulterius volumus et concedimus quod bene liceat abhinc præfate magistro et fratribus *dimittere locare et ad firmam tradere* omnia et singula messuagia firmas terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis in *Gretham* prædicta eidem hospitali pertinentia quæ antehac usualiter dimissa fuere *pro termino viginti et unius annorum vel trium vitularum in possessione et non pro ulteriore etate vel termino* et hoc pro et sub meliore rationabili redditu proinde reservando et solvendo.

Et ulterius volumus et concedimus quod nos hæredes et successores nostri imperpetuum exonerabimus acquietabimus et indempnes conservabimus tam dictum magistrum et fratres et successores suos quam omnia et singula prædicta maneria, &c. versus nos hæredes et successores nostros ab omnibus corrodiis redditibus feodis annuitatibus pencionibus portionibus et denariorum summis ac oneribus quibuscunque quoquomodo exeuntibus seu solvendis vel superinde versus nos hæredes et successores nostros oneratis seu onerandis, &c. &c. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, teste meipso apud westmonasterium *vicesimo die Julii* anno regni nostri Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ octavo et Scotiæ quadragesimo quarto.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

* Mr Hutchinson, it would appear, has (from information we conceive to be correct) mistranslated this part, for instead of *thirty*, it should be *thirteen*.

ter then nominates Henry Dethicke,* bachelor of laws, and one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery to be the first master; and also nominates the brethren; and grants, that they and their successors shall be a body corporate and politic, with power of taking lands, and to have a common seal. The bishop of Durham to be patron, and to have the nomination and admission of masters within fourteen days after the death, removal, or resignation of the preceding master; and the master, for the time being, to have the nomination of the poor persons on any vacancy: The bishop to be visitor, to repeal ancient statutes and make new ones. Then the manor and advowsan of the church are granted, with their rights and privileges, with power for the master and brethren to grant leases for twenty-one years or three lives, under reasonable reserved rents. It is not to be doubted, in an age when piety and the fervor of charity began to decline, and the hydra of voluptuousness gaped for enjoyments, that king James's foundation would be received and obeyed: for though the increase of land rents had grown ten-fold from the time of bishop Stichill, yet ten poor objects were thereby struck off the original number appointed to be sustained here; and what shall be said when only six lodgers now have their abode in the cloister?

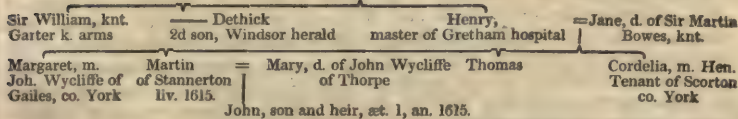
Masters of the Hospital † since the Refoundation.

Henry Dethicke, appointed master by the charter.—Ferdinando Moorcroft, A. M. resigned 13 July, 1619. See 2d vol. p.

Q 2

* PEDIGREE OF DETHICK OF GRETHAM.

Sir Gilbert Dethick, knt.
Garter principal king of arms.



St George Norroy's Visitation, 1615.

† This hospital is rated to the land-tax 16l. 13s. 4d. yearly, at 4s. per pound; and is reputed to be clear 400l. a year to the master.

On the 25th July, 1772, we were favoured with the following rental.

	£.
Robert Smith	120
Christopher Wilson	40
Lands in the master's occupation	50
Tithes in ditto	80
Lands in other persons occupation	120
Rents reserved on leases, supposed at	60

£. 470

Besides fines in renewals of leases for three lives and years as they drop in.

N. B. Mr Hallhead, the late master, greatly improved the farms, &c.

245. *Neile's Reg. p. 11.*—Wm Neile, clerk, collated 13 Nov. 1619. *Neile's Reg. p. 21.*—John Cosin, S. T. B. collated 22 June, 1624, on death of Neile (*Reg. p. 66*) resigned the 24 July following. *See 2d vol. p. 269.*—Gabriel Clark, A. M. collated 24 July, 1624. *See 2d vol. p. 222.* *Neile's Reg. p. 69.* He left by will the interest of 60l. to the vicar of Gretham, and 5l. to the poor there. —Samuel Rand, M. D. occurs master in 1644.*—Thomas Potter, S. T. P. collated 19 May, 1662. *Neile's Reg. p. 108.*—Sir Gilbert Gerrard, bart. A. M. collated 27 May, 1663, on resignation of Potter.—John Parkhurst, L. L. B. collated 30 October, 1676, resigned 1st June, 1711, in favour of his son.—Dormer Parkhurst, L. L. B. collated 2d June, 1711; was temporal chancellor of this county palatine, and died at London in March, 1764.—Nicholas Halhead, gent, collated 14 August, 1764; was secretary to bishop Trevor, steward of his halmot courts, and registry of this diocese, and also of St David's in Wales. He died at Tunbridge in Kent, where he went for the recovery of his health in July, 1785.—William Egerton, son to the bishop of Durham, collated 1785.

The beautiful seal now used by the hospital, has occasioned much literary enquiry. The learned Mr Pegge, in his correspondence with Mr Allan upon the subject, says, "I am of your opinion, that Stephen Payn was never master of Gretham hospital, but he was elected dean of Exeter, 1415, and continued in that post A°. 1419. It appears from your seal that "he was the king's almoner, but the great difficulty is to know

* Upon a special recommendation to this house of Mr Samuel Rand, doctor of physic, as a person that hath approved himself a constant friend to the cause, and suffered great losses by the enemy, it is this day ordered, by the commons house of parliament, that the said Dr Rand shall be master of the hospital of Gretham, and have, hold, and enjoy the said mastership, with all the rights, privileges, and revenues thereunto belonging, in as large and ample manner as any master of the same hospital have lawfully heretofore enjoyed the same; and it is referred to the commissioners of parliament at Sunderland to put the said Dr Rand in possession accordingly.—*Journals House of Commons, 3d Sept. 1644, vol. 3, p. 645.*

1650, July 5.—Ordered. That Sir Arthur Hesilrigge, Sir Wm Strickland, Sir Tho. Widdrington, and Col. Fenwick, or any two of them be, and are hereby appointed, visitors of the hospital of Gretham and Sherborne, in the county of Durham; and that the lords commissioners of the great seal of England do grant them a commission accordingly.—*Journals, vol. 3, p. 437.*

1653, October 3.—Col. Rous reports from the committee for petitions, the humble petition of Capt. Askwith for his being master of Gretham hospital, in the county of Durham, which was this day read—Resolved by the parliament, that the place of master of the hospital of Gretham shall be void as to Dr Rand, and that the same be bestowed upon Captain Simon Askew, and that the said Simon Askew shall have, hold, and enjoy the said mastership, with all rights and privileges thereunto belonging, in as large and ample manner as any masters of the said hospital have lawfully heretofore enjoyed the same.—*Journals, vol. 7, p. 328.*

“ how either the king or his almoner came to be connected with
 “ this hospital; no token of this appears in your account of the hos-
 “ pital, nor in the recital of the king’s foundations in Thomas
 “ Goodwin’s history of his reign, p. 340. I can only offer a
 “ crude conjecture on this head, (*viz.*) that the hospital had fal-
 “ len into the king’s hands by some means or other, between the
 “ year 1413, when the king begun his reign, and 1419, when
 “ Payn died. As to the seal itself, the human figure no doubt
 “ represents Dean Payn, as it is evident from the habit, and the
 “ tonsure or coif. The arms at top are those which are usually
 “ given to Edward the Confessor; those on the left side are the
 “ arms of France and England, where you will observe the
 “ fleurs-de-lis are stunted to three, a mode of bearing which began
 “ in this reign; the coat on the right side I presume to be Payn’s
 “ paternal arms. It is clearly the seal of the king’s almoner,
 “ and of Stephen Payn as such; but then, what relation has a
 “ boat or ship to that office? Here is another difficulty, and I
 “ profess I know not how to solve it; *bouche of court* implies a
 “ maintenance and subsistence from thence, and *bouge* at the
 “ same time signifies a boat or ship: Can this be the meaning
 “ of the device? All I can say is, that our ancestors abounded
 “ with the like conceits, so I shall let it pass for a conceit, and
 “ a very foolish one. The seal, however, though so difficult to
 “ develope in some particulars, as stated above, is nevertheless
 “ very perfect, and even elegant.”

After repeating this noted antiquary’s thoughts on the subject, it may appear arrogant to subjoin others; but the reader will perhaps pardon the following observations. In the year 1414, the commons, willing to comply with the king’s demand of a subsidy, presented an address, praying he would possess himself of the riches of the church, and seize the clergy’s revenues. It was no novel thing; the preceding reign witnessed such another proposal, and the argument which supported both was, that the great annual revenue of the church would be more beneficially employed to the public service, the amount being three hundred and twenty-two thousand marks, sufficient to maintain fifteen earls, fifteen hundred knights, six thousand two hundred esquires, and a hundred hospitals: and the king’s treasury reap yearly a surplus of twenty thousand pounds. The alarm this spread among the ecclesiastics occasioned them to assemble, and the archbishop of Canterbury proposed, that to save the general wreck of the church they should approach the king with the countenance of compliance; and as a testimony of their zeal and attachment to his person and government, make a voluntary resignation of certain religious foundations where there was no

cure of souls, and therewith the alien priories. The king, willing rather to accept than extort, accepted the proposal, and parliament confirmed the act. Whether Gretham fell into the king's hands on this occasion it is impossible to determine; it is a probable conjecture that it did; and as the seal fixes to a certainty that Payn was there, it is a consequence that the hospital was in the hands of the king; as to the emblematical device of the ship or boat, it might represent the state here and on our old coins, and by the royal ensign at the stern the conjecture seems plausible.

PARKHURST'S HOSPITAL.

In the year 1761, Dormer Parkhurst, esq; then master, began to erect another hospital at Gretham for six poor women, widows or spinsters, for whom he built six neat separate dwelling-houses, with a garden-plot to each, and compleated the same in the succeeding year at his own expence; he also endowed it with lands to the annual value of thirty pounds, to be paid to such poor persons, and to supply them with coals. The woman now receive two carts loads of coals and a new gown every year, and two shillings a week each. An abstract of the foundation deed is set forth in the notes.*

* See Copy Deed.

This indenture, made the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1762, between Dormer Parkhurst, of Hanch-hall, in the county of Stafford, esq; master of the hospital of God in Gretham, in the county of Durham, of the one part, and Ralph Bradley, of Stockton, in the said county of Durham, esq; John Swainston, of the same place, gent. William Moor, of Gretham, gent. James Hett the elder, Joseph Dunn, Ralph Atkinson, and John Jordison, all of Gretham aforesaid, yeomen, of the other part, WHEREAS the said Dormer Parkhurst hath lately erected and built a messuage, or alms-house, in Gretham aforesaid, on a parcel of ground part of the possessions of the said hospital, consisting of six habitations or apartments for six poor women to be elected and admitted into the same, and to be maintained in manner hereinafter expressed. Now this indenture witnesseth, that for making a provision for the maintenance and support of the said alms-house, and of the persons intended to be admitted into the same, and of the carrying into execution and establishing the several charitable purposes hereinafter expressed, and in consideration of ten shillings to the said Dormer Parkhurst in hand, paid by the said Ralph Bradley, John Swainston, Wm Moor, James Hett, Joseph Dunn, Ralph Atkinson, and John Jordison, he the said Dormer Parkhurst thereby grants, bargains, sells, and confirms; and by the same deed, indented, sealed, and delivered by him in the presence of two credible witnesses, &c. and which deed is intended to be inrolled in the High Court of Chancery, do grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said Ralph Bradley, John Swainston, &c. their heirs and assigns, *All those eight several closes or parcels of ground of the said Dormer Parkhurst, now or sometime heretofore called by the several names of Brown's-brig-hill, Bridge-acre, Elizabeth Calvert's Bigger-haugh, and Elizabeth Calvert's Lesser-haugh, containing together, by estimation, twenty-seven acres, and situate in the township of Stockton, together with, &c. to hold the same unto the said*

trustees, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in trust, out of the yearly rents, for ever to pay and apply, for the maintenance and support of six poor women, the clear yearly sum of 4l. 16s a piece, by 12 monthly payments, (viz.) on the first day of every month; and also to each of them the further yearly sums of 4s. at Christmas, 2s. at Easter, and 2s. at Whitsuntide; and also yearly to provide and deliver to each poor woman on the first day of October, a gown ready made, to be all of the same colour and decent; and further to provide for each of them a reasonable and sufficient quantity of coals and fire fuel; and that, when any of the women are visited by sickness, and rendered incapable of taking care of themselves, a fit person, of their own sex, is to be employed by the trustees to attend them, and to be paid a satisfaction for her trouble. The said women to be nominated by Dor. Parkhurst during his life; and after, by the master of the hospital for ever. That they shall be widows, or unmarried, of the age of 50 years or upwards, and legally settled in, or belonging to the town of Gretham, and fit objects of charity; and when elected, to be admitted into the almshouse, and enjoy the provisions thereof until their deaths or deprivations. The first nomination to be on the first day of December then next. If no woman in Gretham township be fit to be elected, then to be taken from some town or place near thereto. The women to keep their persons, dress, and apartments, clean and neat, and be quiet and peaceable in their behaviour, and constantly attend divine service in the church and chapel. That Dormer Parkhurst during his life, and after his decease, the master of the hospital for the time being, to have full power to make all such rules, ordinances and constitutions, as they think proper for the government of the said women, and regulating and preserving the said charity; and to vary the same as occasion requires. If any of the women marry, or refuse to comply with the rules prescribed, or otherwise misbehave themselves, to be suspended and removed from the house, and deprived of their provision. On every vacancy, another fit person to be appointed within one month. The trustees to apply the residue of the rents (after payment of the before-mentioned several yearly sums) for the improvement and reparation of the premises; and the remainder, for placing out such poor boys, belonging to the town of Gretham, apprentices to such trades as the trustees think proper: *Proviso*, that when such surplus shall exceed six pounds a-year, that sum only to be applied to the last mentioned purpose; and the ultimate surplus of such rents, in the next year, to be distributed among the said six poor women, in equal shares, at four times, (viz.) January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st. The annual rents of the premises to be paid to the trustees. When the number of trustees is reduced by death to three, the master to supply the vacancy with other fit persons, residing in or near Gretham, so as to compleat the number to seven. If the master for the time being refuse or decline to execute the said trusts, the trustees are to execute the same until the master shall reassume the execution thereof. The said Dormer Parkhurst during his life, and the bishop of Durham for the time being for ever, to be visitor of the said alms-house, and of the charity hereby established. Trustees to be only answerable for their own acts, and may reimburse themselves all expences.

This deed was duly executed, and afterwards inrolled in the high court of chancery, on the 23d day of November, 1762.—We are informed, that the annual rental of the above premisses is sixty pounds a-year.—Dormer Parkhurst, the founder, died in April, 1764.

In September, 1786, the following were the brethren then resident in the old hospital.—

	Ages.		Places from.		Years in.
1. James Gordon	...	80	...	Bishop-Auckland	4
2. Richard Nevison	...	84	...	Greatham	10
3. John Carter	...	70	...	Heighington	8
4. John March	...	80	...	Houghton-le-spring	6
5. James Allen	...	70	...	Greatham	2
6. John Smith	...	70	...	Greatham	

The manor of CLAXTON, in this parish, was the ancient estate, and gave the local name to the family of Claxton, who we find settled there in the beginning of the 13th century, and reign of king Ed. II. and the manor continued in the family till the name became extinct. We find Claxton in the licence granted to Sir Bertram Bulmer and Dionesia Bulmer, to convey to Sir William Gascoine and Sir Nich. Tempest, before referred to.

They were provided with lodgings and separate apartments in the hospital; diet, fire, candles, and a new gown once in two years; and the master paid to each of them,—at Christmas, 4s.; for a New-year's gift, 10s.; and at Midsummer, 4s.: And prayers were read to them twice a-day in the chapel by the vicar of Greatham; for which service the master paid him about ten pounds a-year.

In the same year, the out-brethren were,—

	<i>Ages.</i>		<i>From.</i>	<i>Years in.</i>	
1. John Metcalfe	...	65	Seaton		
2. Wm Frank	...	65	Stockton	...	1
3. James Bainbridge	...	60	Greatham	...	3
4. John Shafto	...	65	Durham	...	3
5.					
6.					

They were paid 40s. each by the master at Christmas.

Before we close this account of Greatham, it is necessary to observe, that the improvements in the hospital, during the last nineteen years, have been considerable. The present master having expended several thousand pounds, in the erection of a new and beautiful Hospital, after a plan of Jeffrey Wyatt's, with every comfortable accommodation for the Brethren; commodious fold yards for the farmer, &c. He has enlarged the number of resident Brethren to *thirteen*, the original number. A new table of diet, and new regulations for the government of the Hospital have been introduced. The chapel of the Hospital, as described above, has been taken down, and a new one built; the same has also been the case with the parish church. The grounds around the hospital have been planted and laid out in a neat and pleasing manner. In short the whole has undergone a total change. It must be mentioned to the honour of the Earl of Bridgewater, that he retained the mastership of the Hospital, after he succeeded to his title and estates, solely for this purpose. The old Hospital was nearly in the last stage of its decay. The timely interposition of the present master has not only saved it from perishing, but has restored it to a state of perfection both within and without, which probably it had not before attained.

Names and Ages of the Brethren, July 28, 1823.

<i>Names</i>	<i>From whence</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>From whence</i>	<i>Age</i>
Thomas Jones,	- Stockton	- 85	Cuthbert Taylor	- Norton	- 70
Rowland Lamb	- Guisbrough	81	John Dobson	- Stockton	- 69
Matthew Kirton	- Greatham	- 85	Robert Mellanby	- Stockton	- 72
David Pybous	- Egglecliffe	84	James Stonehouse	- Stranton	- 81
John Hewthwaite	- Stockton	- 71	John Elliot	- Warden	- 70
Edward Marley	- Heighington	71	John Thompson	- Stockton	- 71

The Parish of BILLINGHAM.

To the east lies the parish of BILLINGHAM.—The village of Billingham, situated on a fine eminence, commands an extensive prospect to the southward. It is a place of antiquity, and memorable for a great battle* fought there by Ardulf, king of Northumberland. Egfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne, gave Billingham, with divers large territories, to the church;† and it is noted to be one of those towns seized by Ælla during the conflicts for the crown of Northumberland.‡ “Eanred, the father of “Ethelred, buikled, and gave this towne, amongst sundrye “others, to the bishopricke of Durham; or rather, to speake in “the phrase of that age, to St Cuthbert, about the year 860.”|| King William the First restored Billingham to the church, and gave it to the prior and monks of Durham:§ Bishop Robert de Insula granted them warren and woods in Billinghamshire; and we find, in the records of the church, many licences to the convent to acquire lands here.

The church of Billingham, it is said, was first built by Eanred; but there is no appearance of that distant antiquity in any part of the present structure. The chancel is five paces wide, and thirteen long: The east window consists of four lights, under a pointed arch; and there are four small windows to the south, and two to the north. The whole chancel is neatly wainscoted with oak; and enclosed, from the nave, by a screen, with stalls ornamented with pierced work, under a pointed arch. The nave has two side ailes, formed by rows of four columns: Those to the south are square, with a round pilaster projecting from each angle; and support pointed arches, moulded with the zig-zag figure: The pillars to the north are heavy, and in no order of building being of a lozenge figure, with blunted points. The arches are pointed, and without ornament: The lights are irregular: The length of the nave is twenty-two paces; and the width, including the side ailes, thirteen paces: There is a lofty tower. The patched work in this building induces us to believe,

VOL. III.

R

The following name, which completes the number of thirteen was accidentally omitted in its proper place, in the account of Greatham Hospital, in p. 128;

William Ayre, Greatham, 71

making the united ages of the thirteen Brethren 981.

* V. i. p. 56. † Ibid. p. 58. — Angl. Sac. v. i. p. 743. — Lel. Col. v. i. p. 529, 531.

‡ Ibid. p. 66. || Chron. Lindisf. — Lambard's Dict. p. 86.

§ Mon. Ang. v. i. p. 45. — Lib. Rub. fo. 58, penes Dec. & Cap. Dun.

the sacred edifice had not only suffered many and great alterations at various periods; but also, that the whole of the old church had been taken down or destroyed, not the least memorial of such antiquity remaining.*

This being part of the possessions of the convent, we find very little relative to it in the bishop's records.

* *Billingham Vicarage*, dedicated to St Cuthbert. Prior of Durham, propr.; Dean and Chapter of Durham, patrons — Deanery of Stockton.

King's books, 11l. 3s. 1½d. — Yearly t. 1l. 2s. 3½d. — Proc. ep. 6s. 8½d. — Synod. 5s. 4d. — Real val. 150l.

VICARS.

Rad. Hagat, 1180	Geo. Cliff, S. T. B. 1584
Galfridus, 1220	Joh. Mackbrey, 1565, p. depr. Cliff
Rich. de Jarrowe, 1240	George Cliff, S. T. B. 1584, p. m. Mackbrey
Joh. Tyn, 1276	Tho. Hokes, 1596
Ricardus, 1280	Will. Smith, 1599
Adam de Slykeburn, 1296	Chr. Borke, 1603
Robertus 1319	Rich. Clerkson, 1662
Walt. de Offington, 1329	Sam. Bolton, A. M. 1665
Ricardus, 1337	Joh. Milner, A. M. 1681, p. m. Bolton
Joh. Fraunceys, 1349	Joh. Alcock, A. M. p. res. Milner
Nich. de Catton, 1365	Sam. Simpson, A. B. 1703, p. m. Alcock
Joh. de Lynehouse, 1381	Joh. Waring, A. M. 1715, p. m. Simpson
Joh. de Coken, 1391	Rich. Dongworth, A. M. 1733, p. m. Waring
Joh. Killum, 1396	Tho. Hayes, A. M. 1761, p. m. Dongworth
Joh. Byry, 1403	Jon. Branfoot, A. M. 1765, p. res. Hayes
Tho. Stare, 1424	Robt Fenwick, 1783, p. m. Branfoot
Joh. Neceham, 1438	Wm Baverstock, B. A. 29 Sep. 1794
Sir Ric. ———, 1456	John Clarke, clerk, 13 Dec. 1808
Sir Rob. Brerely, 1480	
Tho. Dobson, 1494	
Tho. Bentley, 1526	
Reg. Hyndmer, 1538	
Rob. Dalton, S. T. P. 1544	

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Billingham. — Universis, &c. Willielmus, prior eccl. Dun. &c. sal. nov. &c. q'd cum dudum predecessores nostri unum mansum in villa de Billingham, &c. ac omnes oblationes et omnia mortuaria omnesq; decimas minores a quibus cunq; tam a liberis quam a servis nostris propriis dictæ ecclesiæ parochianis percipiendas, &c. et decima fæni totius parochiæ predictæ, ac decimis de animalibus nostris propriis qualitercunq; provenientibus duntaxat exceptis, &c.

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

On a brass plate, within the rails of the altar, the figure of a priest in brass, inlaid in a flat blue stone; in the old text letter.

Hic jacet D'ns Robert. Brerely. prebendarius in eccl'ia p'ochiali de Norton ac Vicari: ecc'ie p'ochialis de Billingham Dunelm dioc. qui obiit — die — Ao. D'ni Mcccclxxxvi. a'ie p'picietur Deus Amen.

On a brass plate, in the middle of the chancel.

Orate pro aia D'ni Jchis Neceham Capellani Vicarij quondam hujus Eccleie qui obiit in Festo Sci. Valentini Epi. Anno D'ni Millmo. cccc° Ivj° cujus anime p'picietur Deus Amen.

BELSYS, or BELASISE, in this parish, the ancient estate of the family of that name, was exchanged by John de Belasys, with the Prior and Convent of Durham, for Henknowl, in the Parish of St Andrew-Auckland, in the year 1380; of which matter the reader will find particulars, when we treat of Henknowl. The family of Lambton held it, for several generations, under the church of Durham; and afterwards that of Eden, whose chief seat it was.*

Of **COWPAN**, little notice is taken in the records: save that we find the prior and convent of Durham obtained several licences to acquire lands there; particularly in bishop Langley's time, anno 1424, for "tresdecim mess. duas salinas, & ducentas & quatuor viginti acr. terr. quindecim acr. prati & sexdecim denaratas redd. cum p'tin in Coupan, Billyngham, Burdon, & East-Raynton."†

R 2

On a brass plate, near the pulpit.

Hic jacet P'civallus Lambton d' Bellases Armiger & Elizab'th uxor ejus una Filiarum Marmaduci Clervaux d' Croft qui q'd'm P'civallus obiit sexto die Novembris Ao. D'ni M^o D^o p'mo et dicta Elizab'th obiit xiii^o die Augusti Ao. D'ni M^o D^o xxiii^o quor. A'tabs. p'pici. deus.

* It was assessed, in the subsidy rates of king Charles, at the yearly rent of 250l. In the dean and chapter's rental, it stands, "Rob. Eden, manor, tythe-ground, and corn, 16l."

† We have repeated occasions to lament the want of the prior's Survey-book, the Domesday of the convent, called the Melsonby Book.—The following extract, the only one we have met with, will shew the nature of the record:—

Billingham.—Feodar. Melsonby. P. 60, rental feodarij prioris Ao. 1430.

Robertus Jackson, p. uno tofto & crofto & uno cottagio sup. Baillyraw, & 8 acr. terræ quondam Will. de Holme ad lumen magni altarij d' Billingh. 2s. & ad manerium de Billingham 8d. & ad molendinum de Bill. 4s. & ad scacc. prior. Dunelm. 8d.

Unum mess. 3 acr. ter. quond. Ro. Rykelott, metet. & c. seq'r pl'ta & op'atur ad molend 1 toft & 6 acr. terre vocat. Elwreledland. (By rent, p. Haverdon Hills, 11. 13s. 4d. const. p'd.) Pro co'ia pasture de Bellasyse dec. & cap. a via quæ vocat. nunc Ferrygate ver. orientem & sicut divisæ se extendunt ubiq. inter campos d' Billingham & Bellasys, except. terris 4 lanj d' Billingham & pastura vocat. Wethermers quæ abutat. sup. Roneflat ver. orientem & se extendit ver. Haverland-leth ver. orientem

Hall Crook, Willy Crook, Froynell, & Bellasys meadow. Byrents & Brasinagio, ejusd. vill. 5s. 30 straked bushels of haver for court dues.

Cart. 4, fo. 138. Convenc'o inter prior & convent. & Will. & Tho. Billingham ar. pro. 1 mess. & 3 bovat. terre quond. Rob'ti Ryklet reddit. 13s. 4d.—4 gallinas & p. servitium falcandi annuatim 1^o die cum 1^o ho'ie in pratis prioris, & metendi 4 diebus cum 1^o ho'ie in autumnno, & solvendi Merchetum & Heriot & auxilia p. servitium xmo. partis unius feodi militarij, ac facieud. sect. ad tres cur. principales & sequendi pl'ta ad cur. prioris Dunelm. Nec non p. servitium molendini blada sua ad molendinum ip'ius prioris & successor. suor. apud Billingham ad tercium decimum vas. & operandi ad idem molend. singulis annis in p'petuum.

Pro 1 toft & 12 acr. terræ red. 4s.—4 gallin. falcandi un. die cum uno ho'ie ad faciendi annuatim 6 operac'ones in autumnno ad manerium ipsius prioris d' Bellasya.

NEWTON BEWLEY is also little noticed.

The chapel of WOLVISTON stands on elevated ground, has no ailes; but is neatly stabled, and well lighted.* The village is pleasantly situated on a dry soil, and commands an extensive prospect to the south.

—1 toft quond. Lyolphi red. 2s. ad luminaria ecclesiæ de Biiil.—1 toft quond. Osberti Mareschelli red. 8d. quatuor operationes ad Billingham & molend. blada sua, &c.—8 acr. pred. Lyolphi red. 4s. 1 toft 6 acr. vocat. Eloy Land at. Elvered Land p. servitium operandi annuatim 2 diebus in qualibet septimana cum uno ho'ie ad aulam prioris d' Billingham, &c.——*Grey's MSS.*

1621. Sir Henry Anderson claimed a ninth part of a common in Billingham, but could only prove a right to three oxgangs of land. The sheriff and jury, upon a partition, set him forth four acres by augmentation, and three acres for the two calf closes, being the known ground of the tenants, which have been occupied in severalty ever since.

Billingham parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.
22 8 10

£. s. d.
2777 14 0

Grey's MSS.

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

	£.	s.	d.
Billingham	66	12	0
Cowpan	29	11	6½
Newton Bewley	27	12	2
Wolveston	38	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
	3	3	5
	1	16	6
	1	10	10
	1	15	8

Mann's MSS.

State of population from 1660 to 1679

Bap.

Mar.

Bur.

553

183

575

1760 to 1779

482

177

487

Decrease

51

6

88

Number of burials in the last year 28.—Computed number of inhabitants, 840.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Billingham contains 1154 inhabitants.

The parish register begins.

Baptisms	Oct. 4th, 1570
Marriages	April 15th, 1571
Burials	Feb. 25th, 1570

* Wolveston or Oulston chapel, in the parish of Billingham, dedicated to St Peter. Mon. Dun. propri. Dean and chapter of Durham, patrons.

A chapel of ease to Billingham, in the deanery of Stockton, not charged or certified.

Augmented by lot 200. Queen's bounty 200l. 100l. given by Bishop Crewe's trustees about 1764. Dean and Chapter of Durham 50l. Parish collection 20l. Bishop of Durham 50l. Sum total 600l. Lands at Chester purchased. Severed from the mother church.

Curates. Joh. Manwell 1577—Joh. Wilton 1578—Joh. Wordington 1585—Joh. Manwell again 1590—Jac. Kinge 1631—Readhead—Rich. Lightfoot—Joh. Aspinwall 1762.—*Randal's MSS.*—Geo. Barron Jackson, M. A. 28 Oct. 1805—Anth. Garthorne, 8 Oct. 1810—Lancelot Chr. Clarke, B. A. 21 July, 1823.

Dean and Chapter's Rents. Wolveston 46l. 15s. 10d.—Cowpan 40l. 6s. in which is included 7l. 6s. for salt rent.—Newton Bewley 40l. 15s. 8d. in which is included 13s. 4d. for Court Hay, which elucidates the ancient term in the Boldon Buke of Cords, the doubtfulness whereof we noted in the preceding volume—Burntoft 4l. 13s. 4d.—Billingham 76l. 1s. 6d.

The Parish of NORTON.

To the east lies the parish of NORTON.—The beautiful village of Norton is near a mile in length, extended from north to south on the easy inclination of a hill; the church standing on the highest ground, at the north end of the town. There are many good houses in this place, built in the modern stile. The climate is good, and the soil fertile. In some of the old records, we find this place called *Normanton*, from the old possessors, the Normans.

It is said, in the first vol. p. 164, from the authority of Symeon and others, that, by the pope's command, Norton was made a collegiate church, by Will. de Carilepho, for the maintenance and support of the secular canons, whom he removed out of the cathedral church of Durham. Tanner* says, "it may be presumed that Norton was not so early, the first mention of prebends here, which hath yet occurred to me, being in 1227."† It was Mr Randal's opinion, that, probably, "it was only a temporary college; and continued so but for that race of clerks who were expelled from Durham, that they might not be turned a drift into the world." It must consequently (if we admit that conjecture) have been refounded about the beginning of the thirteenth century; but by whom we know not. The college consisted, after the year 1227, of eight prebendaries or por-

* Notitia, 115.

† In Dr Hutton's collections, ex registro Gray archiepis. Ebor. It occurs again in 22 Hen. III. or 1237, in Prynne's Records, vol. 2, p. 496.

These prebends were valued in the Lincoln taxation, 1291, at 6l. each; but 26 Hen. VIII. at no more than 4l. 6s. 8d. each, and 34l. 13s. 4d. in the whole.

Sancroft's MS. Valor.

Lel. Itin. vol. 8, p. 42. There he 8 prebends or portions at Northton apou Tese, about a mile above Stockton.

Wallis's Hist. Ab. vol. 2, p. 74. Pensions paid 1556, Norton College. To Lancelot Thwaites, minister, 5l.—Anthony Salvin 5l.—Nich. Thornhill 5l.—Joh. Tunstall 5l.—Nich. Lenthall 5l.—Rowland Swinburn 5l.—Jerom Bernard 5l.

In Bibliotheca Harleiana, N° 605.

60.—Terre & possessiones spectantes ad p'petuum vic. & stipendium cap. capellæ de Stoketon infra p'ochum de Nortou, infra epat. Dunelm. una cum terris p'tin ad usum luminarium infra d'cam capellam.

61.—Grana decimalia p'ochie de Norton in octo p'ciones divisa ex antiqua consuetudine ad exhibico'em laicorum scolarum & aliter ad placitum e'pi Dun.—Both let to Will. Crofton, 26 d. Nov. a° 2 Edw. VI. fo. 77.

Gulielmus Girwicensis & Weremutenses monachos Dunelm. transtulit expulsis canonicis. Propter hoc creditur, q'd prebendæ de Akelande, Derlington, Nortoune, & Ekington, factuæ fuerunt tantum p' illis canonicis ut haberent unde viverent. Jam non sunt prebendæ in Ekington, & putant nunquam fuisse. *Lel. Col. tom. 1, p. 332, 385.*

tionists,* in the patronage of the bishop of Durham; and so continued to the time of the dissolution.

Norton church, in its present state, appears to be much inferior to what it has been. The tower stands in the center, sup-

* Willis notes but seven, A. D. 1553.

Norton vicarage, in the deanery of Stockton, dedicated to St Mary. Col. of Norton, prop.; bishop of Durham, patron.

King's Books, 31l. 11s. 5½d.—Tenths, 3l. 3s. 1½d.—Proc. ep. 17.—Syn. & prox. 11s.—Proc. arch. 4s.—Value in fit. vicar. cum. ter. gleb. per ann. 6l. 13s. 4d. dec. lan. agnor. &c.—Real value, 350l.

VICARS.

D'ns Thomas, personas de Norton, was one of the witnesses to bishop Poore's ordination of Stockton chapel, about the year 1236.

Bartholomeus, 1234.

Will. de Bromham, 1255

Joh. de Barnebaughe, 1282

Nich. de Derlington, 1283, p. res. Barnebaughe

R. de Dalton, 1310

Will. de Stafford, 1335

Joh. de Wyghton, 1345

Rog. de Habington, 1354

Joh. de Seton, 1361

Hen. Graspois, 1362

Rob. de Whiteby, 1365

Joh. de Billeston, 1380

Will. Lathom, 1394

Joh. de Cokyn, 1407

Ba. Bromley, 1410

Joh. Huntman, S. T. B. 1416

Joh. Rande, 1427

Rich. Kellowe, 1430

Tho. Hoton, 1438

Rob. Bates, 1452

Will. Apleby, A. M.*

Joh. Claynond, A. M. 1498†

Lanc. Collison, C. L. B.

Rich. Hilyarde, S. T. P. 1538

Joh. Rudd, S. T. P. 1539

Barnard Gilpyn, cl 1554, p. depr. ult. vic

Rob. Dalton, S. T. B. 1556

Joh. Rudd, again 1558

Jam. Rande, A. M. 1578

And. Perne, A. M. 1621||

Everus Gower, S. T. B. 1640

Phil. Mallory, A. M. 1640

Rob. Brough, an intruder, 1645

Alan Smallwood, 1661

Tho. Davison, A. M. 1663

Tho. Rudd, A. M. 1697, p. depr. Davison

Jos. Forster, A. M. 1712, p. res. Rudd

Will. Sisson, A. M. 1746, p. m. Forster†

Will. Vaughan, A. M. 1773, p. m. Sisson

Geo. Johnson, p. res. Vaughan

Christopher Anstry, M. A. 1st Sept. 1786,

p. m. Geo. Johnson

Randal's MSS.

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

On a brass plate, within the altar rails.

Hic jacet Johis Bukton ruf. aie. p'prietetur deus Amen Anno D'ni Mcccclb.

* In his time, the incomes of the prebends were sequestered for rebuilding the chancel, by bishop Fox, 1496. *E. Registro*, p. 8. setting forth, Q'd canonici p'bendarij ejusd. eccl'ie cancellum d'c'e eccl'ie collegiat. tam in tectur. mur. lapideis et fenestr. et aliis div'is p'tib. honorifice et sumptuose ad Dei laudem et cultum divinum construct. ad ruinam et desola. com p'mittunt aliaq. eis incumbent, &c. &c.

† Appointed the first president of C. C. C. Oxon, March 5th, 1516; gave to the col. 48l. to purchase land; the rents whereof were to maintain six scholars, one of which scholars was to be elected from Norton or Stockton, near the river Tees, in the bishopric of Durham. This gift came to C. C. C. 1536. — *E. Groom's Dignity, &c. of the Clergy*, p. 281.

A. D. 1608, Sir W. Blakiston, of Blakiston, knight, signified to the vicar and church-wardens. that he would confyne himself to his manor-house of Blakiston, &c. according to the statute of confinement in that case provided — *Par. Reg.*

|| A. D. 1635, Feb. 17th, Andrew Perne, vicar, by virtue of a commission from Dr Clerke, archdeacon dated Jan. 3d, 1635, appointed Mr Thomas Davison, lord of Blakiston manor, a seat in the church, on the north side; and his servants and tenants to sit in the north porch, which is commonly called by the name of *Blaxton Porch*, which porch is now the common burying-place of the family of Davison of Blakiston — *Par. Reg.* — Directly opposite to the north porch, in this church, is another porch, called by the name of *Pity Porch*, from an altar or image of our Lady which stood there.

‡ He rebuilt the parsonage-house. His executors paid 130l. for dilapidations.

the right leg upwards; the sword sheathed; a shield with arms; by which we conceive it belonged to Thomas Blakiston, who died in the year 1484. The nave hath side ailes, formed by two round columns, not ill proportioned, with light mouldings for capitals: They support pointed arches. The nave is twenty-one paces in length, from the opening of the chancel; and in width, with the side ailes, thirteen paces. All the windows are flat-topped.—From this description, the reader will observe, that little of the old edifice remains, except the tower. The pointed arches, and flat-topped windows, were introduced in times much posterior to the heavy circular arch.

This being a manor of the bishop's, we find few instances in the records of freehold tenements: the greatest part of this district is held under church tenures. In bishop Hatfield's time, a resident family had assumed the local name of Norton; and held two parcels of land, with two oxgangs, in the vill of Stockton, by fealty and certain rents:* And Will o' the Oife, of Norton, held a messuage and sixteen acres of land in Norton, rendering 16s. 8d. rent. The Fulthorps held some lands here; and Roger de Fulthorp, de Norton, died seised, in the ninth year of bishop Langley, of a messuage, a dove-cot, and three oxgangs of land, in Norton, held by military service, and 11s. rent, leaving Isabella, his daughter and heiress;† And we find lands in Norton and Wolviston, specified in the settlement made by Tho. Fulthorp, esq; before referred to, in favour of his daughters, Isabel and Philippa, dated the 24th of June, in the 19th year of bishop Nevill.

By the Boldon Buke,‡ it appears there were thirty villains in Norton, each holding two oxgangs of land under the like rents

* Inq. p. m. Joh. de Norton, Ao. 5, Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. Will. de Norton, Ao. 31, Hatfield.

† Inq. p. m. Rog. de Fulthorp.

‡ *Nortona*.—In Nortona sunt xxx villani, quorum unusquisq; tenet ij bovatas, & reddunt & operantur omnibus modis sicut villani de Boldon, excepto cornagio, quod non dant. pro defectu pasturæ.

In eadem villa tenent xx firmarij xl bovatas, & reddunt pro singulis ij bovatis dimid marc. & arant & herciant dimid. acram, & inveniunt ij homines ij diebus ad metend. & totidem ad falcand. & totidem ad fœnum levand & iiij quadrigas j die vel j. 4. diebus ad blada quadrigand. & totidem ad fœna quadrigand. & omnes firmarij faciunt iiij porcationes in autumnno. cum omni familia domus, excepta husewyva.

Alanus de Normanton tenet j carucatum pro xs & invenit xxvj homines ad operand. j die, vel partitio sicut opus fuerit. & invenit iiij quadrigas j die vel ij duobus ad blada quadrigand. Et si homines habuerit facient iiij porcationes in autumnno, cum omni familia domus, excepta husewyva, sed ipse & propria domus quieti erunt.

Adam, filius Gilberti de Herdwic, tenet de Terra de Northton juxta Herdewyc xxxvj acras, quæ nunc sunt lx acræ, & reddit ij marcas quamdiu episcopus voluerit.

Molendina habent viij j acras & pratum juxta molendinum, & reddunt xx marcas.

and services as those of Boldon, except cornage rent, which they did not pay for want of pasturage. This exception confirms a

VOL. III. *Continued from last page* S

Punderus habet iiij acras & travas bladi de Norton sicut alij, & reddit ^{xx} _{iiij} gall. & ^c ova.

Duodecim cotemani tenent in eadem villa toftos & croftos & xij acras in campis, & reddunt vjs. & operantur unusquisq; per annum xiiij diebus, & faciunt iiij porcationes in autumno.

Pratum de north-meadows est in manu episcopi. Toloneum cervisiæ de Norton reddit iij. Et tota villa reddit ij vaccas de metrid. *Boldon Buke.*

Tenentes in Dringage.—Rogerus Fulthorp miles tenet ij mes. & j carucat. terræ vocat Lucasland contin. viij bovat. qualibet bovat. contin. xv acr. terræ per servic. forin. & operabitur per xxxij dies vel habeat xxxij homines uno die & inveniet iiij quadrig. j die vel ij quadrig. duobus diebus ad blad. d'ni quadrigand. & si hominea habeat faciet iiij porcation. in autumno, cum omni familia domus, excepta hosewyva, sed ipse & propria domus quieti erunt he ejusmodi porcat. Et omnia ista opera arectantur modo ad jxs. xd. tantum ad fest. Michaelis, & xs. per annum ad scaccarium ad quatuor term. majores, in toto xixs. xd. Idem Rogerus tenet xxix acr. terræ quond. Mag. Johan. de Norton, voc. *Trumperland*. vjs. viijd.

Liberi Tenentes.—Ricardus Stanlawman tenet j mes. & iij bovat. terræ quond. Adæ, fil. Johan. per servic. forin. red. & c. Robertus Johnson tenet, & c.; Robert. Spurnet tenet, & c. per idem servic. & c.

Terræ bond.—Johannes Sandy tenet j bond. integr. contin. ij bovat. bovata contin. xv acr. red. per ann. ijs. vjd. pro scatpenys ad fest. purif. vj bz. avenæ de scat. ad idem fest. averpenys xvjd. ad iiij term. usual. v. quadrig. de wodlades ad fest. natal. S. Johannis ij gallin. ad fest. natal. D'ni. x ova ad fest. Paschæ. Et operatur per totum annum iiij diebus in septimana, except. septiman. Pasch. & Pentecost. & xij diebus natal D'ni pretium dictor. operum vjs. & in operatione sua fecit in autumno iiij porcation. ad metend. cum omni familia domus, excepta hosewyva, pretium operis ijs. vjd. & postea metet ij d'averripe pretium 6d. & arat & herciat ij rod d' avererd pretium vjd. & postea unaqua; carucat. villan. arat & herciat ij acr. & semel habebit corrodium episcopi, pretium operis prædict. per acr. viijd. xvj. & tunc sunt quieti de operibus ejusd. septimanæ. Sed quando magnas porcationes faciunt habent corrodium d'ni. Et in operation. suis ebdomial. herciant cum opus fuerit, & faciunt ladas, & cum eas fecerint, habebit unusquisq; unum panem; & falcant uno die apud maner. de Stokton in operatione sua usq; ad vesperam & tunc habebunt corrodium. Et faciunt in nundinis S. Cuthberti singuli ij villani, unam botham, & quando logias faciunt, & wodlades tunc quieti sunt de hujusmodi aliis operationibus. Villani debent facere singulis annis in operat. sua, si opus fuerit, j domum long. xl pedum & lat. xv pedum, & tunc cum fecerint sunt unusquisq; quieti de iiijd. de averpenys. Tota villa nihil solvunt de cornag. ibid. eo quod non habent pastur. prout patet in Libro de Boldon. redd. per ann. ad iiij term. usual. xiijs. ijd.

Johannes Spurner, & xxij alij tenentes, tenent xxiiij bond. integr. contin. ut supra & fac. & red. ut supra.

Servientes.—Et quilibet serviens cujuslibet prædictor. bond. ætatis xvj annor. & ultra solvit d'no quolibet anno pro porcation. in autumno, ad fest. Michaelis xijd. tantum.

Selfodes.—Et quilibet selfode cujuscunq; gradus manens in villa solv. d'no per ann. ad idem fest. iijd. Punderus ibid. solvit causa officii sui ad fest. natal. D'ni ^{xx} _{iiij} gallin. & ad fest. Paschæ. ^c ova.

Redditus & firmæ Colmannor.—Will. Couper tenet j cotag quond. Adæ Edeson, & j acr. terræ cot. redd. p. ann. vjd. & operatur per xij dies per ann. pretium operis ob. & iiij porcation. in autumno, pretium porcat. cujuslib. iijd. per recogn. inter tenentes, que opera modo arectantur ad xjd. ob. per ann. solvend. ad fest. Mich.

curious particular, as it distinguishes, that the horn sounding an alarm on the approach of an enemy, was not of a military nature, to call the vassals and tenants to arms, but to warn the husbandmen to drive their flocks and herds from the pastures into the strong-holds, where they had castle guard.* There were twenty farmers, who held forty oxgangs of land, rendering, for every two oxgangs, half a mark: They each plowed and harrowed half an acre in the Lord's demesne, provided two men two days in mowing and reaping, and the like at hay-making; also, four carts one day, or one cart four days, for leading hay and corn; and dressed four portions of land in autumn, with all their household, except the housewife. Alan de Normanton held one carucate of land; and provided thirty-two men to work one day, and four carts one day, or two two days, to lead corn: And his men were to work, by dressing four portions of land in autumn. Adam, the son

tantum. Johannes Mageson & jx alii tenent xj cotag. & vij acr. & divers. parcell. rod. & faciunt ut supra. Idem tenentes tenent inter se ij acr. & j rod. terræ vocat. *Punderland*. redd. pro ut patet p. Lib. de Boldon, ijs. vijd. cb.

Will. Eyls & ij alii tenent singuli j forg. ibid. redd. per ann. in toto xvijjd.

Johannes Magesson tenet j columbar. ibid. redd. per ann. vjd. Tenentes prædicti tenent inter se commun. furnum ibid. redd. per ann. lxxvs. viijd.—tenent tolnet. cervis. inter se redd. per annum xs—solv. pro ij vacc. de metrich. ad term. S. Martini quolibet anno xijs. Molendina de Norton, Stockton, Hertburn, redq. per ann. cum viij acr. pratri & prata juxta molend. viz. vj acr. in prato vocat. le Milncrok, ex parte australi dict. molend. pretium acr. iijs. & j acr. vocat. Seggecrok vers. boream, pretium acr. iijs. Item dimid. acr. prati, vocat. Crawcrok, & j acr. prati vocat. Longacre, appreciat ad ijs in toto xxvj. xiijs. iiijd.

Terræ scaccarij.—Rogerus Fulthorp, & duo alii, &c. Isold Buterwyk, & vj alii, &c. in campo de Virthnok contin. xl acr. terræ, &c.

Johannes de Helleston & Johannes Sandy tenent j mes & iiij bovat. terræ quond. terræ domin. redd. per ann. xs. viz. pro qualibet bovat. ijs iiijd. & arant & herciant pro singulis ij bovat. dim. acr. terræ pretij iiijd. Et inveniunt ij homines ad metend. per ij dies & totidem ad falcand. & totidem ad fenum levand. & ij quadrig. per ij dies, vel j quadrig. ij diebus ad blad. quadrigand. & totidem ad fenum quadrigand. pretium ijs. iiijd. Et omnes firmarij faciunt iiij porcation. in autumno, cum omni familia domus, excepta hosewyva, pretium xvd. ob. plus in toto ob. & mundant stugnum molend. & le fleme, & cariabunt meremium ad dict. molend. de novo faciend. vel reparand. quoties necesse fuerit; & inveniunt molares ad molend. de Norton & Stokton, & cooperint molend. aquat. de Norton sumptibus suis propriis: Et mulctabunt blada sua ad dict. molend. ad xij vas. & quando d'nus episcopus facit domum de novo vel reparari facit maner. suum de Stokton erunt ibid. in auxilium levat. merem. dom. ibid. Et cariabunt dolia vel pipas vini d'ni de aqua de Tese in celar. d'ni episcopi ad maner. suum de Stokton per recogn. dict. juramenti & tenor. domini ibid. & prout contin. in Lib. de Boldon, xvs. ixd. q. Johannes Smyth, & xx alii tenentes, tenent xxij mes & xxvij bovat. terræ, & faciunt & solv. ut supra. De vij bovat. terræ de eadem tenur. ut patet in Libro de Boldon, qui ostendit quod quond. fuere xx firmarij qui tenuer. inter se xl bovat. terræ, sunt in manu liberor. tenent. prædict. viz. Ricardi Stowleman ij bovat. Roberti Johnson j bovat. & Gilberti Spurner iiij bovat. terræ prædictæ.———*Hatfield's Survey.*

NORTON.—Coronatores wardæ de Stockton sunt collectores reddit. ep'or de Norton.

* See V. l. p. 178.

of Gilbert de Herdwick, held thirty-six acres of land in Herdwick, near Norton, then called sixty acres; and rendered two marks at the bishop's pleasure. The punder had four acres, and the thraves of Norton; and rendered fourscore hens, and five hundred eggs. Twelve cottagers held tofts and crofts, and thirteen acres in the town-fields; rendering six shillings, working fourteen days, and dressing four portions of land in autumn. North-meadows were in the bishop's hands. The whole vill provided two milch cows.—By Hatfield's Survey, it appears, that Roger de Fulthorp then held Alan de Normanton's lands, as also the lands of John de Norton, called Trumperland, in dringage. In the rents and services of the bond tenants, we see scatpennys, scat or exchequer oats, and averpennys; and that they wrought three days in every week, except a week at Easter and Pentecost, and thirteen days at Christmas: They were to follow one day in the demesnes of Stockton, and thereby were entitled to a corrody. Every two villains were privileged to erect a booth at St Cuthbert's fair; and when required, the villains were, in every year, to build a house, forty feet long, and fifteen wide. Every servant to a bond tenant, of the age of sixteen years, paid yearly to the lord, towards the portions or dressing of land in autumn, twelve-pence. Selfodes, or those who subsisted independent of the lands, as self-holds, of whatever degree, dwellers in the vill, paid to the lord three-pence yearly. Those who held exchequer lands, formerly the lands of bond tenants, among other services, maintained the mill-dam and works, carried timber for the erection or repairs of the mill, found mill-stones for Norton and Stockton mills, and maintained the water-mill at Norton: They ground their corn at a thirteenth mulcture. Whenever the bishop repaired or rebuilt his manor-house at Stockton, they were to carry his timber for that purpose: They also carried a dole or pipe of wine from the river Tees to the bishop's cellars, in his manor-house of Stockton.

Whilst the wapentake of Sadberge was in the crown, king Henry II. granted a weekly market to Norton on the Lord's day, with the like privileges as other markets held under royal authority in England.*

S 2

* Hen. II. rex Angl. Thome archie'po & oib's vic. & oib's, baronib's & fidelib's suis Francis & Anglis de Everewicesira & Northumberlanda salt'm. Sciatis me concessisse Ranulpho epo. Dun. q'd he'at mercatum in Nortuna quaq; die d'nica, & volo & precipio ut omnes ad illud venientes & inde redientes he'ant meam firmam pacem. Et concedo ibi tales consuetudines he're quales habentur in aliis meis dominicis mercatis p' Angliam. T. Rob'to epo. Linc. & Nig. de Asbun. & Rob'to de Brus, apud Ebor.—3 Cart. D. & Cap. 206.

BLAKISTON, the seat of Tomas Davison, esq; in this parish, was a spacious old edifice, but lately pulled down.—William de Carilepho, bishop of Durham, in 1093, granted the manor of Blakiston to the prior and monks of Durham: Bishop Flambard disseising them of this possession, granted it to his nephew;* of which offence the convent complaining, as also that the prelate had wrested from them Staindrop, Staindropshire, Heworth wood, Burdon, lands in Wolveston, possessions of their church of Elvet, and the church of Siggoston, about the time of his death they brought him to contrition and public penance; and he made solemn restitution thereof, in two charters, which he caused to be attested by such of his nephews as were living or present; and did not only annex his seal to the first, but also his gold ring, and assigned the instrument as a further confirmation of the restitution. It appears, that Henry I. notwithstanding his former pretended confirmation to Richard, the nephew or grandson of the bishop, did, by his charter, confirm the grant of restitution to the convent. Blakeston, soon after this transaction, was granted away by the prior and convent, to hold of them in fee, by certain services and a reserved rent. Under that grant the manor and town were anciently enjoyed by the family of Park. Geoffrey Park, knight, was living at Blakeston in the year 1264. Richard de Parco, with the assent of the prior and convent, endowed a chapel at Blakeston, granting the same to John de Blakeston, the then chaplain thereof; after which, the estate descended to Richard, the son of Richard de Parco.† In 1341, the 8th of bishop Bury,‡ on Thursday next after the

* V. i. Annals of Bishop Flambard.

† 1322.—Hæc est finalis concordia, &c. int' Ric'm de Parco & Aliciam, ux ejus quer. & Johem filium Alani de Redmershill, & Emmam, ux'em ejus deforc. de uno messuagio & novem acris terre cum p'tin. in Blakeston, &c. Hend. &c.—*Ex Orig. pen. Tho. Davison, arm.*

‡ Rot. Bury, Sch. 11, Ao. 8.—Ac. in chanc.

MONUMENTS OF THE DAVISON FAMILY IN NORTON CHURCH.

On the East side of Blakiston porch.

P. M.

THOMÆ DAVISON de Blakiston Equ. Aurati,
(ALEXANDRI DAVISON Equ. Aur. primogeniti)

Adversis SCOTOS rebelles A^o Dni MDCXXXIX Centurionis strenui,
Deindeq. in exercitu Regis CAROLI Martyris,
Flagrante tunc Perduellium Rebellionis immani,
Prochiliarchæ Magnanimi;

Qui quidem

ELIZABETHAM GULIELMI LAMETON de LAMETON Equ. Aur. filiam natu
Maximam, primam Uxorem duxit;

Ex quâ

Filium unicûm ALEXANDRUM

feast of St Ambrose, Richard, son of Richard de Park, released, to Roger de Blakeston and his heirs, all his rights and claim in and to one messuage and five oxgangs of land, with their appurtenances, in Blakeston, together with a meadow adjacent, all which his father Richard had formerly demised to Roger for

FILIAS vero

JANAM, AMBROSIO PUDSAY de BARFORD Armigero,

ANNAM, ROBERTO LATON de LATON in Com. Ebor. Armig.

CATHARINAM Virginem, ELIZABETHAM primò JOHANNNI CHATER de

CROFT Arm^o postea Nic^o FAIRFAX (THO. FAIRFAX Vice-Comitis EMELEY

infra Regnum HIBERNIÆ filio tertio genito) ac TIMOTHEAM

GULIELMO BELLASIS de OUTON Armigero

Enuptas genuit.

Inter intestini Belli clades publicas, carceres,

Reiq. privatæ jacturam non minimam, maximo animo
perpessus, exoptatissimamq. Serenissimi ac potentissimi Regis CAROLI II
restitutionem conspicatus, ac per eundem Vice-Comes hujus

Com : Palat. DUNELM. jure merito constitutus,

xxiiij^o Mensis MAII Anno ab incarnatione

D'ni MDCLXVII^o Vitam cum

Morte commutavit.

MARGARETA uxor altera,

GULIELMI BELLASYS de LUDWORTH Equ. Aur. filia natu maxima

Prædicti THOMÆ Relicta charissima, inestissima,

hocce amantissimo conjugi erexit

MONUMENTUM.

In Blakiston porch.

Quicquid fuit mortale

JOHANNIS DAVISON de Blakiston in

Com : Dunelm : Armigeri

Hic jacet.

Qui, quod

Innocentiâ vitæ et probitate morum

Sui desiderium excitaverat

implere non potuit

Cum priusquam xxvii ætatis suæ annum

attigisset, feliciori sibi, quam

suis, morte,

Hanc vitam pro meliori commutavit

xxii die Novembris A : D :

M : DCXC

Cujus P : M.

Maria Davison Mæstissima ejus Conjux

RICHARDI MUSGRAVE de Castro

Hartliensi in Com.

Westmorl : Baronetti

Filiæ unica et Hæres hoc

Posuit Monumentum:

Prolem, pdictam MARIAM, reliquit Filios THOMAM
et MUSGRAVAM, Filias, MARGARETAM, EIZABETHAM
et MARIAM.

life, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, by the accustomed services: He also granted pasture for six cows, in his enclosure there, for ever. On the same day and year, he released, to Hugh de Blakeston and his heirs, all his right and claim in and to a messuage, in which Hugh lived, with the appurtenances, in

Here lieth'
ANNE the Wife of **THOMAS DAVISON** Esq^r. to whom she had Five Children, but only one of them survived her. She was the Eldest Daughter of Sir **JOHN BLAND** Bar. by **ANNE** his Lady, Daughter and Heiress to Sir **EDWARD MOSLEY** K^t. She was a Gentlewoman of fine Parts and Accomplishments, and died much lamented in the 27th. Year of her Age
 May 17th. 1715.

On a flat blue marble, in the middle of the chancel.

Hic jacet
THOMAS DAVISON A. M. **THOMAE** Senatoris Novo Castrensis Filius natu maximus Collegii D. Joann. Cantab. pridem Socius et hujus Parocciae diu Vicarius.
 Vir fuit
 Ingenio et eruditione praestans
 ob beneficentiam et liberalitatem
 Pauperibus
 proper vitae innocentiam
 Morum probitatem suavitatem et candorem
 Omnibus
 Charus et dilectus
 Obiit Decemb. XV. A. D. M.D.CC.XV. Aetat. LXXX
MARGERIA Vidua
 Conjugi optimo et desideratissimo posuit.
 Juxta conditi sunt
MARIA uxor ejus prior, Filia dignissimi
 Viri **IOSEPHI NAYLOR**. S. T. P. Mater XVII
 Liberorum Foemina Lectissima, quae obiit
 Nov. XVIIJ. A. D. M.D.C.LXXXVIIJ. Aetat. XLI.
 et
JONATHAN DAVISON S. T. B. ejusd. Coll. Soc.
 et Vic. de **ALDWORTH** in Com. Berks.
 Frater fratri
 Moribus, ingenio, doctrina simillimus.
 Obiit Oct. vj. A. D. M.D.C.XC. Aetat. xl.
MARGERIA supradicta
 tanto digna Marito
 Ultima antiquae **BUCKORUM** Familiae
 de **SADBERGE**,
 Obiit XXX junii. M.D.CC.XX.
 Aetat. LXXXIII.

Blakeston, and also six shillings rent issuing therefrom. In

On a brass plate, in the North Porch.

MARGARET Daughter of THOMAS DAVISON Esq.
by THEOPHILA his 2^d Wife died June 10, 1726 aged
2 yrs. 2 weeks.

Here

were interred in a good old Age
Three Ladies
of exemplary Piety, Charity and Virtue
Viz

MARGARET

Relict of Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE
of Hartley Castle Bart. Nov. 6, 1698.

IANE

Relict of Sir FRANCIS BLAND
of Kippax Park Bart. Apr. 10, 1713

MARY

Relict of IOHN DAVISON
of Blakiston Esqr. Sept. 2, 1728.

Here lieth interred ye. Body of Alexandr.
Davison, of Blakeston Esqr. Son of Sir Tho.
Davison K^t who left Issue 2 Sons viz. John
by Eliz. Daught^r of Sir Tho. Dawes & Alexandr.
by Mary the Daught^r of Cuthb^{rt} Carre of
St. Hellen Auckland Esqr. he Departed ye.
first of August Anno 1669
Ætatis suæ 35.

Here lieth the Body of THEOPHILA Wife
of THOMAS DAVISON of Blakiston Esqr.
Daughter of CHARLES TURNER, of Kirk-
leatham Esqr. who died June 12th. 1745 Aged 61.

And also the body of the said THOMAS
DAVISON her late Husband, eldest Son of
JOHN DAVISON late of Blakiston Esqr.
who died the 9th. Sept^r. 1748 Aged 66.

M : S

Hic infra deponitur

Quod mortale habuit THO. DAVISON Ar.

Beatam in Xto præstolans Anastasin

Summâ in Deum Pietate

Singulari in Uxorem Liberos & Cognatos Amori

Sincera in Amicos Fide

Propensa in Pauperes Munificentia

Amatus omnibus vixit

Flebilis omnibus occidit

Febre Nervorum insanabili correptus

Donatus est 5^{to}. Feb, Anno { Sal. nræ MDCCLVI
Ætat. suæ XLIII.

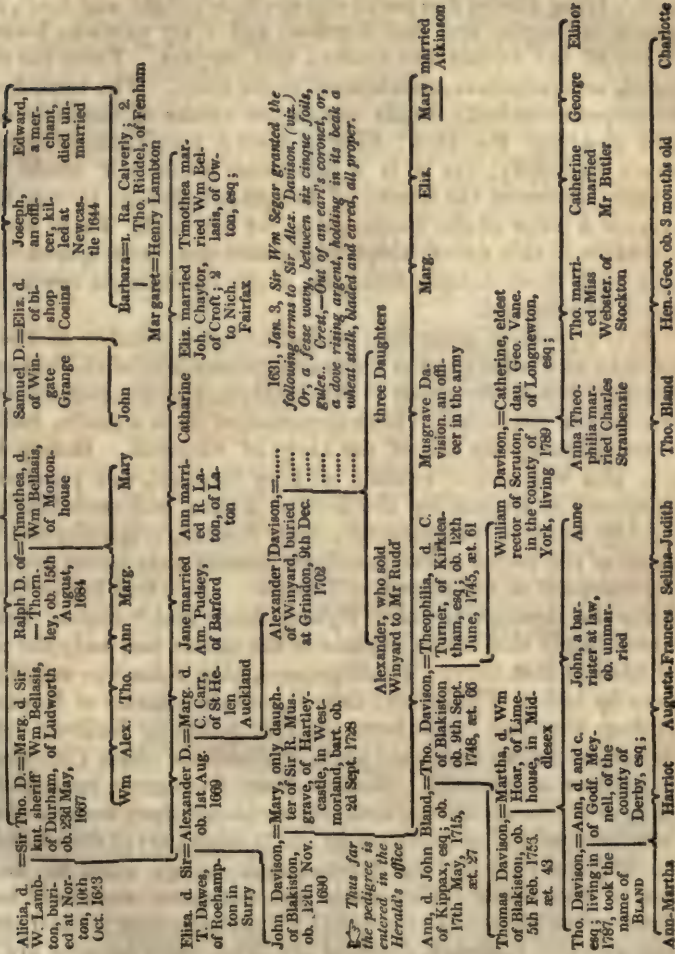
with bishop James ; a series of three hundred years, and nine generations, as appears by inquisitions and other records in the cursitor's office. It was sold, about the year 1615, to Alexander Davison, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant ; whose descendant, Thomas Davison Bland, Esq: now enjoys it.*

VOL. III.

T

* PEDIGREE OF DAVISON, OF BLAKISTON.

Sir Alexander Davison, of Newcastle, knt. killed = Ann, d. and c. of Ralph Cock, at Newcastle, 11th Nov. 1644, æt. 60



The Parish of STOCKTON.

To the south of Norton lies the parish of STOCKTON.—The town of Stockton, situated on the banks of the river Tees, where it makes an easy curvature, forms a crescent. The principal street, lying almost due north and south, is straight and level, near a mile in length, and one hundred and sixty yards in breadth. Many of the houses are modern and elegant. From the main street, several others stretch down to the quay. The town-house, or corporation-hall, stands across the center of the main street and obstructs the view: Had it been a terminating object at either extremity, (as it is a handsome edifice) it would have greatly improved the beauty of the place: Before it, was lately erected a pillar of the Doric order, 33 feet high. There are also shambles in this street, which might well have been spared: Yet, even with these defects, Stockton is the handsomest town in the north of England.

It is a place of antiquity; and although a member of the wapentake of Sadberge, was part of the possessions of the bishops of Durham before the grant of that earldom, and claimed the attention of our prelates. There appertained to it a castle, built, as some suppose,* by one of the kings of England. Bishop Pudsey, who was a near relation of king Stephen, was possessed of Stockton, as we find by the Boldon Buke; and probably it was held by some of the Normans, with Norton, originally the chief place of the parish; and that those manors were given soon after the conquest to the church of Durham. We find in the Boldon Buke the descriptions of "*Toftum Aulæ*" and "*contra Aulam*," which imply that the chief place of the manor had only the name of *Hall* at that time. Tradition says, king John was entertained here by bishop Philip, and then signed the charter of Newcastle. Bishop Farnham died here in 1257: Bishop Kellowe rebuilt the palace on an improved plan, "*Pulchram illam Cameram de Stockton edificavit.*" Bishop Bury frequently resided here, as appears from various instruments issued from hence: Bishop Matthew lodged at Stockton in 1597, when part of the edifice was burnt; and here bishop Morton took refuge when he fled for fear of the Scots. The castle and demesnes were sold in the great rebellion of 1647 for 6165l.; soon after that it was dismantled, and the materials disposed of: The small remains are now converted into a barn, lying at the south end of the town;

* Randal, &c. &c. We have seen a drawing of the castle, but believe it imaginary; perhaps the corporation seal bears a resemblance of it.

and the adjacent grounds still bear the names of the Park, the Castle-yard, &c. The manor belongs to the bishop, and the demesne lands bring him in about 600l. a year.

Stockton is a town corporate by prescription; governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen; it is also one of the four ward-towns of the county. This place is divided into two distinct constableries; one of which consists of the borough of Stockton, governed by the mayor and burgesses, who hold their borough-court with a court-leet: Within the limits, the proper offices of the borough collect the rates and duties. The manor hath a copyhold-court, a greve or bailiff, a constable, and other officers, who collect distinct rates and duties within their district.* Bishop Beke granted to the town of Stockton a weekly market on Wednesday, and a fair once a year on the feast of the Translation of Saith Thomas the Martyr, to continue eight whole days; "saving to himself, and his successors bishops of Durham, tolls and other rights and customs of the same, as of other markets and fairs within the liberty of Durham: Dated at Stockton the eleventh day of May, 1310, of his patriarchship the fifth, and "in the twenty-seventh year of his consecration." It is observable we hear nothing of a body corporate or burgesses in this record. Bishop Matthew, by his confirmation charter, dated the fourth of June, 1602, sets forth, that the market and fair so granted to the town of Stockton had for several years been discontinued, so that Stockton was decreasing in consequence before the demolition of the castle. In this charter the town and borough of Stockton are specified, and Nicholas Fletham is named as being mayor petitioning for the same: The like reservation of tolls and duties is contained therein as in the original charter. The 24th of April, 1666, bishop Cosin confirmed the preceding charters.

T 2

* They join in raising the poor-rate; and a workhouse was lately built which cost near 400l. situated in the town. The order of separation was made about the year 1677.—According to the assessment of 1740, the borough rental was 1200l. which, at 12d. per pound, raised 60l. That of the town in houses, 1200l. in lands, 2200l. The houses rated at 12d. raised 60l. the lands at 18d. 165l. It was complained of that the borough had equal inhabitants and more poor, and if each constabulary maintained its own poor, the town would be greatly relieved.

Stockton tolls and port are leased to the corporation by the bishop of Durham for the term of twenty-one years, under the description of—"All that his port, haven, and creek of Stockton, extending from the bar or low-water mark of the sea unto the wath stead called Worsell Wath, betwixt Aislabie and Middleton St George, and the anchorage and plankage, and all other sum and sums of money, duties and benefits, arising, &c. at the yearly rent of 20s. under the benefits of which the expences of the mayoralty are sustained."

In the Boldon Buke * it is stated, that there were eleven villains and a half in Stockton, each holding two oxgangs of land;

* *Stoktona.*

In Stoktona sunt xj villani et dimidius, quorum unusquisq; ij bovat, et reddunt et operantur sicut villani de Boldon, excepto cornag.

In eadem villa tenent vj firmarij ix bovas. et reddunt et operantur sicut firmarij de Norton. Adam filius Walteri tenet unam carucatam et unam bovatam terræ pro una marca argenti. Willielmus de Tumba tenet iiij bovas pro dimid. marca, et j bovat de accommodatione episcopi et quietus est ab operationibus dum est in servitio episcopi; set cum extra fuerit. operabitur quantum pertinet ad dimid. carrucat. Walteri. Idem Robertus habet veterem toftum aulæ juxta domum suum et reddît inde xvjd.

Elwinus et Robertus cotemani, reddunt pro ij toftis xijd. — Goderinus cotmannus vjd.

Punderus tenet vj acras, et habet de Stoctun et Herteburna, et de Prestona travas, sicut alij, et reddit ^{xx} _{iiij} gallinas et ^v _c ova.

Passagium aquæ reddit xxd.

Tota villa reddit unam vaccam de metride.

Una bovatæ terræ quam episcopus habet ultra Teisam contra aulam reddit iiijjs.

Boldon Buke.

Stockton Vill. Tenentes infra Burg.

Walterus Webster tenet j burgagium, et facit sectam curiæ burgi de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et est quietus de omnibus tolneis infra libertatem Donolm. præter Wappentag, Sadberg. et redd. per annum ad iiij terminos vjd.

Will's Osborn tenet ij burgag. ibid. per servic. predict. redd. per annum xijd.

Thomas Fowler et xxxviiij alij tenentes tenent xix burgages et xvij medietat. burgagior. per servic. prædict. et redd.

Tenentes extra Burg.

Ricardus Brantingham sout^r. manens in Auckland tenet medietat j burg. ad term. vitæ suæ facit sect. curiæ ibid. de tribus septiman. in tres septimanas, vel solvit pro quolib't. defectu d'no vjd. redd. per ann. ad quatuor terminos usuales jd. — Johannes Collison et Johannes Worksall tenent singuli j burg. ut supra et redd. per ann. vjd. et viijd. — Johannes Alverton Fyssher manens in Alverton et vij alij tenent prior medietat. alter quart. part ut supra. — Johannes at Towneshend et Thomas Dobinson nativi tenent prior medietat. alter quart. part. ut supra. — Johannes Tose manens in Seggesfeld et xxxij alij tenent totidem quart. partes burgagior. ut supra.

Liberi Tenentes.

Johannes de Ursall tenet j mes. et iiij bovat terræ quond'm Adæ Priston parcell j carucat. terræ, dict. per cart. et forin. servic. red. per ann. vjs. — Will's Osborn tenet ij bovat. terræ de parcell. dictæ carrucatæ red. per ann. ijs. — Robertus Foly tenet ij bovat. terræ de parcell. dictæ carucatæ red. per ann. iijs. iiijd. — Johannes Elvet tenet j mes. et iiij bovat. terræ quond'm. Thomæ Potter per cartam et servic. forin. et mundat stagnum et le fleme molendini de Norton, et red. xxs. — Idem Johannes tenet j toft et j bovat. terræ et ij acr. prati jacent. ex parte australi aquæ de Tese ex opposito manerij. et redd. per ann. xijs. iiijd. — De villat. de Claxton de feod. forin. per ann. ad iiij term. principal. xijs. iiijd. — Johannes Carrow pro consimili firma in villa de Seaton, red. per ann. ijs. ijd. — Adam Fulford red. pro villa de Grendon juxta Thorp per ann. ad fest. S. Cuthb. in Sept. ijs.

Burgus.

Ricardus Maunce et — sui redd. pro firm. burgi de Stokton cum tolneis perquis. fin. pro alienat. for. tolne. vocat. towrist, et cum xxjs. xjd. ob. de red. burgi ibid. ut supra in ij parcell. red. per ann. cvjs. viijd.

Parcus.

Et est ibid'm quidem parcus cum antiquo pomer. et vij acr. et j rod. prati inclus. ibid. quæ dimittitur red. per ann. viijl.

their rents and services being the same as the villains of Boldon, except cornage. There were also six who held nine oxgangs

Pastur.—Et est ibid. quæd'm pastura vocat. Bishopholme et Turspit quæ dimittitur et red. xls.—*Passag. Aquæ.* Et est ibid. passag. aquæ cum batell. quod dimittitur red. per ann. liijs. iiijd.

Thomas Fowler tenet j mes. et j bovat. terræ &c. et facit in omnibus sicut firmarij de Norton et red. &c.—Emma quæ fuit uxor. Willi. fil. Thomæ tenet de jure dotis &c.—Et sunt ibid. jx carucat. terræ de ter. domin. contin. ^cvij et x acr. prati redd. per acr. iiijd. &c.

Cotag.—Robertus Dykon tenet j cotag. vocat castleman contin. j rod terræ et facit liij porcaciones* in autumnno, pretium operis iijd. et cariatib gallin. et ova usd; hospitium d'ni ubicunq; fuerit infra Tynam et Tese et redd. per ann. in toto ad liij term. usuales vjd.—Emma quæ fuit uxor. Willi &c. tenet al. ter. per dotem &c.—Isti duo cotag. redd. ad fest Michaelis pro operibus xxviijd.

Terræ bond.—Johannes Dobbe tenet j mes. et ij bovat. terræ bovat. contin. xv acr. red. per ann. ijs. vjd. ad fest. Purif. B. Mariæ pro scatpenys et vj bz. scat. aven. pro averpenys xvjd. et facit opera sept. et arrur. et opera autumn. woillades et omnia alia opera sicut bond de Norton, et red. xiijs. ijd. Thomas Tully, jnn. et vij alii tenent jx mes. et xvij bovat. terræ, et faciunt et redd. ut supra.—Tenentes ibid. tenent inter se vj acr. terræ vocat. punderland red. per ann. vs.—Tenentes bondorum solv. inter se per ann. ad term. S. Martini pro j vacca de metrich vjs.—Item quilibet bondor. solv. per ann. ij gallin. ad fest. Natal. et x ova ad fest. Paschæ in toto xx gallin. et cij ova.—Punderus ibid. solvit d'no quolibet anno ^{xx}inij gallin. ad fest. Natal. et ^cv ova ad fest. Paschæ.—De selfodes et famul. bondor. sicut continetur in villa de Norton.—Et fuit ibid. quond'm forg. in vasto d'ni quod solebat reddere per ann. iiijd. modo vast. et extra tenur.—Prædicti tenent inter se commun. furnum. redd. per ann.—De red. ibid. pro castelman ad iiij terminos usuales xijd.

Terræ Scaccarij.—Will's Shephird et Robertus Slowbek tenent j mes. et ij bovat. terræ quond'm bond. et quond'm Milonis fil. Roberti de terr. scaccarij, redd. per ann. xvs. viijd. Et pro scatpenys ad term. Purif. ijs. vjd. et vj bz. aven. et pro averpenys ad iiij term. xvjd. Et pro v. woillades ad term. Nativ. S. Johani Baptistæ xijd. Et facit opera ad molend. sicut bond. Et not facit alia opera cum bond. nisi ij gallin. ad fest. Natal. et x ova ad fest. Paschæ xxjs. vjd.—Will's fil. Johannis at Towneshend et vj alij tenent ij mes. et ij bovat. j tenur. et ij plac. et faciunt et redd. ut supra.

Terræ Cantaur.—Et sunt ibid. iiij bovat. cum j mes. quond'm Roberti Combe, quæ solebat reddere per ann. vjs. viijd. modo nihil, quia in manu mortua pro quad'm cantaria ibid. quæ occupatur per quend'm capellanum continue celebrantur. Ibid. item de quod'm veteri toft. quond'm Roberti de Coum pro situ aulæ suæ et soleb't reddere per ann. xvjd. modo nihil, quia in tenura dicti capellani. Item fuit ibid. quodd'm forg. in vasto d'ni et solebat reddere per ann. iiijd. modo vast. et extra tenur. Item quædam plac. quond'm Willi fil. Thomæ de terr. scaccarij, et soleb't reddere per ann. ijd. modo in manu d'ni per mortem Emmæ uxoris fil. Thomæ

Valor Maner.—Juratores dicunt, quod est ibid. quodd'm maner. ædificat. cujus situs nihil valet ultra repris. domor. Et est ibid. quodd'm pomer. cujus fructus cum herbag. appreciantur commun. annis ad ijs. Et est ibid. quid'm parcus cum antiq; pomer. viij acr. et j rod. prati inclus. quæ appreciantur et dimittuntur hoc anno conjunctim pro viij li. Et sunt ibid. ^{xx}vii acr. prati domin. in divers. locis pret. acr. iijs. in toto xxj li. viz. in le Northmede xij ac. in Haygate ij acr. in Sundrenes xij acr. et j rod. in Westhalburn x acr. apud Lanthorne xx acr. in Lynehalgh xxx acr. in Lyttelnes x acr. in Elvetmore xj acr. et j rod. in Campsyke v acr. apud Cote grene ij

* The *Porca Terra* is defined to be *Terra porrecta* sive *projecta*, quod ea seges frumentum porricit, containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth. Terram quam e pluribus sulcis in aggerem efferunt arantes, ita ut siccæ sedes frumenti habeatur. A ridge of land; so that this service appears to be the preparing four ridges of land for autumn sowing.

of land in farm, performed their services, and paid as those of Norton. Adam, the son of Walter, held one carucate and one

acr. apud Coldsyke ij acr. Item pratum juxta le Coldsyke contin. iiij acr. In Cot-acredene v acr. apud Esthalburn v acr. apud Grenesmedow vij acr. Summa acray. ^{xx}_{vij} ij acr. et ij rod. prati, et sic ij acr. et ij rod. prati quo excedunt ^{xx}_{vij} acr. prati superius appreciantur per ann. ad vijs. vjd. Item est ibid. j pec. prati vocat Pykesyke contin. v acr. prætium acr. xvijjd. in toto vijs. vjd. Item apud le Hawbankes j acr. apprec. ad vs. vjd. per ann. Item apud Haybrigatē ij acr. et j rod. cum Femelech apprec. ad viijs. per ann. Item apud Hawburhende ij acr. prati pretij viijs. Item apud Knapdale j acr. et dimid. pretij iijs. Item apud Bernerdmyre Crounerpol et Standlandheved pretij vs. Item le Mirehed apprec. ad xvijjd. Item dim. acr. prati vocat le Pighill appreciat, commun. annis ad xxd.—Punderus ibid. habet cum officio suo ij plac. prati vocat. Miresresheved et Wybysgar et le Porkside versus austrum contin. j acr. et dimid. et Beligate et Jarnirgate et via quæ ducit versus Preston.

Terræ domin. in Onere Bond.—Et sunt ibid. jx carucat. terræ contin. ^c_{vij} acr. pretij acr. iiijjd. —xij li. xs. et dimit. pro viij li. —Et est ibid. quedam pastur. vocat. Halstonmore et appreo. ad lxxijs. iiijjd. per annum. Item pastur. de Normanton More apprec. ad xls. per annum. Item pastur. prator. post asport. fœni de Rewayn apprec. per ann. ad xls. Item sunt ibid. aliæ pastur. viz. le Bishopholme et Turspit, quæ apprec. et dimittitur hoc anno pro xls. —Et sunt ibid. in parco prædicto certum bosc. et subhoc. unde proficuum subhoc. apprec. communibus annis ad iijs. iiijjd. Et in gross. bosci ibid. sunt acre ardui tempore anni quæ apprec. communibus annis ad xiijs. iiijjd. —Item est ibid. quoddam passag. aquæ cum batello quod dimittitur ad firm. pro liijs. iiijjd. per ann. —*Hatfield's Survey.*

✠ Within the manor of Stockton, are Stockton, Norton, Hartburn, and Carleton, all which places answer to the bishop's court there.—Nota, quod est claus. apud Norton vocat. Le Steward's Close ann. valoris circa 50s. qd. seperatum fuit temp. Joh'is Heath sen'li sup'. veteri divisione terrar. ib'm ad sumptus prandij et al. expensar. le. tenend. curias.—Sed prætoræ idem I. Heath applicuit duas tercias partes p'ficiuor. claus. pred. ad usum suum p'prium, et alt'am terciam partem ad usum ballivi man'ij pred. Et nunc expensæ pred. solvantur duæ terciæ p'tes sen'um, et alt' p' el'icum halmot, —*Mickleton's MSS.*—*See the Decree on that Division.*

MEMORANDA.

Tempore Anthi Beek ep'i Dun regalis libertatis epat. seit fuit in manus r's Ed. I. et r'a. Custos se'ivit int. al. Stockton.

Villa de Stockton fca fuit villa mercatoria p' dcm. Anthum p' cartam suam dat. apud Stockton 11 May, 1310, p' quam constituit et conf. in predict. villa mercatum singulis dieb's mercurij imp'pm. feriam vero singulis annis in festo translac'ois Sti Thomæ martyris duratur et contin. 8 dies imp'pm.

Quæquidam carta conf. fuit p' Tobiam ep'm. 44 Eliz.

Et postea p' Joh'em Cosyn ep's.

Hatfield. Major et bal. villæ Novi Castri sup' Tynam scripserunt Majori ballivis et ceteris probis hoib's ville de Stockton ad requisicon. Willi Browne vicini et cornburgensis de Stockton pred. quoddam instrumentu. de articulis et consuetud. et custumis villæ Novi Castri sup' Tyna. pred. usitat. 17 Ed. 3.—*See p. 137.*

In d'ca villa fuit castrum quod sedes et domus manconalis Epor. Dun. aliquando fuit.

Ib'm obiit Nich. de Farnham 1257.

Sup' resignaconem d'ci Nici. epi reservavit maneria de Stockton, Easington, et Howdon p' vita

Ric'us de Kellaw pulchram illam cameram de Stockton edificavit.

Vide ordinacō factam sup. lites hit. int. inhabitantes villæ de Stockton p' cap'coe hede-fishes, sicut seales, porpose, sturgeon, et al. consimil. int. piscatores cum. drawing nets, et piscatores cum haling nets, Rot. cl. Tunstall G. no. 55.

Tobias epus Dun. aliquando dormitavit apud Stockton, et cubiculum ejus combustum 1597.

oxgang of land, rendering a mark in silver. Will. de Tumba held four oxgangs for half a mark, and one oxgang by favour of

Quædam curia vocat. curia sup'videndi (Survey) tent. p' manerio de Stockton 29 Mar. 1647 cor. Sam. Leigh, Tho. Saunders, ar. et Geo. Daile, gen ad inquirendum sup' quibusdam articulis eis datis. Ad hanc curiam jurati fuerunt Rowlandus Place ar. &c. qui sua presentamenta delib'averunt 16 Jun. 1647.

Maneria de Stockton cum Membris.

An exect survey of the manor of Stockton, and of the townepps thereunto belonging, viz. Carleton, Norton and Stockton, and Hartburne, made and taken by Edward Colston and George Daile, gentlemen, 1647. But the Court of Survey was begun by Thomas Saunders, Samuel Leigh, esquire, and George Daile, gentleman, by virtue of a commission to them and us directed 18th of January, 1746, made from the honourable the trustees in the said commission named and authorised, with others, by 2 several ordinances of the High Court of Parliament, for the disposal of archbishops and bishops land, throughout the whole kingdom of England and dominion of Wales. The jury enquire into the several articles, and present with the said commissioners as followeth, (viz.)

That the B'pp's Castle, situate at the South end of the Towne of Stockton by the river Tease, is ruinous, and in great decay; that the River is Navigable, & within 10 miles of the Mayne Sea.—That the towne of Stockton is an antient Burrough & Markett towne by antient Charters, but the Markett unserv'd of late, it standing very dirty in winter, formerly a fair for 8 days.

That the Country is a Champion Country, very fruitful, though a stiff Clay.

That the Castle hath had a great moate abt it, but the same is now for want of cleansing filled up in part, & within that moate hath heretofore been orchards & gardens, but all destroyed; there hath likewise been a Parke, but the same hath been disparked.

That there belongeth to the said Castle good demesnes worth per ann. as it is now lett, 218l. 1s. 1d. viz. a meadow or parke lying under the Castle Wall, containing 26 acres, now lett for 19l. 0s. 4d.—The Thornes, with the Intack & horse close, containing about thirty acres, & the other ground abt. 20 acres, lett for 30l. 2s. 8d.—The park heads 45 acres, Little meadow field 40 acres, lett for 41l. 9s. 9d.—The great Sumer field 130 acres, and Winter field, lett for 82l. 18s. 7d.—Kelsoe Hill 40 acres, and Midnight Hole 40 acres, Letten for 41l. 9s. 9d.—Smithy Hill & orchard, lying under the Castle Wall, is now lett for 00l. 10s. 0d.—All which amounts together to 218l. 1s. 1d.—And by the testimony of several upon oath the same is worth 280l. 0s. 0d.—That there is no wood growing upon any part of it, or in that part of ye Country; nor is there any Quarries, Mynes, Parks, or Sheep Racks within the said Moate, except the Park above mentioned belonging to the B'pp.

That the B'pp has the royalties of the River of Tease, as Whales, Sturgeon, Porpoises or the like, taken on that side the River next the County of Durham within his mannor of Stockton, & all wracks of the sea, but know not what they are worth : —not 5l. per ann.

That there is one Water Corne Milne called Norton Milne, wch we are informed the Tent^s of the severall Townepps within the said man'r. (save only Carleton) are tyed to grind all their Corne at; & that there belongeth to the said Milne 6 acres of meadow, the hay of which belongeth to the Tent^t of ye s^d Milne, but the herbage thereof after the hay taken off belongeth to the Inh'bitants of the Townepp of Norton, which s^d Milne is lett by Lease unto Alice Armstrong for 3 Lives.—And the Copyholders within the s^d severall Townships by the Custome of the s^d mann'r. are to repaire the s^d Milne with Thatch & Wall, & to scour the Race & Dame, when need requireth; & to fetch such timber from time to time from Clake wood near Osmotherley or elsen here, within 12 miles distance from the said Milne, as also the Milstones for the use of the s^d Milne from Raley-Green or Walker field, for which

the bishop, and was free from work whilst he continued in the bishop's service, but when out of that service, was to work in proportion to half a carucate of Walter's lands. Robert held the hall toft near to his house, paying 16d. Elwin and Robert, cottagers, paid 12d. for two tofts, and Goderine 6d. The punder

their service every draught is to have 4d. per mile, & their Men's Dinners paid by the tenant: other Milnes we know of none within the sd. mann. belonging to the B'pp.

That the sev' rall Tent^{ts}. of the aforesd. Townepps (viz.) Copyholders, are to do suite and service to the Lords Courts, & to carry his provision or household stuffe to Durham or B'pp Auckland from Stockton Castle, (viz.) at 1d. per Bushell for Corne, and 4d. per mile for every Draught, & meat & drinke for man and Cattle:—Wee dont know of any releif or heriott ever paid unto any B'pp after the death of any tenant.

That there is 60 Oxgangs of Land in Norton, the Owners whereof, at such times as the B'pp had his demesnes at Stockton in his owne possession, did helpe to winn & mowe the hay, or otherwise to pay the sume of 40s. in lieu thereof, y^e. service being 60 days worke.—The Tenents of Hartburne pay yearly for service silver 8s. Stockton townep^p for the like, 8s.

That the flynes upon Death or Alienacon of Copyholders are certaine as we believe and not arbitrary, for that time out of mind the severall Copyholders upon death or aliens'con have paid a certaine sume to the Lord of this mann^r. imposed upon them by the title of a Sesse, w^{ch}. hath been always certaine upon every tenant, although some less than the annual rent reserved, and others the full rent reserved, & upon others more then the rent, but all these certaine, as appeareth by the severall Copies of one & the same thing for many descents.

That the works, customs, and services of the Copyholders are little worth, and that we know of no Cottagers within this mann^r.

That we know not what the p'fitts of the Courts, Wayses, Strayes, Felons goods, Wrecks of the sea, Fynes, Amerciaments, or other the like Causualtyes are worth per ann. unto the Lord.

That Warrens or Forrests the B'pp hath none within this mann^r. But his Privileges, Royalties, Franchises are great, as he had Jura Regalia within the County Palatine of Durham.

That the Lord hath the right of Presenta'con of the Vicaridge of Norton, and of the Chapelry of Stockton.

That there is belonging to the said Vicaridge Glebe lands worth 60l. per ann. and the same is a mann^r. and keepeth its Courts two times in the year, and oftener if he please; and one Brough is the vicar there: his tithes are valued to be worth 40l. per ann.—Housing he hath very convenient, & the same in reasonable good repaire.

That the Liveing at Stockton is a poore pen'con not worth above per ann. 30l. or 35l. or thereabouts.

[To Mr Robert Clarke, of Stockton, we are obliged for communicating the above.]

1652 Castrum de Stockton fuit totalit. dirutum.

Divisio de terris in Stockton p' lib'es tenentes et tenen. p' cop. roller. cur decreta. fuit inter Johem Jesson et al. quer. et Joh'em Cosyn ep'm. Dun. et al. def. 8 Sep. 13 Car. 2. Rot. cl. A. in dorso.

Ballivi Ep^{or}. Dun. burgi sui de Stockton et custodes manerij sui ib'm beginning with b'p Kirkham.—Bal. manerij et d'nii epi de Stockton p' vita cum feodo 6l. 13s. 4d.—In b'p James's time Rob. Cooper custos manerij de Stockton cum curtlagiis gardinis et pomariis eidem adiacen. p' vita feod. 6l. 13s. 4d. et pastur. herbag. et ten. p' an. p'. 2 equis et 10 vaccis infra pastur. epi de Sockton, &c. &c.

Mickleton's MSS.

had six acres and his thraves in Stockton, Hartburn, and Preston, as others, and rendered four-score hens and 500 eggs. The passage of the river produced 20d. The whole vill provided a milch cow. The bishop held an oxgang of land on the other side of Tees, opposite to the hall, which rendered iijs. In bishop Hatfield's time, we hear of a mayor and bailiff of the borough of Stockton, and in his Survey the borough is specified; where we find it consisted of thirty burgages and half a burgage, and no more; and that they were occupied by forty burgage-holders. Walter Webster held one burgage, and did suit for the same at the borough-court from three weeks to three weeks; and was free of toll within the liberty of Durham, except in Sadberge wapentake, rendering at four terms vjd. Will. Osborn had two burgages; Thomas Fowler, and twenty-eight others, held 19 burgages and 17 half burgages, under the like rent and services. Then follow the names of tenants without the borough, who did suit at the court, and paid a small rent. After them the free tenants are named some of whom performed foreign service, and others repaired the mill-dam and le Fleme of Norton mill. The vill of Claxton paid a fee-farm rent of 13s. 4d.; the vill of Seaton 2s. 2d; and the vill of Grindon 2s. The farmers of the borough of Stockton paid for the tolls, perquisites of court, fines of alienation, forfeitures, and for the toll called *towrist*, paid for tracking and towing vessels within the limits thereof, together with the receipt of burgage rents, in all 5l. 6s. 8d.—The park and orchard, with the pastures and ferry-boat, are next named. The demesne lands are described to consist of 810 acres of meadow, yielding 4d. per acre. Robert Dykon, a cottager, made four portions in autumn, and carried the hens and eggs rendered by the tenants to the bishop's dwelling-place, where-ever it occasionally might be, between Tyne and Tees. The bond-tenants held each a messuage and two oxgangs of land, each oxgang consisting of 15 acres; they paid 2s. 6d. each for scatpennys, and six bushels of scat oats; 16d. averpennys, and performed the same work as those of Norton; and among other things it is observable, they paid 12d. for castlemen. The tenants of exchequer lands then are mentioned, with their rents and services, in many instances similar to the bond-tenants. Certain chantry lands are specified; and then succeeds the *valor* of the manor, with the names of various lands, not further curious than that we find therein the *Camp-syke*, East and West *Hallburn*, *Bailey-gate*, *Janitor-gate*, and *Normanton More*; and that in the park was a wood of timber trees and brush-wood.

Stockton, Norton, and Claxton are mentioned among the places destroyed by the Scots in the time of Edward II.*

It is said, the port of Stockton, though it has a collector and inferior officers of the customs resident there, is a member of the port of Newcastle. In the bishop's records, we find an instrument dated the seventeenth of Edward III.† from the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle, to the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of this place, touching the usages and customs to be observed.—“ Upon certain articles and customs of our town, the which amongst you in your towne above remember'd, you claim to use and have, and which to you are not altogether well known, &c. the articles and customs in the manner which with us in our town aforesaid we use the same, and heretofore, time to the contrary whereof memorie doth not remain, have used, &c. That merchandise coming within the port of the said town of Newcastle, ought to be sold by the merchants of the said merchandize, and not by the host, being a burgess, and the host ought to receive to himself now part above his fellows, and that the same merchandize ought not to be sold nor delivered before the rising of the sun, nor after the setting of the same. And that every burgess according to his stait ought to have of such lik things and victuals for sustentation of his hous, although he was not at the buying th'of, whilst the ship was disburdening, &c. No burgage ought to buy merchandize upon the sea coming, before they come within the harbour of the town, &c. except by the special licence of the major. And that now boat ought to pass upon the sea against the ships with merchandize fraught or carried, except some sign be erected in the same ship, that the same ship is in danger; and that the merchandize may be sold before that ship, or within the ship, or elsewhere within the liberty of the town, after a plank be laid and

* Petic. parliamenti de anno 18 Edw. II. Ryley's Placita Parl. app. 662.

A nostre Seigneur le Roy et son conseil monstrent ses poers gentz qe sent destrutz p' les envuys Descotz des Viles de Heworth, &c. &c.

† This copy was communicated by the Rev. Mr Brewster of Stockton, for which and many other valuable papers the author confesses himself greatly indebted. The copy is thus subscribed “ Concordat cum originali record, in conseil. Dunelm. p^r Jno. Richardson.”—See Brand's History of Newcastle. vol. 2, p. 130, 365, &c.

A commission was returned into the Exchequer in the reign of Cha. II. and a report was made in the 3d year of Geo. II. of the dimensions of its three lawful quays for shipping and landing goods.

Three free quays established by a commission from the Exchequer in 1683, in which the port of Stockton is stated to be a member of the port of Newcastle. The port extends from Black Halls, eight miles from the Tees bar, to N. N. W. and so into the sea to 14 fathom water, and thence directly in a supposed line till it fall opposite Huntcliffe-Foot, six miles from the Tees bar E. S. E. and so directly from the bar up the Tees south-east to Stockton ferry, saving the privileges of Hartlepool.

“fastened to the ship, viz. from the rising of the sun to the
“setting of the same. And that fish and herring may be sold
“by the host, being a burgess, and that the burgess being a
“host shall take nothing for sale of the merchandize of strangers,
“only for fish and for herring he may. And if more ships shall
“come at one flowing tyde of the sea, every ship, distinctly and
“plainly, ought to be sold to the burgesses *pro denariis duos*,
“by the noon of the day, and at divers prices, according to the
“value of the things. And that the mayor of the town, and
“sounder part of the commonalty amongst them, order whatsoever
“for the utility of the town shall seem fitt to be ordered, and
“that which amongst them shall be ordered, shall continue firm
“and establ. &c. Every burgess may have a mill of his own
“upon his own land, hous-mill, water-mill, or wind-mill, or
“hand-mill; he may also have an oven or furnace, but not to
“bake bread to sell; and he may receive his neighbours’ unto
“his oven, saving the right of our Sovereign Lord the King of
“furnace or bakehouse. Every burgess may have his own
“measure in his own proper house. The sonne of a burgess, whilst
“he is at the finding or table of his father, shall have the same
“liberty which his father hath. If the servant of a baron or
“knight be made a burgess, and shall remain within the burrough
“one year and one day, without calumpny of his lord or his
“bailiff, he shall be a burgess for ever. Every burgess may
“send his corn to be ground to whatever mill he will. Now
“merchant, not being a burgess of the town aforesaid, may by
“in the town wall nor hidge, except it be of the burgesses of the
“town. Every burgess of the town aforesaid in his testaments, his
“lands and tenths which he had purchased, he may give in
“legacie to whomsoever he will, according to the custom of the
“town aforesaid. Butchers which shall sell flesh dead of the
“murrin, or other flesh unwholesome or superseminate, shall be
“punished according to the statute, &c. Cooks which shall
“sell pies half bak’d or flesh not well sodd, or roasted, or
“warmed, according to the same statute shall be punished.
“Hucksters shall be amerced at the first time, which shall by
“any thing before the fifth hour, as forstalling; for the second
“fault they shall forfeit the thing bought; for the third fault
“they shall suffer the judgement on the pillorie; the fourth
“time he shall be imprisoned and redeemed; and the fifth time
“shall ——— (deest.) In testimonie whereof the seal of the
“majoralty of our towne aforesaid to these presents to be fixed
“we have thought good. Given at Newcastle upon Tyne on

"Thursday next after the feast of St Matthew the apostle, in
"the year of the reign, &c."

There was anciently a chapel of ease at Stockton, under Norton, dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury,* in which there was also a free chantry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.† Mr Rudd, in his MS. notes, says, "At this time (speaking of "the time of his becoming curate,) there was not a brick house "in Stockton, and but about 120 dwelling-houses and families. "The next year (1663,) Mr Thomas Davison being collated to "Norton, and desirous to gratify the inhabitants of Stockton "with a preacher, Mr Rudd gave up his school, and applied "himself to preaching, for which he had an annual salary of

* Notum sit, &c. q'd ita convenit int. dnū Bartholomeum vic'ium de Norton et p'ochianos de Stokton, Preston, et Hartburne, sup' ordinacōe capelle de Stokton, &c. videl't. Q'q; deus vic'ius et succ. sui, &c. invenient capellum celebrante et oīa sacramenta ecclēica. celebrantem in capella de Stokton sumptibus suis imperpetuum et habebunt d'ci parochiani in dea capella de Stokton Baptisterium et sepulturam, &c. It. d'ci p'ochiani capelle de Stokton visitabunt suam matricem eccliam cum suis oblaciōib; die assumptionis, &c. apud Norton. Ita q'd d'ci p'ochiani solvent deo vic'io et suis succ. &c annuatim quinquaginta S. st'lingor. ad quatuor anni t'minos videl't. &c. in certo loco p'cipiend. &c. &c. Insup' convenit q'd si contingat p'dcos in soluōe alicujus termini d'ci de ficere, &c. cessabit in dea capella celebrāco, &c. It. convenit, q'd siglis dieb's d'niciis offerent d'ci p'ochiani unum denarium cum pane b'nd'co in capella de Stokton, except illis diebus d'niciis in quibus dant. panē b'nd'cum matrici ecclie et illis diebus d'niciis nihil dabunt d'c'e capelle cum pane b'nicō. Hiis testibus, Mag'ro Wilmo de de Lanini Archid. Dun. &c. &c. &c.—Supposed to be about the year 1232.—*E. Regist. Paroch. de Norton.*

CURATES.

Chr. Smith, 1561	Chr. Fewster, 1599
Sire Rob. Syncler, 1563	Tho. Robinson, 1609
Will. Heron, 1565	— Smithson, 1610
Will. Hogwell, 1566	— Lawson, 1612
Will. Allen, 1566	Joh. Place, 1617
Rob. Claxton, 1566	Joh. Wright, 1625
Geo. Morden, 1572	Mich. Rawling, 1636
Will. Fewler, 1578, p. res. Morden	Rob. Mackdowall
Joh. Collon, A. B. 1585	Rowland Salkeld, 1641
Tho. Mann, 1595	Jas. Grey, or Gregg, a Scot, 1662
Tho. Edyer, 1585	

—Tho. Rudd, clerk, 1663, at 20 marks a year, was son of Tho. Rudd of Sandford, in Westmoreland, and curate of Stockton, under Dr Allan Smallwood, vicar of Norton, as his reader about ten months.

† *E. MSS. Rudd.*—In bishop Hatfield's Survey it is stated, "There are four oxgangs and one mess. formerly Robert Combe's, which yearly used to pay 6s. 8d. at present nothing, being in mortmain for a chantry there, which is possessed by a chaplain to perform divine service: Also a certain old toft, formerly Rob. Coum's, for the scite of his hall, which used to pay yearly xvjd. at present nothing, because in the occupation of the said Chaplain."—In a much later account, I find mention of four oxgangs of land and four bor. houses given for the maintaining of a chaplain, Will. Bainbridge, a little before the dissolution, likewise gave one third of an oxgang for burning two wax lights to St Thomas Becket on the 7th July every year, being the festival of his Translation. The two last chaplains were Tho. Salvin and Blanch Crofton.

E. MSS. Tho. Rudd. Randal's MSS.

“ 26l. and the surplus fees, and so he continued till 2d. February, 1689, when Mr Davison was turned out for refusing to swear allegiance to Wm and Mary. Mr Rudd was made vicar in his place; yet was he so kind to his old worthy master, as that he freely permitted him to continue in the vicarage house, and enjoy all the profits as formerly, he finding a curate, and only reserving for himself the profits of the chapelry of Stockton.”* Stockton chapel being by length of time ruinous, and much too little, and the inhabitants growing every day more numerous, the building of a new church became necessary. A brief was read for the purpose of obtaining contributions, 21st May, 1710; and on the 5th of June following, the foundation stone was laid of an elegant new church, built of brick, embellished with free-stone, with a tower: it is regularly stilled with oak, has a good organ, and a ring of six musical bells. This edifice was consecrated by bishop Crewe, 21st August, 1712. In the 12th year of queen Anne, 1711, an act of Parliament was obtained to make Stockton, with East Hartburne and Preston, a distinct and separate parish from Norton. The act states, that Stockton is an ancient corporation and borrough, and by reason of its situation upon a navigable river not far from the sea, becoming a place of good trade and commerce, and very populous instead of a ruinous chapel, the inhabitants had built a beautiful new church upon a parcel of the waste of the manor, near to the place where the ancient chapel stood, &c It was thereby enacted, that there should be a vicar to have the care of souls of the inhabitants of such parish of Stockton, and a perpetual succession of vicars there, to have capacity and succession by the name of the vicar of the parish church of Stockton upon Tees, and be enabled to sue and be sued in that name in all courts and places of this realm, and should have and enjoy all tithes, offerings, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, and other ecclesiastical benefits. That the patronage of the vicarage should belong to the bishops of Durham, and that they exercise all ecclesiastical jurisdiction within that parish, and that the inhabitants be subject to the customs and usages for the choice of church-wardens, overseers of the poor, surveyors of the highways, constables, and other like parish-officers, as they had theretofore been. That there should be twelve vestry-men to be chosen, and have succession as therein directed, for the better raising and ascertaining future taxes, assessments, and contributions, for discharging debts contracted about building the church, buying bells, keeping the same in repair, and defraying the

* In 1712, Mr Rudd was instituted to Long Newton, after he had ministered at Stockton 49 years and three months.—See *Longnewton*.

yearly expences of church-wardens, and paying 100l to the inhabitants of Norton in discharge of all contributions towards Norton church, all cesses and taxes to the parish of Norton, as for expences touching the obtaining the said act. Then follow the rules for chusing the first vestry-men, to continue in office for the term of three years, with the method of electing successors in case of death, and at the end of every three years a new set of vestry-men: And the act directs, that the minister, church-wardens, and vestry-men assembled, or the major part of them, should make by-laws, rules, orders, and directions for the good of the parish and better government thereof, the same to be ratified and confirmed by two justices of the peace for the county; and should from time to time rate, tax, and assess all lands, tenements, houses, and personal estate in the said parish, as the major part of them should think just and reasonable, towards discharging the matters before noted, for building a vestry-room, and making other improvements about the church, and keeping the same in repair; and for raising a yearly sum, not exceeding 20l. to be paid to the vicar for the time being, as an augmentation of his income; to be collected by the church wardens; and if need requires, to be levied by distress and sale, by warrant from two justices, with right of appeal to the quarter sessions by persons aggrieved, where the same should be finally determined, and costs awarded. The lord bishop was thereby impowered to grant to the vicar, without any fine, a parcel of waste ground near the alms-house, of the yearly value of 20l. or thereabouts, and any other waste ground in the manor, not exceeding the yearly value of 20l. And it was thereby also enacted, that the vicar should hold the parcel of waste ground adjoining to the church-yard on the east side thereof, the same being intended for a place for a house to be built upon for the vicar.* And the vicar was thereby impowered to take lands, not exceeding 100l. a year, over and above the lands and provisions before stated; and was directed to bear and pay a third part of first-fruits, tenths, procurations, and synodals for the parish of Norton. In the first year of Geo. I. 1714, an act was obtained to explain and make more effectual the act of queen Ann, whereby the vicar for the time being was invested with power to demise the waste grounds granted as before-mentioned.†

* Bishop Chandler, by will, left a sum of money to purchase a house for the vicar, to which the trustees under bishop Crewe's will gave 50l. in June, 1750.

† *Stockton Vicarage*.—Dedicated to St Thomas.

It is not in charge or certified. The church-yard being too small, another piece of ground was consecrated 20th July, 1770.

In Mr Rudd's time, and by his pious endeavours, an almshouse or hospital was erected, and a fund raised for the support of — poor people. The principle benefactors thereto were, Mrs Margaret Bailey, from whom the Raisbecks are descended; Mr John Slope, Mr Matth. Waggoner, and Mr Alderman

VICARS.

George Gibson, A. M. 1712, p. res. Rudd.	John Brewster, M. A. 16 July 1799, p. m. Edward Wilson.
Will. Eden, A. M. 1714, p. m. Gibson.	George Stanley Faber, B. D. 25 June, 1805, on the cess. of John Brewster.
Geo. Walker, A. M. 1715, p. m. Eden.	Tho. Baker, B. A. 30 Jan. 1809, on the cess. of G. S. Faber.
John Skelly, cl. 1742, p. m. Walker.	John Gilpin, B. D. 30 March, 1810, on the cess. Tho. Baker.
Will. Vaughan, A. M. 1772, p. m. Skelly.	Wm. Nicholas Darnell, B. D. 13 Sep. 1815, on the res. of John Gilpin.
Alex. Cleve, A. B. 1773, p. res. Vaughan.	James Cundill, clk. 14 Dec. 1820, on cess. of W. N. Darnell.
James Greville, L. L. B. 31st Jan. 1780, on the res. of Alex. Cleve	
Christ. Anstey, M. A. 14 June, 1782, on the res. of James Greville.	
Edward Wilson, B. A. 2 Sep. 1786, on the res. of Chr. Anstey.	

In the church-yard are the following Tombs and Inscriptions.

DEPOSITUM

Pij Ornatissimique Viri
GEORGII GIBSON

Primi Vicarij hujus
Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 17^o.

Die Junij Anno Domini 1714
Ætatis suæ 43.

Et hic Requiescit In Spe
Beatæ Resurrectionis
AMEN.

Hic sepulti sunt

ROBERTUS HILTON,

Attornatus, magnâ in rebus forensibus
Experientia 16, nec minori fide.

Obiit Maij die 17, A. D. 1727 Ætat. 75

ET ESTHEREA HILTON

Femina pia et prudens, ejusque in Conjugio fidelis per Annos supra 40 socia.

Obiit Augusti die 15 A. D. 1723, Ætat. 64

Juxta etiam conditur
quod mortale fuit Lanceloti Hilton
Attornati Qui, probitate animi
et suavitate morum insignis
omnibus sese præstitit dilectum
Natus. 16th. Augusti, 1694
obiit. 16th. Octobris 1757.

M. S.

GEORGII WALKER M. A. hujus

Ecclesiæ per 26 Annos Vicarij qui

Obiit 6^o Die Maij; Anno Salutis 1742

Ætatis sui 65.

James Cook, who finished the building, and left thereto at his death 100l in augmentation of the fund.

In 1721, a charity school for twenty boys was instituted by voluntary contributions, and in 1759 sixteen girls were added;

THOMAS SUTTON
nuper hujus oppidi Senator
Fugaci hac mortalitate
exutus die Maii 23 1718,
Ætatis vero suæ 61,
caducam corporis sui partem
hoc tumultu conditus, expectat
(spe beatæ immortalitatis
fultus) ultimum clangorem
tubæ citantis
totum terrarum orbem
ad tremendum æterni judicis

TRIBUNAL
Eademque spe suffulta
Charissima ejus Uxor
RACHEL SUTTON 71 annos
nata 19^o die Aprilis, Anno Dom.
1713, fatis concessit, Exuviasque
Mortalitatis Juxta deponendas
Reliquit.

Interr'd

Mr. R^s: Bunting late of Stockton
Alderman and Anne his Wife
who lived together in the
Married State 62 Years and
had Eleven children one of
which only survived them
He departed this Life 31 Oct^r.
1743 Aged 86.
She 29th. May 1746 aged 84.

WEDNESDAY.

May the 19th. 1773, was here Interr'd
The Body of M^{rs}. Sarah Baker
Daughter of Will^m. Canning
Esq^{re}. of Halford Bridge in the
County of Warwick, and
Niece to John Hart Esq^{re}. who
died High Sheriff of the
County of Worcester. From
her Infancy she was strictly
Virtuous, Pious, Good, Just,
Humble, Humane, Benevolent,
Affable, and Compassionate.
That none excell'd, and very
few her equal. Aged 39.

Do thou reflect in Time
Death in itself is nothing.—but

PREPARE

To be you know not what
To go you know not where.

and the fund is now so much increased, as at this time to support a master, a mistress, twenty boys, and sixteen girls; who are all cloathed, taught to read, write and cast up accounts; and are taken in at the age of seven, and continued to the age of fourteen years. In 1729, certain lands called Lustram and Elwick Mire, in the township of Stockton, were purchased for the purposes of this charity for 670l.; and in 1767, six copyhold closes near the town of Stockton were purchased for 1685l — The master's

VOL. III. *Stockton and its Division* X

The following Monument is within the church.

Sacred to the Memory of FRANCES the wife of GEORGE HOAR, Esq. and Daughter of WILLIAM SLEIGH Esq. of this Place, who, in the short Space of 31 Years, having grac'd a most amiable Person with every Virtue which can adorn the longest Life & procure Esteem on Earth, finish'd her Course (Alas! too early for our Wishes) on the 24th January, 1761.

Tell thou spotless Parian Stone,
Emblem of her purer Breast;
Tell her Name, her Name alone,
All who knew her—feel the rest.
Whilst we Here her Loss lament,
Tears yet streaming from each Eye;
Angels sing with one Consent
"Welcome to thy native Sky."

LECTURERS OF STOCKTON.

Gep. Johnson, B. D. 1760.
Stockton parish.

John Brewster, A. M. 1777.
Book of rates. *Value of lands.*
£. s. d. £. s. d.
11 6 10 1892 2 0

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Stockton Borough	29	15	5	—	2	13	4
Township	132	17	7	—			
Preston	54	6	8	—	0	18	2
Hartburn	16	16	0	—	0	14	8

Registered estates.—Preston, Mr George Witham, 105l.—William Witham, Esq; 128l. 10s.—Mrs Kath. Witham, 100l.—Stockton, Widow Gowland, 7l.—Outh. Hodgson, 6l.—Will. Stokoe, 8l.

Grey's MSS.

Mann's MSS.

State of population from 1688 to 1707

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
1688 to 1707	1256	229	876
1730 to 1749	1882	525	2126
1760 to 1777	1915	610	1999

1730 to 1749

1760 to 1777

Increase between the first and last periods

676 381 1126

Number of burials in the last year, 110.—Computed number of inhabitants 3300.

State of population from 1811 to 1821

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1811 to 1821	2504	2702	5005

Increase since 1811 777

Stockton Division, 8 Sept. 1662, p. 86.

The award states, that a particular rent was paid to the lord out of the Grainge field. It was agreed, that the said rent should be paid proportionably by all the freeholders and copyholders concerned in the division.

Hodgson's MSS.

Bishop's rents.—Hartburn, 12l. 1s. 6½d.; Stockton, 73l. 5s. 4½d.; Freeholds by the coroner, 17l. 4s. 11d.

salary was originally 20l. a year, and 12l. a year was added when the governess for the girls was first appointed, out of which the master was to pay her stipend.

The trade and importance of Stockton rapidly increasing; in order to render the approach more commodious from Cleveland, in the year 1762 an act of parliament was obtained for building a toll bridge across the river, a little below the old ferry-boat landing; a compensation is made to the bishop and his lessee for the loss of the ferry. The bridge, which is an elegant structure, was finished in April 1771, and consists of five arches; the span of the center arch is 72 feet, the two next 60 feet, and the two end arches 44 feet each; the width of the bridge between the walls is eighteen feet; the whole erection, with the road at the ends, cost 8000l.; raised by subscription, and made by virtue of the act, a funded debt, entitled to all the benefits of increased profits.*

In 1660, the whole town did not contain above 120 families.—In 1666, there were in the town and borrough only 136 families, poor and rich.—In 1692, there were 350 families besides the poor, so that in 26 years there was an increase of 214 families; and 1725, there was 430 besides the poor, which at least were 100 more. And by an accurate calculation, made in the year 1780, the town contained 1040 families; and in 1781, there stood in the collector's books 478 houses, which paid window duty, exclusive of empty houses and those not charged. The inhabitants of all denominations are now supposed to be about 4000.

For the reasons before assigned, we find few free tenants named in the records, and those for small parcels of land. Tho. de Stafford died seised of two oxgangs of land and three acres of meadow in the vill of Stockton in the fifth year of bishop Bury, held by homage and fealty. In the fifth year of bishop Hatfield, Will. the son of Thomas de Stockton, died seised of two messuages and three oxgangs of land there, and also two messuages and two oxgangs of land in Herdewyk near Norton, held of the bishop *in capite*, by homage and fealty. In the 13th of bishop Skirlaw, Will. Osborne died seised of thirty acres in Stockton, held by military service and suit of Court. Afterwards, we find the family of Culley had various parcels, and also the Worsels.†

* The toll gate at this bridge has been lately removed.

† Temp. Bury Ep.—Grant to Tho. de Seaton and Alice his wife, of Sonderness meadow and banks in the vill of Stockton.

Temp. Tunstall Ep.—“ A variance heretofore among the inhabitants of the town “ of Stockton for taking of head fishes, as seals, porpoises, sturgeons, and other lyke “ fishes, betwixt the fishers, with drawing-nets and haling-nets.—The fishes for “ future to belong to the nets they strike in. Fishers to give water-room to each

The trade of Stockton chiefly consists of lead, corn, butter, bacon, and cheese for foreign markets; and raff or timber is a chief import. There is a manufactory of sail-cloth and cordage, with other materials for shipping. Several vessels of large burthen are built here, capable of carrying 20 guns.* There was of late a considerable sugar-house in Stockton. The trading vessels of chief burthen come up no higher than Poterack, about a mile below the town; the river from that place making a large bend, the shoals and shifting sands render the navigation troublesome.

The village of HERTBURN lies about a mile to the west of Stockton. In the third year of bishop Beaumont, we find one Rolland Barte died seised of a moiety of the vills of Nether-Middleton, and Hartburn, held of the bishop *in capite*, by homage and fealty and suit at the wapentake of Sadberge.† In bishop Hatfield's time Goceline Surtees held lands there under the Bartes.‡ In bishop Skirlaw's records, we find one Laykan held lands in east Hertburn in soccage.¶ The Ashbys held lands in East Hertburn of Robert Conyers, chiv. in the 13th year of Bishop Langley.§ In the 7th of Bishop Pilkington,

X 2

"other, and none to come within others gere on 6s. 8d. fine. No kydell-nets for taking smelts, sperling, or fry, from Saltholme and so upwards, after St Mark's day to Lammas-day, under 6s. 8d. fine."

Curs. Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

Temp. Pilkington Ep.—A grant to Gilb. Gerrard, her majesty's attorney-gen. of an annuity of four marks for life out of Stockton.

Ibm. Rolls and MSS.

Rot Bury, Sch. 3, Ao. Ep. 3^o.—Recogniz. of release from Rich. son of Ade de Preston, to Will. Brown, porter at the castle of Durham, and Alice his wife *in tribus bovatis terre et in le Moreflat cum suis p'tin in vil a et territorio de Stokton. A. D. 1332.*—Another release from Richard to William, Rot. Bury, Sch. 4, Ao. Ep. 4^o, dated 1338, *in quatuor ten. cum suis p'tinen. in Stockton, quor. un. vocatur d'nica placea mea. et alterum voc. Haweplace. et t'cium voc. Gernerplace, et quantum est quoddam burgagium, &c.*

Randal's MSS.

* We were desirous of shewing the importance of this maritime county, by tables of the exports and imports; but however unaccountable it may be, it is true, that the communication of such tables was prohibited by the board of customs.—So illiberal an act gives abundant latitude to conjecture; and, perhaps, the reform which is set on foot under the present administration, may take away the necessity of secrecy. Be the cause what it may, the importance of our county in its trading capacity is shadowed from the eye of the curious.—The author met with a like prohibition in his enquiries touching the exports and imports of Cumberland.

† Inq. p. m.

‡ Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

§ Inq. p. m. Tho. Asheby, also 16 of that prelate.

Herteburna.

In Herteburna sunt xij villani et dimidius, quorum unusquisq; tenet ij bovatas et reddunt et operantur modis omnibus sicut villani de Boldon, excepto cornagio.—Alanus filius Osberti tenet j bovatis, et reddit et operatur sicut unus de xx firmarijs de

Anth. Wren did homage for Hertburn. The records do not clearly distinguish East and West Hertburn, the latter lying in the parish of Middleton St George. In the Boldon Buke it is stated, that there were twelve villains and a half in Hertburn, each holding two oxgangs of land, and their rents and services similar to those of Boldon, cornage excepted. There were three cottagers who wrought 14 days in the autumn, and the whole vill provided one milch cow. Ten carucates of the demesne lands of Stockton and Herteburn were in firm, and the rent was 20 charders of corn. In bishop Hatfield's Survey, John Lakan is the only free tenant named, who held by foreign service. The tenants of the demesne held a parcel of land near the bishop's sheepcoat; there was a common furnace, forge, and kiln.

A little way to the southward lies **PRESTON**. In the seventh year of bishop Bury, Isabella, the daughter of Nicholas Lambard, died seised of five messuages and ten oxgangs of land there, held

Norton quantum pertinet ad j bovata. — Tres cotmanni tenent toftos tantum et operantur xiiij diebus in autumn. — Totā villa reddit unam vaccam de metrich. — Dominia de Stockton et de Herteburna x carrucatas sunt ad firmam et reddunt xx celdr. de frumento.

Boldon Buke.

Hertburn.

Liberi Tenentes. — Johannes Lakan tenet ibid. ij mes. et ij bovata. terræ quond'm Walteri Freeman per cart. et servic. forin. et auxiliabitur cum aliis tenent. villæ ad purgand stagnum et le Fleme molendini aquatici de Norton redd. per ann. ad iiij term. usuales xiijs iiijd.

Firmarij. — Will's Baron tenet j mes. et j bovata. terræ et facit in omnibus sicut bond. præter opera septiman. et ladas et quadrig. pro quibus redd per ann. xvd. &c. — Will's Barn tenet j mes. et j bovata terræ ibid. &c. et facit opera in omnibus sicut firmarij de Norton faciunt pro j bovata, &c.

Terræ Dominicæ. — Will's Baron et socij sui tenent inter se dominic. de Stokton juxta hercariana d'ni j pec. terræ super Northdeynsyde contin. xliij acr. terræ redd. per ann. pro omnibus ad iiij term. usual xxjs. viijd. — Predictus Will's Baron tenet j cotag. &c. Tho. Fowler ij cotag. Tho. Baron j cotag. &c. Tenentes villæ ibid tenent inter se commun. furnum et redd. per ann. ijs. — Idem, &c. j total commune pro quo nihil redditur. Idem, &c. quodd'm *forg.* ibid. redd. per ann. ijd. Tenentes bond. inferius redd. per ann. ad fest. S. Martini pro una vacca de metrich vjs.

Will. Baron tenet j bondag. contin. ij bovata. terræ bovata contin. xv acr. et facit in omnibus sicut bond de Norton. redd. p. ann. xlijs. ijd. Robertus Agnesson et x alii tenentes tenent x bond. contin. ut supra, et fac. et red. ut supra. — Et iiij bovata. terræ habentur deficientes de xij bond. et dimid. content. in libro de Boldon quæ arent. supra in titulo liberor. tenent. ij acr. et in titulo firmar j acr. in manu Willi Baron. quæ red pro scatpenys et averpenys et metrich ut supra. Item quilibet Selfod red. p. ann. d'no iiijd. Item quilibet servicus bond. prædictor. redd. d'no pro operibus per ann. xijd. ad festum S. Michaelis.

Will's Fourmen, sen. Robertus fil. ejus, Will. Fourmen, jun. Johannes Shephird de Herdwyck, &c. tenent in villa de Herteburn xxiiij acr. terræ scaccarij xjs. — Will's Baron tenet j selion terræ vocat. maldrig de terr. scacc. contin. j rod. redd. iiijd. — Thomas Fewler et ij alii tenentes tenent iiij toft eum ij croft et j gardin. red. cert. redd.

Hatfield's Survey.

by the 20th part of a knight's fee.* In the 15th of bishop Hatfield, Tho de Seton held *in capite*, ten messuages and eight oxgangs of land there; eight other oxgangs, and four oxgangs, besides 23 acres in the same vill, which he held in dringage.† In the 17th of the same prelate, John Randolph died seised of nine messuages and nine oxgangs of land there, held *in capite* by homage and fealty.‡ In the 36th year, Cecilia, the wife of Ra. de Preston, held in dower of the inheritance of Alicia the daughter of Ralph and wife of Robert de Eden, three oxgangs and a half of land in Preston.¶ In the sixth year of bishop Fordham, John de Carrowe died seised of the lands before noted to be Thomas de Seton's; and in the 16th of bishop Skirlaw, Isabel (Thomas de Seton's widow) died seised of the third part of the manor of Preston on Tees, with various lands annexed. In bishop Skirlaw's time, Will. Sayer was possessed of lands there.¶ Afterwards we find Lawrensons, Hetts, and Hauxwells seised of small parcels of land; the Edens held their possessions for several generations.** In the Boldon Buke it is set forth, that there were seven villains in Preston, whose rents and services were similar to those of Boldon, except cornage, and the whole vill provided one milch cow. Bishop Hatfield's Survey affords us nothing singular, except the tenants suit at the Halymote.

* Inq. p. m. Isa.

† Inq. p. m. Tho. de Seton. chiv.

‡ Inq. p. m. Joh.

¶ Inq. p. m. Joh.—Inq. p. m. Isabel.

¶ Inq. p. m. Ao. 12, Skirlaw.

** Robt de Eden died seised of three messuages and ten oxgangs of land, with the appurtenances in Preston on Tees, held of the bishop *in capite* by knight's service. (*Inq. 8 May 1413, 7 B. Langley.*)—Thomas, his son and heir, died seised of the same estate. (*Inq. 23 Sept. 1437, 32 B. Langley.*)—And his son and heir, William also died seised of the same estate. (*Inq. 19 Feb. 1475, 19 B. Booth.*)

Prestona.

In Prestona sunt vij villani, quorum unusquisq; tenet ij bovat. et reddunt et operantur modis omnibus sicut villani de Boldon, excepta cornagio.—In eadem villa tenet Walterus unam carucat. — Waldewini unam carucat.—Adam filius Walteri de Stockton tenet unam carucat. pro x solidis tantum.—Orrides filius Toki et Willielmus filius Utting j carucat. et Ricardus Rudd. tenet ij bovat. et reddunt et operantur modis omnibus sicut Alanus de Normanton et Walterus de Stockton.—Toto villa reddit unam vaccam de metrich.

Boldon Buke.

Preston.

Johannes de Carrow redd. pro terr. Thomæ de Seton in Preston per ann. ad. iiij term. majores viz. ad fest. S. Martini xs. vjd. Et ad quemlibet alium term. jxs. ijd. et facit forin. servic. et sect. com. xxxvijs. ob.—Will's Baron tenet certas terras in omnibus et ad molend. et sect. ad Halymote et redd. ad terra. S. Martini et ad fest. S. Johannis Baptistæ p. ann. xs. Thomas Baron tenet &c. et facit in omnibus ut supra redd. iiijd.—Matill. Boos tenet &c. red. per ann. &c. xiiijd. q.

Hatfield's Survey.

The Parish of EGGLESLIFF.

Pursuing the course of the River Tees, to the south lies the parish of EGGLESLIFF. The church and village stand on an elevated point of land, over-looking the town of Yarm, in Yorkshire, and commanding, a view of the river, where it forms the figure of an S (crossed by a bridge of five arches,) and washes a rich and beautiful country: This prospect is enlivened by the passage of barges and craft on the river. The Yorkshire shore is formed into quays, with granaries and store-houses.

The church is an irregular building. The chancel is five paces in width, and in length to the altar rails three paces, and from thence six paces to the nave. The east window consists of five lights under a pointed arch; there are two windows to the south, and one to the north; the chancel is wainscotted round the altar, and is stalled at the sides and at the entrance. The nave is separated by a pointed arch; is seven paces wide and sixteen paces long: On the south side, a porch projects from the main building, opening to the nave by one octagonal pillar supporting pointed arches, called Pemberton's porch: * In the south wall, under an arch, is the effigy of a man in stone, both hands clasped on his sword, which lies on his breast; a cap and coat of mail of chain work; the legs crossed resting on a lion, the left leg uppermost: on the left arm a shield, bearing three lozenges. † In the church-yard is the mutilated effigy of a man in armour cut in stone, but no device on the shield; the legs are crossed, the right uppermost. Probably these belonged to the family of Aslakby. ‡

* For pedigree see following page.

† It is difficult to determine who the person here interred was.—The Aslakbys, or Ailesbys of Aslakby, were the ancient proprietors of the manors of Egglescliff and Aslakby.

‡ Egglescliff Rectory.—Dedicated to St John Baptist.

King's books, 28l. 17s. 8d.—Yearly t. 2l. 17s. 8½d.—Proc. ep 12s. 4d.—Syn. & prox. 3s.—Proch. areh, 3s. Val. in sit. Maus. et octo bovat. ter. arabil. de gleb. cum claus. 4l. Decim. &c.

RECTORS.

Rich. de Hengham, 1294
Mag. Symon de Charryng, 1344
Will. de Basyngham, 1350
Hugh de Westwick, 1367
Joh. Attelee, 1375
Joh. de Battersford, 1379
Hen. Besewyk, 1390
Will. Damyan, 1428
Tho. Bellingham, 1444
Wil. de Basyngham, 1454

Will. Smythson, B. D. 1472
D'n's Tho Hall, 1497
Nich. West, L. L. D. 1499
Joh. Sixtine, 1515, afterwards bishop of Ely
Will. Bolleyne, 1519
Cuth. Overs, cl. 1534
Lanc. Thwaites, 1541
Bryan Bayns, A. M. 1555
Will. Garnet, L. L. B. 1561

* PEDIGREE OF PEMBERTON, OF AISLEY.

John Pemberton, of Stanhope. An. 1400. Hen. 4. 4.

* **ARMS**,—*Argent, a chevron Ermine between 3 Gryphons' heads couped, sable.*
CREST,—*A Gryphon's head couped, sable.*

CREST.—A Gryphon's head couped sable.

John Thomas

Richard=Ann, d. — Wooler

John=Alice, d. of Featherstonhalgh, of Stanhope Hall

Richard=Alice, d. & coh. of John Hindmarsh

Michael, = Margt. d. of Ra. Watson, of
of Aisleby. 1615 | Tudhoe

John= Isabel, d. of Hen. Grey, of Newminster, Northumb.	Ralph, of Durham	Richard, of _____, near Grantham	Mary, Garnett mar. Anth.	Florence	+ Thus far of the pedigrees from a visitation of the county by Rich. and Hen. St George in 1615.
--	---------------------	--	-----------------------------	----------	---

+ Thus far of the redior

of the county by Rich. and Her

一

Anne, Jane,

M. Koo, T. Liorpe M. Wm Theonaid

18

—

Dodsworth, Francis, Mary,

	& wid. of	d. inf.	d. inf.
1	1.5	1.5	1.5
2	1.5	1.5	1.5
3	1.5	1.5	1.5
4	1.5	1.5	1.5
5	1.5	1.5	1.5
6	1.5	1.5	1.5
7	1.5	1.5	1.5
8	1.5	1.5	1.5
9	1.5	1.5	1.5
10	1.5	1.5	1.5
11	1.5	1.5	1.5
12	1.5	1.5	1.5
13	1.5	1.5	1.5
14	1.5	1.5	1.5
15	1.5	1.5	1.5
16	1.5	1.5	1.5
17	1.5	1.5	1.5
18	1.5	1.5	1.5
19	1.5	1.5	1.5
20	1.5	1.5	1.5
21	1.5	1.5	1.5
22	1.5	1.5	1.5
23	1.5	1.5	1.5
24	1.5	1.5	1.5
25	1.5	1.5	1.5
26	1.5	1.5	1.5
27	1.5	1.5	1.5
28	1.5	1.5	1.5
29	1.5	1.5	1.5
30	1.5	1.5	1.5
31	1.5	1.5	1.5
32	1.5	1.5	1.5
33	1.5	1.5	1.5
34	1.5	1.5	1.5
35	1.5	1.5	1.5
36	1.5	1.5	1.5
37	1.5	1.5	1.5
38	1.5	1.5	1.5
39	1.5	1.5	1.5
40	1.5	1.5	1.5
41	1.5	1.5	1.5
42	1.5	1.5	1.5
43	1.5	1.5	1.5
44	1.5	1.5	1.5
45	1.5	1.5	1.5
46	1.5	1.5	1.5
47	1.5	1.5	1.5
48	1.5	1.5	1.5
49	1.5	1.5	1.5
50	1.5	1.5	1.5
51	1.5	1.5	1.5
52	1.5	1.5	1.5
53	1.5	1.5	1.5
54	1.5	1.5	1.5
55	1.5	1.5	1.5
56	1.5	1.5	1.5
57	1.5	1.5	1.5
58	1.5	1.5	1.5
59	1.5	1.5	1.5
60	1.5	1.5	1.5
61	1.5	1.5	1.5
62	1.5	1.5	1.5
63	1.5	1.5	1.5
64	1.5	1.5	1.5
65	1.5	1.5	1.5
66	1.5	1.5	1.5
67	1.5	1.5	1.5
68	1.5	1.5	1.5
69	1.5	1.5	1.5
70	1.5	1.5	1.5
71	1.5	1.5	1.5
72	1.5	1.5	1.5
73	1.5	1.5	1.5
74	1.5	1.5	1.5
75	1.5	1.5	1.5
76	1.5	1.5	1.5
77	1.5	1.5	1.5
78	1.5	1.5	1.5
79	1.5	1.5	1.5
80	1.5	1.5	1.5
81	1.5	1.5	1.5
82	1.5	1.5	1.5
83	1.5	1.5	1.5
84	1.5	1.5	1.5
85	1.5	1.5	1.5
86	1.5	1.5	1.5
87	1.5	1.5	1.5
88	1.5	1.5	1.5
89	1.5	1.5	1.5
90	1.5	1.5	1.5
91	1.5	1.5	1.5
92	1.5	1.5	1.5
93	1.5	1.5	1.5
94	1.5	1.5	1.5
95	1.5	1.5	1.5
96	1.5	1.5	1.5
97	1.5		

inghall, Esq.

Ich war sehr stolz, die Expedition zu begleiten, um die

ne. d. = Francis, = Mary,

— Rand, of New- York, N. Y. d. of S. Han-

D. S. P.	castle,	cock, & wid.
1. 100	1. 100	1. 100
2. 100	2. 100	2. 100
3. 100	3. 100	3. 100
4. 100	4. 100	4. 100
5. 100	5. 100	5. 100
6. 100	6. 100	6. 100
7. 100	7. 100	7. 100
8. 100	8. 100	8. 100
9. 100	9. 100	9. 100
10. 100	10. 100	10. 100
11. 100	11. 100	11. 100
12. 100	12. 100	12. 100
13. 100	13. 100	13. 100
14. 100	14. 100	14. 100
15. 100	15. 100	15. 100
16. 100	16. 100	16. 100
17. 100	17. 100	17. 100
18. 100	18. 100	18. 100
19. 100	19. 100	19. 100
20. 100	20. 100	20. 100
21. 100	21. 100	21. 100
22. 100	22. 100	22. 100
23. 100	23. 100	23. 100
24. 100	24. 100	24. 100
25. 100	25. 100	25. 100
26. 100	26. 100	26. 100
27. 100	27. 100	27. 100
28. 100	28. 100	28. 100
29. 100	29. 100	29. 100
30. 100	30. 100	30. 100
31. 100	31. 100	31. 100
32. 100	32. 100	32. 100
33. 100	33. 100	33. 100
34. 100	34. 100	34. 100
35. 100	35. 100	35. 100

ob. 1709 | of Wm Hall

Elizabeth

— Barnard
Rev. Wm

1888

—

Ann,
Cath. M.,
Rob. Brown

J. WILK
ROU. BROWN,
Living 1790

our Quar

art to formerly the Killiney Hall. — See

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Harriot John Killinghall, both died infants

sessions of the ancient family of Aslakeby. In 1343, Henry de

Rob. Bellamie, A. M. & M. D. 1577	John Morton, S. T. B. 1676
Ed. Banks, 1585	Pexal Forster, 1711
Hen. Naunton, A. M. 1588	Will. Harris, A. M. 1739
Rob. Cheke, A. M. 1606	Wm. Vaughan, 1778
Daniel Birkhead, S. T. B. 1610	Geo. Sayer, A. M. 1782
Will. Shawe, S. T. B. 1624	John Brewster, Senr. M. A.
Isaac Basire, S. T. B. 1636	

N. B. The Abbot and Convent de Augo gave to the prior and canons of Giso-burne the land in Aslakeby in this parish, which Rich. bishop of Durham conf.—Mon. Ebor. p. 341.

EPITAPHS.

On a mural monument in the chancel, with the arms of Trotter, viz. a lion ramp. impaling Lowther, six annulets, 3, 2, 1.

Here lieth the body of Mary
y^e pious and most patient and
dearly loving & the dearly
beloved wife of Edward Trot-
ter late of Skelton Castle in
Cleveland, now of Aslakeby
in this Par. Esqr. & daughter
of Sir John Lowther of Lowther
in Westmorland Baronet.
She had issue 5 Sons and 11 Daugh-
ters, of whom she was a carefull
& indulgent mother, & left this
life for a better in y^e 46th year
of her age, on the 17th Nov.
in y^e year of our Lord 1681.

*On a mural monument in the quire, arms of Hall impaling Tunstall, viz. a fox
ingrailed between three talbols heads erased, on a chief three mullets, and sable,
a chevron between three combs argent.*

NEERE TO THIS PLACE LIES IN-
TERRED THE BODY OF FRANCIS
HALL LATE OF NEWESHAM IN
THIS PARISH ESQUIRE; WHO
HAD TO WIFE MARGARET THE
DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF JOHN
TUNSTALL OF LONGNEWTON
ESQUIR. THE SAID FRANCIS
HALL DECEASED IN ANNO DOM.
1611. THE SAID MARGARET
HALL DECEASED ANNO DPM.
1643.

QUORUM PLÆ MEMORIAE HUNG
LAPIDEM PONI CURAVIT
GULIELMUS HALL FILIUS
AURIFABER LONDINENSIS
AD. D'ni. 1663.

D'n's Joh. de Leithgraines be't terras in Newsom sup' = D'na Alicia fil. & alt.
Teyse Simo. de Stuteville = Alicia fil. & una coh'edum | con. nup. W. de Aslakeby.
ob. a. p. quæ attulit viro metem m. de Wattons Joh. fil. Willi de Aslakeby.
Vendidit purpartem suam in Newsom Hen. le Scrope, 23 Edw. I.

Aslakby* obtained licence to settle those manors on John the son of William de Aslakby, knight, for life; and after his death on William his son for life; and after his death, to John his son, and Alice the daughter of Henry, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully issuing; and in default of such issue, to Henry's right heirs for ever. In the 12th year of Bishop Skirlaw, Alicia, the wife of John de Norton, died seised of an estate for life in the said manors, by the grant of John the son of Will. de Aslakby, knight, with reversion reserved to John and his heirs; and remainder to Thomas the son of William, and Agnes his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; and in default of such issue, remainder to John's right heirs for ever. The manor of Egglescliff was then held of the bishop *in capite*, by fealty and half a knight's fee, and suit at the wapentake of Sadberge; and the manor of Aslakby was held by fealty and sixty shillings each, and the service of keeping a fourth part of the gaol of Sadberge.† In the beginning of the 15th century, this family fell into female issue; Walter Aslakby dying in the fifth year of bishop Langley, leaving Agnes the heiress general of the several branches of that house.‡

There is a piece of ground in this parish called Castle Holme; but no remains appear, nor have we received any account, of a castle being there. The vill of Aslakby paid lxs. for castle-guard to Sadberge.||

VOL. III. Y

<i>Egglescliff parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>			<i>Value of lands.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	14	2	2	1605	1	0

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aslabby	45	8	8	2	8	7
Egglescliff	37	5	3	1	12	4

Registered estates,—Aslabby and Egglescliff, Mr John Mayes, 1651. 10s. 0d.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	267	52	225
1760 to 1779	240	72	197

Increase — 20

Decrease 37 — 28

Number of burials in the last year, 12.—Computed number of inhabitants, 360.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
State of population from 1811 to 1821	170	162	332
Increase since 1811	39		

* Rot. Bury, Sch. 14, Ao. 10.

† Inq. p. m. Alicia.

‡ Inq. p. m. Walt.

|| V. Seton Carrowe.

In the third year of bishop Bury, William Graham died seised of the manor of Trefford in this parish, held *in capite* of the bishop, by rendering a pair of spurs yearly. The next person named in the records who held this manor is Isabella Tempest, under whom the family of Surtees held lands there.*† This estate continued long in the Tempest family: In bishop Nevill's time William Tempest died seised of the manor, leaving William his son and heir;‡ and by deed of partition, dated 9th April, in the 28th Hen. VI. Isabella, the wife of John Norton, esq; and Dionesia, the wife of William Malleroy, esq; coheiresses of Sir William Tempest, this manor, with divers others in Yorkshire, were settled between them. It appears that the whole manor came to Malleroy, and he dying in the 18th year of bishop Booth, left William his son and heir. In the inquisition then taken, the manor is described to consist of 400 acres of arable land, value 4d. per acre, with a fishery in the river Tees. It was late the property of Robert Raikes Fulthorp, of Northallerton, esq.

The Parish of MIDDLETON ST GEORGE.

The church of MIDDLETON ST GEORGE is a small edifice, standing on a hill.||

* Inq. p. m. Tho. Surtees, Ao. 34, Hatfield.—Inq. p. m. Ra. Surtees, Ao. 6, Fordham.—Inq. p. m. Goceline Surtees, Ao. 2, Fordh.

† Rot. Fordham, Sch. 9, no. 9. Ricus de Stonacle et Alicia ux. ejus ven. in cano. et cognov'unt quindecimacr. terræ et unam acram prati cum p'tin. vocantur Cuntflate que sunt p'cel. man'ii de Trefford, &c. tenent de Isabella Tempest ut de man'io suo p' servic. quor. d. &c. 1387.

‡ Curs. Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

|| Middleton St George rectory.—Dedicated to St George.

In the deanery of Stockton, Wm Pemberton, of Middleton St George, esq; patron.—Is a discharged living, and pays no first fruits or tenths.

King's books, 3l. 13s. 14d.—Clear yearly value, 25l. 14s. 8d.—Tenths, 7s. 3½d.—Proc. ep. 4s. 6d.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Val. in sit. rect. et 2 acr. ter. gleb. per ann. 6s. 8d. Dec. &c.—Pens. sol. rect. de Eggescliffe 5s.

RECTORS.

Joh. de Cambe, 1350

Alan de Shutlington, 1359

Will. de Meryngton, 1365

Will. Sadler, 1466

Joh. Todd, 1501

D'n's Will, Rippon

Jas. Orpyn, 1531

Ch. Conyers

Rob. Redemayn, 1570

Rob. fil. W. Redeman, 1570

Marm. Miers, 1598

Will. Casse, 1613

Jos. Cradocke, A. B. 1625

Will. Harrison, 1636

Marm. Wetherel, 1677

Rich. Sreuton, 1690

Will. Raine, 1695

Joh. Lambton, 1705

Will. Noble, A. M. 1722

Joh. Whaley, A. M. 1746

Wm Addison, B. A. 24 July, 1798, p.
m. John Whaley

Wm Addison Fountain M. A.

In this parish we find distinctly named in the records Middleton St George and Nether Middleton, or Middleton One Row. In the time of bishop Bury, the family of Bart was possessed of the manor of Middleton St George. Whilst the See was vacant in the year 1345, Rowland Bart claimed a moiety of the manor as son and heir of Ralph his father, who held the same under bishop Beaumont, on which a writ *de etate probanda* issued in the name of the king, by the hands of John de Marton, chancellor, dated the 15th of May; and an inquisition was returned thereon, whereby it was set forth, that he was entitled to hold the same by homage, fealty, and common suit at the wapentake of Sadberge, rendering 13d. yearly at the exchequer at Durham, and also two messuages and four oxgangs of land in West-hertburn; on which a writ of *liberatio*, dated 30th of the same month of May, was grounded and issued.* This afterwards became the manor of the family of Killinghalls;† and in bishop Hutton's time, Hen. Killinghall settled the same to the use of himself for

Y 2

Middleton St George rectory, portionar.

King's Books, 4l.—Yearly tenths, 8s.—Proc. ep. 4s. 6d.—Syn. 2s.

Middleton St George parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

7 6 0

902 13 4

Land tax at 4d. per pound.

County rates 6s. 8d.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

Middleton St George

57 0 0

2 8 8

Registered estates,—Middleton St George, 71l. 10s. Catharine Ascough, 30l.

Middleton One-Row, Allan Ascough, esq; 95l.

Mann's MSS.

Temp. Pilkington, ep.

An information in the exchequer at Westm. against Jno. Brialey and others for intrusion into the glebe and tithes of Middleton, late part of the possessions of the priory of Durham, he claiming same under a lease made prior to the dissolution. —Ao. 8, Eliz. Curs. Rolls. Rudd's MSS.

1694. Domus seu structuræ ad dict. rectoria inter alia, in vita et tp'o mortis R. Scruton fuere p' ut sequitur viz. One mansion-house and barn, twelve yards in length and three in breadth, totally demolished.—The roof and walls of the quire, &c. &c.

State of population from 1660 to 1679

Bap. Mar. Bur.

108

34

102

1760 to 1779

131

44

84

Increase

23

10

Decrease

—

—

18

Number of burials in the last year, 6.—Computed number of inhabitants, 180.

State of population from 1811 to 1821

Males. Females. Total.

105

104

209

Increase since 1811

7

* Rot. Bury, Sch. 20.

† See inquisitions temp. Langley, n°. 75, 178.—5 Neville.—Ruthall, n° 1.—Wolsey Roll, 1530, &c.

For pedigree see next page.

life, with remainder to William Killinghall in tail, with remainders over to the right heirs of Henry in fee.*

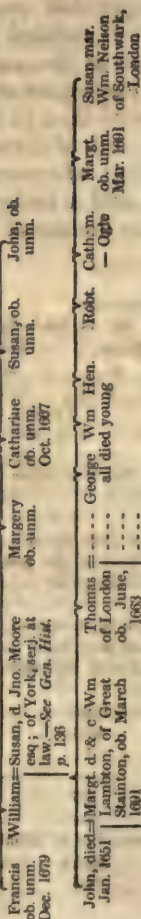
In the year 1542, Sir Bryan Layton, governor of Norham castle by patent, had his seat here.

Nether Middleton, in bishop Bury's time, was the estate of the family of Cambe, who held *in capite*, by homage and fealty, and suit at the wapontake of Sadberge, from three weeks to three

PEDIGREE OF KILLINGHALL, OF MIDDLETON ST GEORGE.

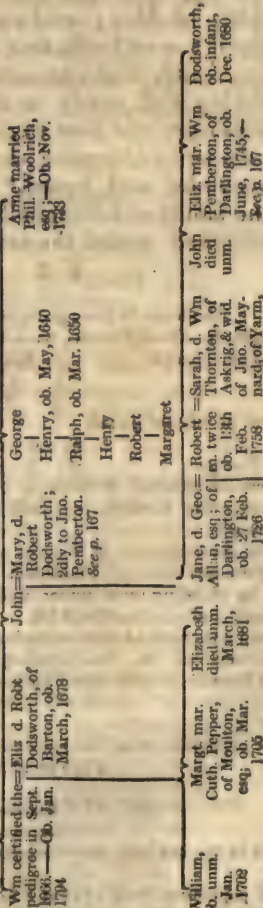
Henry Killinghall, of= Ann, d. & c. Rob. Layton, of
Middleton St George, | Scuttenkelf & Spraxton, in c. York,
ob. April, 1720 ob. Aug. 1617

Anna, —Gules, a bend
ragulais, argent.



Thomas

William



John died unmarried, 10th June, 1762, when
the family and name became extinct. He
devised the Middleton estate to his cousin,
Wm Pemberton, the grandson of his aunt.
—See Pemberton pedigree, p. 167.

weeks, paying 13d. castle-ward;* and the family continued long in possession of lands there. In the 19th year of bishop Hatfield, Rolland Bart held a moiety of this manor with a moiety of the church, by homage, fealty, and suit at Sadberge.† In the eleventh year of bishop Langley, John de Killinghall died seised of the manor of Nether Middleton, which he held in soccage, and also four messuages and eight oxgangs of land in Over Middleton, held of Thomas Surteys *in capite*,‡ and John his son had livery thereof.¶ This and Middleton St George continued to be the estate of the Killinghalls till extinction of the male line by the death of John Killinghall, esq; in 1762, who devised the same to his cousin, Wm Pemberton, who left two sons, and William the second son is now (1789) owner thereof.



The Parish of DINSDALE

Still proceeding by the river Tees, we enter the parish of DINSDALE, passing the house of Reed Ward, esq; on an elevated and beautiful situation on the banks of the river, commanding a fine rural prospect.

Dinsdale lies in a deep retirement, within a little distance of the river. The church is a mean edifice; the chancel, ten paces in length and five in width, is lighted by a window of three divisions, under a pointed arch to the east: The nave measures ten paces from the chancel to the west end, and is in width twelve paces, including the porch on the south side, which is formed by an octagonal pillar supporting pointed arches. In this porch lies a stone, sculptured with a large crosier staff, the head radiated, and each point finished like a barbed arrow; it appears to cover a vault. In the north-west corner of the nave, there is another stone in the pavement sculptured in the same manner.§

* Inq. p. m. Rob. de Cambe, Ao. 4, Bury. Inq. p. m. Materina de Carne, Ao. 4, Fordh. Inq. p. m. Walt. Ao. 10, Skirlaw.

† Inq. p. m. Rol.

‡ Inq. p. m. Joh.

§ Curs. Rolls. Rudd's MSS.

§ Dinsdale, alias Dittinsdale, rectory.—Dedicated to St John.

This is a discharged living in the deanry of Stockton, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham.

Clear yearly val. 31l. 5s. 8d.—Yearly tenths, 4l. 11s. 5d.—Proc. ep. 3s. 8d.—Proc. d. & ch. 6s. 8d.—Val in sit Mans. cum mess. ibid. et cert. ter. et ten. cum gleb per ann. 2l. dec. ten. in Middleton 12s. Decim. &c.

Near adjoining is a farm-house within a moat, the remains of the ancient mansion of the Surtees's : Of late years the gate-way was standing, with the arms of that family sculptured on the pe-

RECTORS.

Will. Briton, 1196	Tho. Davill, 1455
Nich. Briton, 1239	Will. Bell
Hugo de Castro Barnardi, 1252	Joh. Surtees, 1498
Thomas Lucas de Perrers, 1320	Geo. Royde, 1529
Rob. de Calne, 1332	Rowland Clerke, 1561
Adam de Harwold, 1345	Tho. Blaxton, 1571
Pel. Morland, 1351	Rob. Prentise, 1589
Tho. de Rolland, 1362	Joh. Martin, 1598
Rich. Talbot, 1366	Joh. Rand, A. M. 1617
Rich. Gardiner, 1408	Geo. Shawe, A. M. 1633
John de Burton	Marmad. Wetherell, 1661, pres. by
Rog. Walkelein, 1419	Cha. II. deanry vac. p' hac vice
Will. Newall, 1420	Ric. Scruton, 1690
Ra. Byrde, 1427	Rich. Nicholson, 1693
Will. Fawkes, 1430	Will. Noble, A. B. 1723
John Skargyll, 1432	Will. Addison, A. B. 1747
Geo. Wapplington, 1437	Will. Addison, A. B. 1772, p. res. of
Tho. Driffild, 1442	his uncle.
Adam Marland, 1454	Percival Frye, M. A. 2d Dec. 1811.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to St Mary, founded for the souls of Will. Briton and Alice his wife. The two Britons are first in the list of incumbents of the rectory. Afterwards, in the year 1379, bishop Hatfield granted his licence to Alex. Surtees to give to Tho. de Morton and Rich. de Newton, chaplains, ten marks rent issuing out of his lands and tenements in Middleton Pounteys, Morton nigh Halaughton, Cotam Moundeville, and Sadberge, for an augmentation of their maintenance, to be held by them and their successors, chaplains, to celebrate divine service every day in the church of Detensall, &c. &c. upon condition, that they and their successors yearly paid out of the said ten marks one mark of silver towards the repair of Pounteys bridge, &c.—2 Rot. Hatfield, Sch. 5, no. 13, l'ra B.

Chr. Caruarde, the last incumbent had a pension of 2l. 10s. which was paid him Ao. 1553.—Capella de Punteise.—Will. Travers, 1315.—Capella sc'i Johis sup' pontem Teyse.—Joh. de Teysedall, 1402.—Tho. Coke, 1501.

<i>Dinsdale parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dinsdale and rectory		
Studdoe and Stoudhoe Lee, and	3 10 4	360 0 0
Ewdell Closes		

Land tax at 4d. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 6d.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Dinsdale	24 0 0	1 3 5½	Mann's MSS.

The Rev. Mr Wm Addison, in attention to our request touching the population table of this parish, was so obliging as to observe, "That his parish of Dinsdale "consisting only of nine or ten houses, would afford little or no information respecting, "the population of the county during the different periods enquired after, as they "have been frequently one or two years without baptisms, marriages, or burials, and "scarce ever in any year exceeded one; and that he had not the smallest reason to "believe there had been within a century any considerable increase or decrease of "inhabitants." We therefore state the inhabitants at 30.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Dinsdale contains 111 inhabitants.

diment. We find the Surtees's settled here soon after the conquest, and it is presumed the family name was derived from the residence *Surtees*, on the banks of the river.* Tho. Surtees, in the 34th year of bishop Hatfield, died seised of the manor of Detynsale, held of the lord of Castle Barnard by military service.† It was not till the time of bishop Ruthall that the family here fell into female issue. Catherine, one of the daughters and heiresses of Thomas the son and heir of Thomas Surtees of Dinsdale, marrying John Place, they had livery of two parts of the manor, with lands in Over-Middleton and Sadbury.‡ Various branches of the family of Surtees survived this period, and had divers possessions in the county: Dinsdale afterwards became the possession of Cuthbert Routh, esq;|| descendent of a person in trade in Richmond, Yorkshire, on whom a large for-

* PEDIGREE OF SURTEES, OF DINSDALE.

Ralph Surtees, of Durham=Jennet, d. of Cockson

Ralph, of Newcastle=Eliz. d. of Wm Lane, of Melton Mowbray

Ralph, of Ravensworth,=Frances, d. of Cuth. Hutchinson,
living 1615. | of Durham

Ralph, s. & h. William Elizabeth Jane Isabel Barbara
Æt. 9. 1615

1575, certified by John and Marmaduke Surtees of Middleton One Row,—again certified in 1615.—
This family not mentioned 1666, in Sir Henry St George's last Visitation.

PEDIGREE OF SURTEES, OF MIDDLETON ONE ROW.

Marmaduke Surtees=Anna, fil. Tho. Gray,
mil. Northumb.

Thom. ob. s. p. | Johannes=Jane, fil. Joh. Porter | Radulphus ob. s. p.
| |
Thom. Æt. 8, 1575 | Anna

Flower's Visitation.

Inspeximus pedem cujusd. finis levati temp'e d'ni Rici quond. &c. (1236.)
Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia d'ni Rici Dunolm &c. cor. &c. int. Rad'm
Surtays petentem p' Walt'ium Surtays positum loco suo ad lucrand' vel p'dend. et
Johem de Koyngn's Will'm de Lest'r et Aliciam ux'em ejus tenentes p' Johem
Gillet &c. ad lucrand. &c. de comūna pasture in mora de Dytneshal unde placitum,
&c. Dat. xij die Augusti Ao. pont nri nono. 1446.——*Randal's MSS.*

† Inq. p. m. Tho.

‡ Curs. Rolls, Ao. 6. Ruth.—Rudd's MSS.

|| Monument in Dinsdale church.

Near this place lyeth

The Body of Cuthbert Routh, Esq.

Late of Dinsdale

Who departed this life April 27, 1752.

In the fifty ninth year of his age

& left by Judith his wife

Daughter of Sir Mark Milbank Bart.

Four Daughters

Judith, Elizabeth, Jane & Dorothy.*

* Jud. mar. Geo. Baker, esq; of Elemore-hall.—Eliz. mar. James Bland, of Hurworth, esq.—Jane mar. John Drake Bainbridge, of Durham, esq.—Dorothy mar. Capt. Francis Chapeau, of the 13th regiment.

tune devolved by the death of a relation in London. He left four daughters his coheireses, by whom the lordships of Dinsdale and Middleton One Row, with the mansion-house at Dinsdale, and a salmon fishery in the river Tees, were sold to John Lambton, esq; of Lambton Hall, in the year 1770, for 15,000*l*.

It has been observed to us, that “ the bishops of Durham formerly came down by upper Dinsdale, where are the remains of an intrenchment or mote of some old habitation (in which place Mr Ward found several antiquities,) crossed the Tees over a wooden bridge there, the foundations of the piers of which are still visible, and so to Middleton, where there are intrenchments or some works of defence.”*

* From the notes of Mr Robert Cufley, late of Denton, deceased.

[P] Mr Frances Place, of Dinsdale, a younger son of Mr Rowland Place of the same place, was put clerk to an attorney in London, where he continued till 1665; in which year, going accidentally into a shop, the officers came to shut up the house, on its having the plague in it. This occasioned his leaving London, and gave him an opportunity of quitting a profession that was contrary to his inclination, and of following the roving life he loved, and the arts for which he had talents. He painted, designed, and etched. Vertue had heard that he had learned the latter of Hollar, and has preserved a letter that he received from Mr Place in answer to his enquiries into that fact, and about Hollar himself, of whom he relates to his own knowledge many particulars which Vertue had inserted in his life of that artist, but denies his having been instructed by him. Ra. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Eboracensis*, often mentions Mr Place with great encomiums, and specifies various presents that he made to his museum. He tells us too, that Mr Place discovered an earth for, and a method of making porcelain, which he put in practice at the mansion-house of York, of which manufacture he gave Thoresby a fine mug. (This pottery cost him much money: He attempted it solely from a turn to experiment, but one Clifton, of Pontefract, took the hint from him, and made a fortune by it.) From the same account we learn, that Mr Place discovered porphyry at Mount Sorril, in Leicestershire, of which he had a piece to grind colours on. This author specifies views of Tinnmouth castle and light-house, the cathedral of York, churches and prospects of Leeds, drawn and etched; and a mezzotinto of Henry Gyles the glass painter, executed by Mr Place. He also scraped three plates of John Moyser, esq; of Beverley, his particular friend; of Thomas Comber, dean of Durham; and of bishop Crewe; the last is finely executed. Many sketches of castles and views which he took in Wales, and of various other places in England, Scotland, and Ireland, several of them well finished, are extant, and have been engraved: A view of Scarborough castle was drawn as late as the year 1715. His prints are very scarce; he seldom resided in London, and drew only for his amusement, seldom completing what he undertook; and in his rambles painting, drawing, and engraving occasionally. In the reign of Cha. II. he was offered a pension of 500*l*. a year to draw the royal navy, but declined accepting it, as he could not endure confinement or dependance. In Thoresby's *Topography of Leeds* are some churches drawn by Place, also several views in Drake's *Eboracum*. Ames mentions a print by him, which I have, of Rich. Thompson, from a painting of Zoust; it is boldly done: Another is of Sterne, archbishop of York. He did some plates of birds, viz. seven from the drawings of Barlow, and the figures for Godartius's book of insects. He scraped a fine mezzotinto of his friend and relation Philip Woolrich,* also another of Cha. I. after Vandyke. He died in 1728, and

* Mr Place was capital in drawing portraits in crayons; Mr Allan has the original drawing of Mr Woolrich, and also the mezzotinto print scraped from it, together with that of Charles the First, a piece of the Gooseberries, and many other of his crayon drawings.

The Parish of SOCKBURN.

Still pursuing the course of the river Tees, we enter the parish of SOCKBURN, which comprehends only the manor of that name. Leland's description of it * carries a competent idea of the place: "Sokburne where as the eldest house is of the Coniers, with the demains about it, of a mile cumpace of exceding pleasaunt ground, is almost made an isle, as Tese ryver windeth about it." The opposite lands on the Yorkshire shore rise swiftly from the river, and form a beautiful amphitheatre. In Lambarde's Dict, p. 324, it is thus mentioned, "Soctburgh in Chron. Lindisf. after that Aldunus and his wandringe mates had reposed the reliques of their great patron Cuthbert, and buylded somewhat at Durham, then begged hard, not for cantels of chese as other poor men doe, but for large corners of good countries, as al their profession used, and obteyned of k. Canute the manor of Standrop. Then also moved they noble and gentlemen by the example of their kinge to doe somewhat, accordinge to their proportion; and as every man was more dolt (decent I should have said) then his fellow, so obteyned they more at his handes. Amongst others one Snaculf, the son of Cykell, gave them Soctburgh, Morton, and others. Soctburgh was of some estimation before that the See came to Durham; for while it was in the Holy isle, Higbald was consecrated byshop at Sockbyry, after the death of Cynewulfe." Leland observes,† "the house and land of Sokburn hath bene of auncient tyme the very inheritance of the Coniers, whose name (as I lernyd of himself) is in auncient writings Congrues and not Coniers." It is probable the manor of Sockburn was granted out early to one of the Conier's for some valiant action, as the following cere-

VOL. III.

1331-1332 = Z

his widow, by whom he had a daughter, married to Wadham Wyndham, esq; quitting the manor house in York, disposed of his paintings, among which were an admired piece of fowls, others of flowers and fish, unfinished. Mr Scott, of Crown Court, has a piece of gooseberries on a very dark ground, which Mr Place often used, and a jug of his earthen ware. There are two heads of Mr Place extant; one by himself, the face only finished, and another by Murray; also another in Walpole's Anecdotes of painting, which see vol. 4, p. 55.—There is a good painting in oil of his at Middleton St George, of a setting dog and partridge.]

For Pedigree see next page.

* Itin. v. 1, p. 77.

† Itin. v. 1, fol. 47.

Durham's first entrance into the county.* The manor of Sockburn is held under the bishop of Durham, by knight's service, and the following ceremony :—At the first entrance of the bishop, the lord of Sockburn, or his agent, meets him in the middle of the river Tees, at Neesham, where the water is fordable (otherwise on Croft-bridge), when he presents a falchion to the bishop, as an emblem of his temporal power, and repeats the following words :† “ My lord bishop, I here present you with the falchion, “ wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or “ fiery flying serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child ; “ in memory of which, the king then reigning gave him the ma- “ nor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first “ entrance of every bishop into the county this falchion should “ be presented.” The bishop takes the falchion in his hand, and immediately returns it to the person that presents it, wishing the lord of Sockburn health, and a long enjoyment of the manor. In the ancient pedigree of the family of Coniers it is set forth, that “ Sir John Conyers, knt. who slew the monst'rous venemous, “ and poysonous wyveron, ask, or worm, which overthrew and “ devoured many people in fight, and the scent of the poyson “ was so strong that no person might abide it, and hee by p'vi- “ dence of Almighty God overthrew it, and lyeth buried at Sock- “ burne before the conquest. But before he did enterprise, having “ but one childe, went to the church in complete armour, and “ offered up his sonne to the Holy Ghost, which monuments are “ yet to see. Also the place where the serpent lay is called Grey- “ stone.” How far the reader will give credit to this relation

Z 2

* Vid. Inq. 20, R. 2, 1396.—Vide Harleian MSS. No. 2118, Art. 2:

Inq. p. m. John Coniers, chiv. d. s. in fee tail to him and the heirs male of his body of the manor of Sockburn, held of the lord bishop *in cap.* p' servic. demonstrand. d'no epi unum fawchon. There is a drawing of this falchion in the herald's office, Durham visitation. On the pommel are three lions of England guardant. These were first borne by k. John, so that this falchion was not made before that time, nor did the owner kill the dragon.—The black eagle in a field, or, was the arms of Morcar, earl of Northumberland. This too might be the falchion with which the earls might be invested, being girt with the sword of the earldom.

Gibson's Sax. Chron. p. 63, A. D. 1280.—Higbaldus consecratus est apud Soccabyrig in Episcopum de Lindisfarne. Socceburg, Sochasburg, Socaburg. Hoc loco consecratus est Higbaldus in Episcopum Lindisfarnensem. Nescio an idem fuerit qui hodiernus Socberne in Agro Dunholmensi. A little beneath the maner place is a great were for fish.—Lel. Itin. v. 1.

† Anonym, to the author, said to be taken out of a MS. of John Calverley, esq ;—Sed vid. Dugd. Bar. v. 2, p. 290.—Beckwith's edit. Blount's Tenures, p. 199.

It is most probable the dragon slain by Coniers was some Danish rover, who was sacking and plundering the country, Mr Pennant thinks the Scots.—Licence to Sir Geo. Conyers to alien to Marmaduke Tunstal, esq ; and John Athy, gent. the manors of Sockburn, Bisphopton, Little Stainton, and Harperley.—A°. 6°, ep. James. Cur-sitor's Rolls. Rudd's MSS.

is not enquired of, but certain it is the family was settled here about the time of the conquest, and were barons of the palatinate, for Roger Coniers then held the same, and was by the conqueror made constable of Durham castle, and keeper of all the soldiers arms therein; and which office was settled on him and his heirs male for ever, by grant under the great seal of Wm de Carilepho, bishop of Durham. They continued to hold the manor till issue male failing in Sir John Conyers, his daughter and heiress Anne married Francis Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, whose daughter and heiress married Stoner of Stoner, in the county of Oxford, who sold Sockburn, with the manor of Bishopton, to Sir Edward Blacket, in whose family those possessions still continue. Cuthbert, the second son of the last Sir John Conyers, purchased Horden, where the family have been seated for several descents, and from whom the late baronet was descended. Bishop Bury granted free warren to Sir John Coigniers in his lands at Sockburn, Bishopton, Harperly, Le Blackhall, and Stainton;* and bishop Booth granted his licence to Sir Christopher Coniers for fortifying his manor house of Sockburn, and embattling and strengthening the same.† A farm-house stands on the place, or near it, where Sockburn house formerly was. The gray-stone, mentioned as the monument of Conier's victory over his dreadful enemy, is shewn to the traveller in a field adjoining the church, but without any other evidence than tradition, that there a dragon died.

The church is a small edifice;‡ the chancel, in width, five paces, and ten in length; is lighted by three long narrow win-

* Rot. 9. Curs. Rolls. Rudd's MSS. † Rot. Booth, A. No. 11.

‡ Sockburn vicarage. Dedicated to All-Saints. Master of Sherburn hospital proprietor and patron.

This is a discharged living in the deanery of Stockton, from whence distant about ten miles. Roger de Conyers, with the consent of Robert his son and heir, gave the churches of Sockburn and Bishopton to Sherburn hospital, and confirmed the grant by his charter.

King's books, 3l. 18s. 1d.—Tenths, 7s. 9d.—Proc. ep. 2s. 6d.—Syn. and proc. 2s.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Clear yearly val. 23l.—Val. in fit. Mans. cum un. acr. ter. gleb. ibid. per ann. 5s. Dec. oblat.

VICARS.

Roger, 1255	Tho. Nicholson, A. B. 1687
Ra. Dawson	Rich. Newhouse, A. B. 1699
Rob. Johnson, 1495	Joh. Perkin, A. B. 1722
Rob. Pereson	Alex. Christie, cl. 1726
Tho. Wright, 1570	Rob. Lakeland, cl. 1728
Francis Trollop, 1579	Rob. Dent, A. B. 1729
Nich. Hilton, 1579	John Robson, A. M. 1759
Lewis Ambrose, 1604	
Will. Harrison, A. M. 1620	<i>Randa's MSS,</i> Charles Cowper, clerk, 30th Dec. 1802
Will. Hutton, A. B. 1662	p. in. John Robson.
Joh. Hepburne, 1666	Richard Johnson, clerk, 1st July, 1816.
Mich. Athelston, 1682	

dows to the east : It is divided from the nave by a pointed arch rising on brackets. The nave is nine paces in length, with a kind of aisle or porch to the south, formed by a pillow supporting pointed arches. On the north side is a porch, in which lie the

<i>Sockburn parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>	<i>1st Assessment.</i>	<i>2d Assessment.</i>
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sockburn	- 2 18 0 }	320 2 0	2 5 0	1 14 0
Rectory	- 0 4 0 }			

Grey's MSS

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Sockburn	- 21 5 5	1 3 4	<i>Mann's MSS.</i>

The Rev. Mr Robson obligingly intimated, that this parish and register were similar to that of Dinsdale, we therefore compute the inhabitants at thirty.

State of population from 1811 to 1821 19 24 43
Increase since 1811 5 10 4

The parish of Sockburn is mostly in Allertonshire Wapentake, North Riding of Yorkshire.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in the North Porch.

On a blue marble in the pavement, a cross floree sculptur'd, with a label of brass over it, at the one end of which is a sword, at the other a shield, with a maunch, the arms of Coniers. The following inscription on the label, in the old English character.

hic jacet Johes Conpers miles dñs de sokburn qui obiit nonodecimo die februarii A° doi m° ccc° nonagesimo quarto cui's aie ppeciet deus Amen,

On a brass plate, fixed on another stone in the pavement.

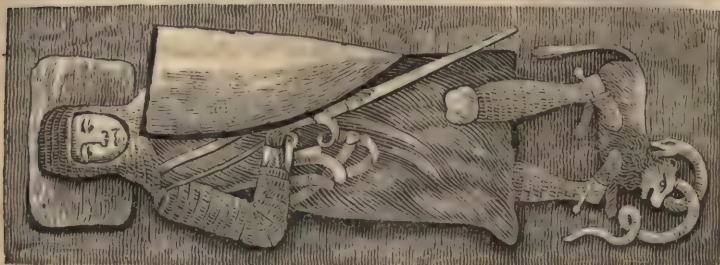
hic jacet Roberts Conpers armig. dñs de Sokbur' qui obiit vicesimo quinto die aprilis A° dot m° cccc° tricesimo iij° cui's aie ppeciet deus Amen.

On a flat free stone in the pavement is the following inscription on a brass plate.

*Manoria bona morum probitate decora
militis ac sponsa Conpers Jacet tumulata
ecclesia coluit sanctam simul et ppgamavit
Sepius hospicio debiles capiens recreavit
Ut nati cura dñm timeant fuit hujus
marcij mensis erat sertadecima hirmutis
Anno millesimo quater c Septuageno
mortua carne manet aie xpus requie det.*

There are three escutcheons in brass at three corners of the stone ; the blazon of the arms has been filled up with enamel of different colours, in one of which it was remaining in 1764, when Mr Allan copied them. The first arms on the dexter side is of Coniers only ; the second in pale, dexter side, quartering Coniers and Vescy, from whom the Atons are descended, one of the coheirresses of which family Sir John Coniers married. The arms were at first a cross argent in a field, gules, and afterwards changed to, or, a cross sable—Vide Camden, p. 754, 755. The sinister side—Quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable for Eure. The third escutcheon only has the Eure's arms.

tombs of Conyers, There is an effigy in stone represented in the cut. Leland says, "In the parochie chirch of Sockbourn is the



"tumbe of Sir John Coniers that married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Bromflete, Lord St John and Bromflet, and as I saw it written was made Lord Vescey by k. Hen. VI. for he had much of the Lord Vescey land by marrying the daughter and heir of Ayton a knight, that came lineally of a daughter.—Anastasia, the 2d daughter, was married to the Lord Clifforde, and Catherine to Eure." This is presumed to be the monument spoken of above, and also in Dugdale's Baronage.* The legs of the figure are crossed, the right leg is uppermost; the feet rest on a lion contending with a winged dragon; the left hand holds the scabbard, whilst the right is in the action of unsheathing the sword, apparently drawn forth about four inches: No device on the shield. The coat and helmet are of chain-work.

The country, from Hartlepool, abounds in tillage ground; on the banks of the river are excellent pasture and meadow lands, and we now enter upon a district famous for the breed of sheep, &c.†

* In the 13th Rich. II. Sir John Coniers, of Sockburt, knt. having married Eliz. one of the three daughters and coheirresses of Wm Ayton (by Isabel his wife, daughter to Henry Lord Percie) made partition with the two others of all the lands whereof the said William died seised, and lieth buried at Sockburne, where there is a fair monument erected to his memory.—Vol. 2, Dug. Bar. p. 291 and 98.

† Decemb. 1777. a sheep of four sheers was fed by Mr Tho. Hutchinson at Sockburn, which weighed 17st. 8lb.—Fat on the ribs, 5 inch.—Rump, 3½ inch.—Neck, 4½ inch.—Breast, 6 inch.—Fore quarter weighed 61½lb.—The shoulders weighed 25lb. each; one of them is still preserved, and is now hanging at the inn at Enfield Wash near London.—The neck 17½lb. and the breast 19lb.—The above was sold in Darlington market at 1s. per pound.

The Parish of HURWORTH.

The adjoining parish is HURWORTH. The road leads through Neasham, a village close upon the banks of the Tees, in a low situation, where there is a safe ford across the river.

Misplaced in Tanner's Notitia, we find NESSEHAM under the title of Northumberland, p. 394. "A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It had eight religious, and was valued 26 Hen. VIII. (about which time the Lord Dakers was accounted founder or patron), at 20l. 17s. 7d. per ann. in Dugdale. 26l. 9s. 9d. in Speed, and was granted 32 Hen. VIII. to James Lawson."* We find no further light as to the foundation or patronage of this house than as follows. Bishop Bury, in the 12th year of his episcopacy, granted licence to Will. de Greystock to settle two parts of the manor of Nesham with Brereton.† In 1350, Margaret occurs prioress of Nesham.‡ By an inq. taken on the death of Rob. Bellasis, in the 15th year of bishop Langley, it appears he died seised of a messuage and fifteen acres of land in Shildon, held of the prioress of Nesham. In the 31st year of that prelate, John Greystock, knt. died || seised of the right of advowson and patronage, "*Abbatix sive domus monialium Neceham.*" Joan de Egleston, the prioress, having resigned, the same Joan, together with Dame Joan Tympton, Dame Alice Bewlof, Dame Margaret Hawyck, Dame Margaret de Wytton, Dame Agnes de Tudhowe, Dame Beatrix de Kyllow, and Dame Joan de Blaykeston, nuns of the house or priory of Neesham, assembled in their chapter-house, by letter supplicated bishop Langley for licence to elect an abbess.§ Bishop Nevill, by his charter dated 12th May, 1450, granted licence to the prioress and convent to receive from Hugh Forster five shillings rent out of a burgage in North Auckland, and four shillings out of another burgage of John Spence.¶ Bishop Booth, in the third year of his pontificate, confirmed the same.

* Vid. Fin. Ebor. 4. Joan. de terris in Thornton.—Pat. 4, Ed. 3, p. 1, m. 29, vel. 30.

† Vid. Brereton. Rot. Bury, Sch. 17, in this vol. p. 55.

‡ Rot. Hatf. I. A. Sch. 5.—Will. de Brigham, d. s. of a mess. and one oxgang of land in the vill of Hoton, paying 6s. 8d. to the monastery of Nesham. Inq. p. m. Ao. 6; Bury.

|| Inq. p. m. Joh.

§ Rot. Langley, p. 147.

A. D. 1540, Redditio monasterio B. Marie Virginis de Neaceam. Johanna Lawson prioress.—Rym. Fœd. v. 14, p. 659.

¶ Rot. Nev. No. 39.

In the 13th year of bishop Nevill, the prioress had licence to purchase houses in Darlington.*. Johanna Lawson, the last prioress of this monastery, surrendered it into the king's hands 29th Dec. 1540, before Tho. Leigh, one of the commissioners. In 1553, the sum of 2l. 13s. 4d. was paid to this house in annuities, and the following pensions, viz. to Joan Lawson, prioress, 6l. to Eliz. Hooper, Margaret Trollop, Joan Lowick, Barbara Middleton, and Eliz. Hugill, 1l. 6s. 8d. each, and to Margaret Dawson 1l.† The family of Greystock held the manor of Nesham of Tailbois, who had a rent of 20s. yearly thereout; also held 24 oxgangs of lands there of the bishop in soccage, under the service of keeping a fifth part of the gaol at Sadberge.‡ In an inquisition taken on the death of John Graystock, knt. in the 31st year of the same prelate, the manor is described to consist of (besides the 24 oxgangs before-mentioned) ten messuages, val. 20s.; ten cottages, val. 20s.; twenty oxgangs of land, val. 4l.; twenty acres of meadow, val. 40s.; one hundred acres of pasture, val. 6s. 8d; a water corn mill, value four marks; and passage over the river Tees with a boat, val. 6s. 8d.; et advoca'coe et patronatu Abbathie sive domus Monialium de Neceham que nil val. p' an.—Goceline Surtees, in the 22d year of bishop Hatfield, held of John de Aslakby four oxgangs of land in Nesham by suit of court, and under mortgage from Thomas the son of Ade de Nesham for payment of 20 marks. There are no remains of the nunnery, but the appearance of a moat in a very low situation. Here it is presumed St Cuthbert's remains passed in the way from Ripon.||

The village of Hurworth lies on the brink of a steep hill above the river Tees, facing the south, and is one of the most delightful situations in the county of Durham; the adjacent lands are in good cultivation. The village is within three miles of Darlington, and in the neighbourhood are many families of good fortune. The prospect into Yorkshire is not extensive, but beautiful; the river winds round a plain, and the opposite banks rise swiftly, forming an amphitheatre of about four miles in circumference.

* Curs. Rolls. Rudd's MSS.

† Willis's Abbies, v. 2, p. 74.

‡ Inq. p. m. Ra. Graystock, baro. Ao. 12, Langley.

|| Several years ago I saw a stone coffin at a farm-house in this neighbourhood called Newbuss, which was then used as a pig-trough, and as the farmer told me, was found in the ruins of the old abbey.—At the same time I saw a coffin-fashioned stone in a gentleman's yard at Hurworth, whereon was the effigy of a man in relievo, but it was turned downwards, and then used as a stone whereon they scoured pots, pans, &c.—G. A.

The church* stands at the east end of the town, on the summit of a cliff above the river; the walk in the church-yard commands

VOL. III.

2 A

* Hurworth rectory,—Dedicated to All-Saints. In the deanry of Stockton, Sir Ralph Milbanke, and Tho. Johnson, esq; patrons alternate.

King's books, 27l. 5s. 5d.—Yearly t. 2l. 14s. 6d.—Proc. ep. 12s.—Syn. & prox. 2s.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Val. in. sit. Mans. cum ter. gleb. una cum claus. 2l. divers. cotag. ibidem per ann. 10s. Decim. &c.

RECTORS.

Rob. de Bolderston

Joh. Brumel, 1363

Guy de Roucliff, 1369

Rog. Lokyngton, 1377

Tho. Orston, 1431

Will. Gregson, cl. presented by R. Tempest, 1478.—A quare impedit was brought by Sir Rob. Tailboys, knt. by which Gregson was set aside, and Sir Rob. presented his own clerk in 1479

D'n's Joh. Cutteler, 1499

Sir Geo. Tailer, 1561

Geo. Hall, 1584

Nich. Hilton, 1591

Tho. Thompson, A. M. 1617

Joh. Hammilton, 1645

Leo. Wastell, A. B. 1651

Cuth. Chambers, 1712

Joh. Johnson, L. L. D. 1714

Geo. Bramwell, A. M. 1761, presented by Ralph Carr, esq.

John Theakston, 10th July, 1784, p. m. Bramwell, presented by Tho. Johnson, esq.

Rob. Byerley, of Midridge, esq; and Joh. Jennison, of Hurworth, esq; being tenants in common of the rectory of Hurworth, for ending disputes, Jennison, by ind. dated 1st July, 1708, gives to the said Robert Byerley the next turn or presentation of the rectory, when it shall be void by death, cession, &c. of Leo. Wastell, the then incumbent, for the sum of 21l. 10s.—Byerley and Jennison were patrons by alternate turns before. Mrs Byerley, the widow of Robert, sold that turn to Mr Chambers, who presented Cuthbert Chambers.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Against the north wall within the altar rails, on a white marble.

Near this place

Are interred the remains of

JAMES BLAND late of this Parish Esq.

And of his son JAMES

The son

A Youth, who from the natural endowments
of his mind,

Improved by a polite education

And adorned with a dutiful disposition

promised to fulfill all the hopes,

which the tenderest parents had formed.

But

was snatched from their expectations

By the attack of a violent fever

Of which he died on the 4 of July 1769 aged 18.

The father

Broken with the loss of a beloved son

And labouring under a like disease

Died on the 28 of March 1770 aged 45.

In him was lost to the world

A Man

who in the character of

A gentleman, a Magistrate,

A Friend, a Father, & a Husband,

the windings of the river Tees, with all the beauties of the landscape before described. The chancel is four paces in width and

Has left few equals, none superior.
The afflicted Mother
The disconsolate Widow*
Caused this monument to be erected
In testimonie of their Virtues
And her Grief.

On the base of the same monument.

Near this place
Are also interred the bodys
Of HENRY BLAND late of this parish Esq.
And Merchant of London.
Who died on the 22 Nov. 1729. Aged 55
and
Of Barbara his wife
who died on the 9 of April 1755 Aged 69
Father and Mother of the above named JAMES BLAND Esq.

* The second daughter and coheiress of Cuth. Routh, esq; late of Dinsdale, living 1790.



On a white marble against the wall on the left side of the altar window.

JOHN JOHNSON L. L. D. vicar of
Mansfield, Rector of *Hurworth* (in his own Right)
Prebendary of *Durham*, Domestic Chaplain
to CAROLINE late Princess of Wales, &
Justice of the peace for the County of *Durham*
& North Riding of *Yorkshire*, Dyed 14 Oct^r.
1761, in the 84th Year of his age, much
and Deservedly lamented.
DOROTHY his Wyfe Dyed 9th June 1736 ;
Anabella his Daughter 11th Sept. 1724 ;
Ralph his Son 1st August 1742
Elizabeth his Daughter 22^d Dec^r. 1760,
This monument was erected by his Son and
Daughter James & Dorothy Nicholson 1762,

NB. Mr *Wastell* & Doct^r. *Johnson* his Son in Law were Rectors of *Hurworth*
107 Years.



Against the north wall of the chancel, on a brass plate within a stone frame.

Near this place lies Interr'd
The Body of Mrs Jane Ferrand,
Daughter of Edward Ferrand
of Hardenbeck in ye Parish of Bingley
And County of York Gent :
An unaffected Piety towards God,
A modest Freedom of Conversation,
with all the accomplishments necessary
to compleat a good Christian,
were her genuine Qualifications.
She Dyed, esteem'd and lamented by all
who knew her.
The 13th. Day of May Anno Dom. 1720
Ætatis suæ 21.

ten in length, lighted by a square window to the east, two windows to the south, and one to the north; it is separated from the nave by a pointed arch rising from brackets. The nave is in length sixteen paces, has two side ailes, and is in width eleven

2 A 2

Against the south wall of the chancel, on a white marble.

Underneath lieth interr'd

The remains of JAMES NICHOLSON, Clerk, A. M.
who departed this life on the 3d of May 1771

Aged 58 Years,

His life was steady

Pious & exemplary,

being active in useful goodness.

There was no vice

which he did not look upon

As a reproach,

Nor any virtue

which he did not esteem

as an ornament to human Nature.

His Friends have lost

A social & edifying Companion;

The poor

A constant & ready Helper,

And the World

A Useful Member of Society.

His afflicted Widow DOROTHY -

Daughter of JOHN JOHNSON Clerk L. L. D.

Hath erected

This monument of her Gratitude

To the affectionate Husband

And the Honest Man.

Also the said DOROTHY, who died

The 31st Jan^y 1772 Aged 58.

Much esteemed and Greatly Lamented.

—oooo—

Underneath

Lie interr'd the Remains of

JUDITH ROUTH

Widow of CUTHBERT ROUTH

late of DINSHALL Esq^r.

She departed this life

In the 81st Year of her Age

On the 4 day of December

1775.

In Her the relative

And social virtues,

Were so happily united

With her religious Duties,

As to be the fruitful Source

Of much human Felicity.

Her heart was ever ready

To direct her liberal hand,

And unequivocal benevolence

was her true Characteristic :

She liv'd a life of Reason.

And died the Death of the Righteous.

paces. The aisle to the south is formed by two round pillars, and one octagonal pillar; the three pillars to the north are octagonal, and all the arches are circular. There is a porch to the north, but no monuments. The nave is lighted to the south by three windows under round arches. The tower is low: On the west front are three shields of arms, the dexter Nevill's, the centre Tailbois's, and the sinister Dacre's. The same arms, painted on glass, were remaining in the south window of the rectory kitchen about fifteen (now 1823, fifty) years ago, but since removed.

In the eleventh year of bishop Hatfield, Rob. de Oggill held of the bishop *in capite*, jointly with Elen his wife, a moiety of the manor of Hurworth upon Tees: (except a rood of land, and the advowson of the church,) to them and the heirs of their bodies, by the gift of Rob. de Oggill the elder, held in soccage, rendering 16s. yearly at the bishop's exchequer, and contributing a sixteenth part to the keeping of Sadberge gaol.* The family of Tailbois had possessions in Hurworth of very early date.†

<i>Hurworth parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>			<i>Value of lands.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	12	5	0	1342	0	4
	<i>Land tax at 4s. per pound.</i>			<i>County rates 6s. 8d.</i>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Hurworth	53	11	8	2	7	0
Neseham	34	19	9	1	14	8
Registered estates,—Mary Jennison, 16l.—Mr John Jennison, 100l.—Mr Geo. Hobson, 63l. 10s. 6d.—Chr. Iluy, 2l. 5s. 0d.—Neasham Luke West, 3l.						

	<i>Grey's MSS.</i>		
	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	280	60	301
1760 to 1779	379	123	240
Increase	99	63	—
Decrease	—	—	61

Number of burials in the last year, 20.—Computed number of inhabitants 600.
The parish register begins 8th October, 1559.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Hurworth, contained 1124 inhabitants.

* Inq. p. m. Rob.

† Ao. 1^o, Bury, ep. Inq. cap. ap. Dun. cor. Sim. de Eshe esc. Sadberg.

Rob. Tailbois and his heirs have held, and now hold, all their lands and tenements which are in the vill of Hurworth upon Tees of the bishop of Durham by military service; and the said Rob. gave in exchange to Rich. de Cabury parcel of those lands extending between the said Robert's garden and Richard's grainge, for which the said Rob. received a parcel of land in Hurworth fields, viz. in the Gesslyngmyre, which Nysander formerly held; and John de Skyrtingham, bro. of Will. de Skyrtingham, whose heir he was, gained the lands of the said Rich. de Cabury; and the said Rob. Tailbois exchanged with Walter de Lutmond a parcel of land in Hurworth fields for Grymwith flat, which Rich. de Cabury acquired from the same Walter, and which John de Skyrtingham acquired of the said Rich. and Will. de Skyrtingham his heir gave to his son Will. his heir, in his life time.

[The rector hath a small copyhold manor, within the town.]

In the 20th year of the same prelate, Will. Tailbois, esq; died seised of a third part of the manor of Hurworth, held of the bishop *in capite* by fealty, rendering 8s. rent at the exchequer, and doing suit at the wapentake of Sadberge from three weeks to three weeks, and contributing to the keeping of Sadberge gaol. He was also seised of two parts of the advowson of the church of Hurworth.* Henry, his son and heir, died in the 24th year of the same prelate; and by the inquisition then taken, it appears he was seised of the scite of the manor of Hurworth, and five oxgangs of land there, held by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and also three cottages and eleven oxgangs, held by homage and fealty, and keeping the gaol at Sadberge. He left Walter his son and heir, an infant.† In the 29th year of the same prelate, Henry Tailbois died seised of a capital messuage, three tofts, and sixteen oxgangs of land in Hurworth, and also a moiety of the advowson of the church, and of the mill, held of the bishop by homage and fealty, suit of court, and keeping the gaol for the following parts of the liberty of Sadberge, (viz.) Sadberge, Aslakby, Nesham, Morton, and Little Burdon.‡ In the 12th year of bishop Langley, Walter Tailbois || died seised of the manor of Hurworth and the advowson of the church, also of 20s. rent paid by Ralph Baron of Graystock for the manor of Nesham, which he held of Walter, and Walter held of the bishop *in capite*. Walter was his son and heir.§ In 1540, Robert Tailbois, Lord Tailbois, died seised of the manor and advowson; and now male

* Inq. p. m. Will.

† Inq. p. m. Hen.

‡ Alt. inq. p. m. ibid. Ep.

|| Ao. 1444. Bre. de die in claus. extrem. post mortem Willi Tailboys Rot. B. Neville, int' no. 33 et 34.

Walt' Tailboys Ar. et Elix. ux. ejus po. lo. suo Tho. Thornburgh in plito subsequente. ad ostend p' eis q'd Walt'us Tailboys non obiit seitus de manerio de Hurworth sup' Tees cum p'tin. &c.

Plitum p' manerio de Hurworth ibid. no. 18.

Comp'tum fuit p' quand. inq. cap. &c. Et modo, &c. Walt. T. et Eliz. ux ejus p' Tho. Thornburgh att. suum, &c. q'd p'dcus Walt. non tenuit p'dcm manerium, &c. nec, &c. tenuit p'dcm manerium de Neceham de d'co d'no ep. in ca. &c. p'ut in inq. p'dca supponitur. Et p'dct Walt. et Eliz. &c. dicunt, q'd p'dcus Joh'es Baro. de Graystock tenuit p'dcum man'ium de Neceham de dco Walt'o ut de manerio suo de Hurworth p'dct p' homagium fidelitat. et coem sect. ad. cur. suam tent apud Hurworth, &c. Et q'd p'dcus Walt'us diu ante obitum suum, viz. ulterio die Jan. Ao. 7. Regis Hen. 6. p't conquestum anglie decimo sexto p. quand. cartam suam indenat. hic in curia ostens. &c. dedit concessit, &c. prefato Walt'o Tailboys et ux. ejus &c. &c. qui tam, &c.

Plitum inti. d' hūm Epum. et Walt'um Tailboys de manerio de Hurworth. Ibid in dorso, no. 64.

Joh'es Portyngton et socii sui Justiciarij d'ni epi.

Randa's MSS.

§ Inq. p. m. Walt.

issue failing, that ancient family name was lost in Elizabeth Robert's sister and heiress, who married Tho. Wymbeche, esq.* In the 5th James I. 1607, Henry Neseham, esq; died seised of a moiety of the manor and the advowson of the church, formerly the possession of Lord Tailbois, afterwards of Roger Beckwith, esq. In the 17th of bishop Hatfield, Will. Dacre, esq; held of the bishop, *in capite*, a third part of the manor of Hurworth, by the 12th part of a knight's fee, but on whom this portion devolved doth not appear. In the same prelate's time we find Tho. de Ingleby held seven cots and thirty-one oxgangs in Hurworth of Walter Tailbois, and we observe a succession in that family to the time of bishop Langley. The earl of Westmoreland also held lands there.

From the high grounds above Neseham in this parish is the most extensive and beautiful prospect this part of the county affords. Towards the left you have Walworth, Heighington, Blackwell-Grange, and Halnaby, with a long extended view over the Yorkshire banks of Tees, on which are scattered various farmholds, Melsonby, Mansfield, and Coniscliff churches, and several other principal objects: To the right, the town of Darlington inclining to the morning sun, with a full prospect of the church: Egleston hills to the north-west, and an extensive stretch upon the vale of Tees, terminated by the Cumberland and Westmoreland mountains, of Middle and Cross Fell, mixing with the azure of the horizon, not less than thirty miles upon a line: The front ground contains the village of Neseham, with a fine canal formed by the river, the banks of which are highly cultivated.

In this place lived and died that great and self-taught mathematician Wm Emerson, whose name and writings are so well known to the public. His person was robust, rough, and masculine; his dress slovenly and mean; his manners studiously vulgar and abrupt; his way of life as singular as his person, frequently descending to the meanest labour and occupations; ale was his favourite liquor, and his diet was low, though he had a fortune sufficient to procure him all the comforts of life. Amidst these singularities he was acknowledged to be the first genius of the age in mathematics, in which line he was communicative and liberal; and though he would assume an air of negligence touching his abilities, as if not conscious of them, he had infinite pride therein. He affected an appearance of infidelity in religious matters (the folly of many mathematicians), and was an

* Inq. p. m. Rob. 32 Hen. 8, Ao. 13, Cuth. ep. ap. Dun. cor. R. Meynell & Jac. Perkinson, comm'rs of the king.

example to the vulgar not a little reprehensible. He was a great contributor to the Ladies Diary under the signature of MERONES, and for many years unknown, till a transposition of letters discovered his name. Dr Cloudsley, of Darlington, has a fine portrait of him in Crayons, for which he sat to Mr Sykes, and is a most striking likeness.*

The parish of REDMARSHALL.

Having pursued the channel of the river Tees thus far, we must call the reader's attention back to the western boundary of Norton parish, where it adjoins to the parish of Redmarshall, which must next be treated of.

Anthony Beke, bishop of Durham, gave to his brother John Beke, baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire, the manor of Redmarshall, who sold the same to Thomas Moulton; and he sold it to Sir Henry Lisle, knt. lord of the manor of Wynyard, who gave the manor of Redmarshall to Catherine his niece, wife of Alane of Langton,† burgess of Berwick and Newcastle, and to the heirs of the body of the said Catharine for ever, as appears by his deed bearing date A. D. 1306. Walter Bec, by his charter, granted to Ade Carpentio de Derlington, for his homage and foreign service, four oxgangs of land in the vill of Redmershil, *de dominico ejusdem ville*: This instrument, in the collection of the late Tho. Gyll, is without date, so that it is not easy to reconcile it with the foregoing disposition of the manor. In the sixth year of bishop Bury, Ralph de Rungeton held lands here of Henry de Langton† by fealty. John Gunneson died seised of certain messuages held of the same Henry in the fifth year of bishop Hatfield; and we find various other proprietors of small parcels, among whom are the Nevills. The family of Langton fell into female issue, as was observed in Winyard, and their possessions passed by marriage of Sibil, the heiress-general, to the Coniers.

- * Beneath the shelter of the silent Elm,
His native Elm (to sapience still a friend)
MERONES loves, and meditates beneath
The verdure of thy shady leaves: See there
How silently he sits! and, lost in thought,
Weighs in his mind some great design! revolves
He now his *subtile Fluxions*—or displays
By truest signs the *Sphere's Projection* wide—
Wide as thy Sphere, MERONES, be thy fame.

See poem on the old elm at Hurworth in *Gent. Mag.* for May 1756, p. 247.

† Vide Winyard.

‡ Inq. p. m. Ra.

The family of De la Pole held lands in Stillington of the master of Merton hall by the service of a rose.* Merton college receives from Stillington two out-rents, amounting together to 106l. 10s.†

CARLETON, in bishop Flambard's time, with Burdon and Aycliff, were restored to the See by royal charter made in the great council of the state, the same having been injuriously claimed and retained by the people of Northumberland. In the Boldon Buke it is noted, there were twenty-three farmers in Carleton who held forty-six oxgangs of land, rendering for every two oxgangs xs. and providing a carriage for leading hay or

* Inq. p. m. Varior.

† Grey's MSS.

Carlton.

In Carlton sunt xxiiij firmarii qui tenent xlvj bovat et reddunt pro singulis ij xs. et inveniunt de singulis ij bovatis per vi dies j quadrigam ad Bladā vel ad Fenum quadrigand. et faciunt iiij porcaciones in autumno cum omni familia domus excepta Husewyva et reddunt de singulis ij bovatis ij gallinas et xx ova.

Gerebodus tenet in eadem villa iiij bovat. et reddit xxs et est quietus de operationibus dum fuerit in servitio episcopi, set cum extra fuerit, operabitur sicut alii firmarii predicti in misericordia d'ni episcopi.

Helias tenet ij bovatas et reddit xxs. locand alii cum d'n's episcopus voluerit.

Walterus molendinarius tenet ij bovat. et reddit xs. de firm. et ijs. operationibus suis.

Suminia vidua tenet ij bovatas et est quleta de firma et de omnibus servitiis in vita sua, et post decessum ipsius redibunt ad d'm episcopum.

Willielmus filius Otmi tenet j carucatam et reddit xs. et est quietus de omnibus aliis servitiis excepto quod veniet ad magnam czam cum uno leporario.

Molendinum reddit xx sceppees frumenti ad mensuram de Jarrum.

Boldon Buke.

Carlton.

Terræ in Dring. Will's filius Johannis de Redmershill tenet libere per cartam iiij bovat terræ contin. lx acras pro omnibus servic. præter quod veniet ad magnam czas d'ni episcopi cum leporarijs suis red. vs.

Simon de Camera tenet iiij bovat terræ consimili modo red. per ann. vs.

Liberi Tenentes. Thomas fil. Johannes Gower tenet j rod. prati ibid. red. per ann. iiijd.

Hugo de Laton de Thorp. j rod prati, &c. iiijd.—Tho. de Cramblyngton j rod. prati, &c. viijd.

Will's Umfrey tenet ij mes. et iiij bovat. terræ bovata contin xv acr. redd. pro singulis ij bovat. per ann. xs. et inveniunt pro ij bovat. per vj dies j quadrig. ad Bladā vel fœnum quadrigand. quod arentatur ad xjxd. per ann. ad fest. Michaelis. Et faciet iiij porcaciones in autumno cum omni familia sua excepta Hosewyva et arentatur ad ijs. ad fest. Michaelis, et red. pro singulis ij bovat. ij gallin. ad fest. Natalis d'ni et xx ova ad fest. Paschæ. Et carabit meremium pro molend de Carlton, et inveniunt molares ad dict. molend. sumptibus suis propriis. Et si d'nus faciet domum de novo vel. reparari maner de Stokton auxiliabitur ad levand. meremium et coopertient molend. ibid cum necesse fuerit sumptibus suis propriis xxvijs. ijd.

Johannes de Neseham et xvij alij tenentes tenent xxix mes. et liij bovat. terræ ut supra.

Tenentes ibid. tenent inter se commun. furnum ibid. redd. per ann. ijs.—Molend. ibid. redd. per ann. vj li. pro Bras. villæ ibid. redd. per ann. ijs.

corn six days, and making four portions in autumn with all the household except the house-wife, and paying two hens and twenty eggs. Gerbrode held four oxgangs, paying 20s. whilst in the service of the bishop he was exempt from work but otherwise was liable at the will of the lord to perform the same with other farmers there. Helias held two oxgangs at xxs. rent; Walter, the miller, two oxgangs, paying ten shillings de firm. and 2s for work. Suminia, the widow, held two oxgangs for life, clear of rents and services, which after her death reverted to the lord. William, the son of Orm, held one carucate of land, paying ten shillings, and attending the great chace with one greyhound. For the mill was rendered xx skeps of corn of Jarrow measure; what the quantity was is not to be recovered. In bishop Hatfield's Survey the tenures are set forth as follows: Dringage land, Will the son of John de Redmershill, and Simon de Camera each held four oxgangs of land containing sixty acres, attending as their only service, the great chase with their greyhounds. The free-tenants were only three, viz. Thomas, son of John Gower, Hugh de Laton de Thorp, and Tho. de Cramblyngton, who each held a rood of meadow only. The firmarij were twenty in number, and performed similar services to those mentioned in Boldon Buke, with the addition of carrying timber for Carlton mill, and providing mill-stones; and when the lord rebuilds or repairs the manor-house of Stockton, they should assist in carrying timber, and should also repair the mill there. The tenants had the common bakehouse at 2s. rent, the mill 6l. and malt 2s. The exchequer lands were very small. Tho. Godfrey, a nief to the lord, residing at Seaton Carrow, paid 5s. a year. By the inquisitions post mortem, we find the Culleys had lands here for several generations,* as also the Blakistons.† The families of Ringeton, Gunneson, and Redmarshall, also held considerable estates of land of the bishop *in capite*.‡

The church of Redmarshall|| is an inferior structure. The chancel is four paces in width and seven in length lighted to the

VOL. III.

2 B

Thomas Godfrey *nativus d'ni commorans apud Seton Carrow red. per ann. vs.*

Et est *ibid.* quodd'm *forg.* unde nihil redditur per ann. quia extra *tenur.* et non *arentatur.*

Terræ Scaccarij. Ricardus Sparowe tenet j mes. de terr. scaccarij de novo ap-
pruat. red. per ann. xvjd.—Will. Seggefild tenet j mes. et vj alij tenent singuli j
rod. terræ et prati redd. cert. redd. annuatim.—*Hatfield's Survey.*

* Inq. p. m. Rob. Ao. 17, Langley. Ao. 21 Joh's Culley. Ao. 3, Dudley.
Will. Culley cum. mult. al.

† Inq. p. m. Will a temp. Hatfield, ad Langley, cum. mult. als.

‡ Temp. Bury, Hatfield, Skirlaw, &c. &c.

Redmarshall rectory.—Dedicated to St Cuthbert.—The bishop of Durham patron

east by a window of three parts under a circular arch and one window to the south it is separated from the nave by a heavy circular arch. In the south wall near the altar is an arched recess, but no effigy or inscription. The nave is fifteen paces

King's books, 17l 18s. 14d.—Tenth, 1l. 15s. 9d.—Proc. ep. 10s.—Synod, 2s.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Val. in sit. rector. cum trib. acr. ter. gleb. ad valor. 10s. per ann. decim. &c.

RECTORS.

— Petrus, 1258	Will. Neile, 1619
Tho. Airezi, 1566	John Rand, A. M. 1620
Rob. Redemershill	John Kidd, an intruder, depr. for non-conformity
Nich. Hulme, 1415	Joh. Robson, A. B. 1661
Adam Morland, 1461.—Pardon was granted to him for building and inclosing his rectory-house with lime and stone (<i>cum muro de Petris et calce</i>), and embattling it, (<i>battilare et kernelare</i>) without licence.—Rot. A. Booth, n ^o . 49.	Joh. Jackson, 1665
Will. Mawdesley	Edw. Morecroft, 1668
Joh. Flynt, 1502	Will. Dunn, A. M. 1694
Walt. Preston, S. T. P. 1530	Walt. Johnson, L. B. 1737
Pet. Wilberfosse, B. D. 1533	Jno. Skelly, 1760
Joh. Redemayne, A. M. 1533	Tho. Holmes Tidy, A. B. 1767, p. res.
Will. Carter, S. T. P. 1544	Skelly
Simon Binks, 1546	John Brewster, clk. M. A. 22d May, 1805, p. m. T. H. Tidy
Rob. Richardson, 1558	George Stanley Faber, B. D. 24th Jan. 1809, by the cess. of John Brewster
Marm. Blakyston, A. M. 1586	Henry George Liddell, B. A. 13th Dec. 1811, by the cess. of G. S. Faber
John Calhill, A. M. 1599	George Stephenson, M. A. by the cess. of H. G. Liddell

Mr Johnson computed the tithes at 1801.—Before his time they were estimated viz. Carlton 60l. Redmarshall 50l. Stillington 20l. Glebe 20l. Total 150l.

Redmarshall parish.	Book of Rates.	Value of lands.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	8 7 2	1156 10 0

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carleton	23 6 8	0 17 6
Redmarshall	18 0 0	0 17 3
Stillington	20 10 6	1 1 0

Registered estates.—Stillington, Eliz. Todd, 19l.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	141	29	107
1760 to 1779	167	46	135
Increase	26	17	28

Number of burials in the last year, 10.—Computed number of inhabitants, 300.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Redmarshall, contained 264 inhabitants.

Chr. Morpeth, by will dat. 18 Jan. 1640, gave 3l yearly for ever out of lands in Bishop-ton-field called the Hills (the estate of Mrs Ansty), 1l. 10s. to the poor of Stillington, rest to the poor of Redmarshall and Carleton, to be given at Christmas and Easter yearly; also 20s. to be given for ever on New Year's day.

in length and six in width. There is a porch to the south called Claxton's Porch containing a large window that gives light to the whole nave. On an altar tomb are two elegant figures in alabaster of a man and his wife, recumbent, supposed to be of the Claxton family; the hands are elevated; the legs are extended, resting the feet on some animal, but so mutilated and be-daubed with wash as not to be distinguished whether a dog or a lion. As the heiress of the Horden family of Conyers intermarried with Claxton, and carried with her the large possessions, as well of the Coniers as Langtons, ancient lords of Redmarshally, and from the name of the porch where the tomb stands, it is probable the persons represented were Claxtons. The tower of the church is so much disproportioned to the size of the edifice, and so dissimilar in its construction, that it carries evidence of its being originally built as a place of defence: yet in 1462, Adam Morland, then rector, fortified the rectory-house; the tower of which, with embrasures, remains to this time.



The Parish of BISHOPTON.

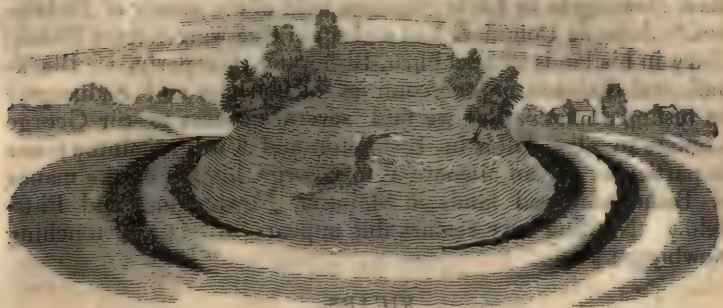
Proceeding westward, the next adjoining parish is BISHOPTON. In Lambarde's Dictionary, and the Chronicle of Lindisfarne, Bishopston is thus mentioned, "Biscopston a village in the bishoprike of Durham wheare one Roger Conyers a nobleman of that countrie, in tyme of kinge Stephen resistid one William Cumyn an ambitious prelate, which sought by forcible and warlike meanes to invade the sea, and to have compelled the monkes of Durham to have elected him after Gaufride (which died about the yeare 1136) their byshop, which bycause they refused to do, he beseiged, sacked & spoiled not only th' abbey, but the towne of Durham also, withe suche crultie & exquisite tormortes of deathe against suche as resisted him, as scarsely is the like to be found eyther in the Scottes or Danes themselves, which have after a most barbarous sort often tymes heryed that quarter, howbeit, in th' end, he bothe lost his desyre & was compelled by the nobilitie of the country (armed for that purpose) to submitte himselfe to the lawfully elect, whose name was William also; whatsoever the cause was it is named of the byshop." The reader will revert to the first vol. p. 197, for a full account of Cumyn's procedure. The seat of Roger Coniers (a person of great power in the twelfth century,)

was at Bishopton, a fine elevated situation, and in a plentiful corn country; but what is most remarkable is, that though the village stands on high ground inclining to the south-east, and the church is built on an eminence in the center, where the ground, strong by nature, was easily fortified; yet the place chosen for the strong-hold where Coniers defended himself against the troops of the usurper of the See, is a flat a little distance east of the village, and overlooked by the whole adjacent eminence: This situation could be chosen for no other apparent natural cause, than that water could be obtained there to fill the trenches. The plain is very narrow, but the whole ground marshy. To give the reader some idea of the mode of fortification in those days, the following sketch exhibits a design or ground plot of this impregnable fortress, and we have also given



a view of the elevation. The crown of the mount is almost level; from north to south ten paces wide, and sixteen paces from east to west; the circumference of the mount at the foot, as proved in the first ditch, is two hundred paces: To the north the ground is marshy, and capable of supplying the trenches with water, they being nearly level with each other; to the south the ground rises gently: The village of Bishopton is to the west. The

elevation of the mount is about sixty perpendicular feet; the prospect from the summit is confined, save only to the north-



east. The crown of the hill hath no marks of buildings, so that the few people that could be placed thereon, notwithstanding such breast-works, as they had, would not be secure. Perhaps this was a dernier resort; yet troops driven within the breast-works and circumvallations might be annoyed by the engines of an enemy; and even a strong bow would carry an arrow with force from the plain without the ditches to the summit.

The manor of Bishopton was the possession of the family of Conyers of Sockburn, and held therewith *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee and suit of court.*

The church of Bishopton, with that of Sockburn, were given by Roger Conyers, with the consent of Robert his son and heir, to Sherburn hospital soon after its foundation; which bishop Pudsey confirmed, only reserving to himself the power of ordaining proper vicars therein. *Quod procurator infirmorum ad consilium episcopi perpetuos et idoneos assignet vicarios, qui cuncta ad ecclesias pertinentia, exceptis tribus decimis tantum Bladi, (viz.) Agnorum et Lanæ suis usibus habeant et retineant, pro quibus ecclesiis honestè deserviant et omnia onera ad episcopum et officialem ejus pertinentia sustineant.*—See Sherburn, vol. 2, p. 765.

The church is but a mean edifice: The chancel is long and disproportioned, and the nave is sixteen paces in length and only six in width.†

* V. Sockburn.

† Bishopton, otherwise Bishopston vicarage.—Dedicated to St Peter.—A discharged living, Master and brethren of Sherburn hospital propr. and patrons.

There are seventy acres of globe land belonging to this church.—Val. in sit. Mans. cum ter. gieb. ibid. 21. Gen. &c.

King's books 4l. 5s. 10d.—Tenths, 8s. 7d.—Proc. ep. 7s.—Arch. Syn. and prox. 11s.—Proc. arch. 4s. Clear yearly val. 37l. 11s.

The family of Coniers also held lands in Little Stainton, 8 messuages; 7 tofts, 13 oxgangs, and 100 acres of land; and 12 acres of meadow in Bishopton, Little Stainton, Wallengue, and East Newbiggin in Little Stainton, held of the manor of Bishopton.* John de Coigniers had a grant of free-warren from Bishop Bury in his lands of Sockburn, Bishopton, Harperly, Le Blackhall, and Stainton, in the counties of Durham and Sadberge.† In bishop James's time we find several licences to Sir George Coniers to alien lands in Bishopton and Little Stainton; one in particular for an alienation to George his son of the manor of Bishopton, and lands in Stainton, Newbiggin,‡ and Pittsfield.§ Nothing very remarkable appears in records, touching Newbiggin.||

VICARS.

Adam de Yersey, 1290

Rob. de Mersk, 1291

D'n's Thomas, 1317

Radulphus

Will. de Newhouse, 1382

Joh. de S kyrwith, 1391

Joh. Bawdon, 1400

Joh. Sawyer, 1409

Joh. Semer, 1501

Will. Alandson, 1558

Tho. Wall, 1560

Giles Widdowes, 1579

David Miles, 1625

Joh. Buckley, A. M. 1661

Rich. Croft, 1662

Will. Thirkeld, A. M. 1681

James Tate, 1686

Mich. Athelston, 1687

Rich. Conder, 1722

Rich. Newhouse, 1727

Sam. Hudson, A. M. 1740

Rich. Tinkler, 1762

Randal's MSS.

Ralph Tatham, 2d July, 1806

*Bishopton parish.**Book of rates.**Value of lands.*

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

9 13 11

1354 13 4

Land tax at 4d. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

39 5 0

1 19 4

Bishopton

12 17 8

Newbiggin

13 10 10

Little Stainton

1 4 8

State of population from 1660 to 1679

*Bap.**Mar.**Bur.*

205

38

166

1760 to 1779

247

87

187

Increase 42 49 21

Number of burials in the last year, 8.—Computed number of inhabitants, 240.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Bishopton, contained 453 inhabitants.

* Inq. p. m.

† Rot. 9. Curs. Rolls. Rudd's MSS.

‡ Wappentag de Sadberg.

Newbiggyng.—Gilbertus de Newbiggyng et socii sui tenent ibid. xlvij aer. terræ domin. et redd. ad fest. Pasch. et Mart. xxij s.

Hafield's Survey.

§ A.D. 1614. Ibid. MSS.

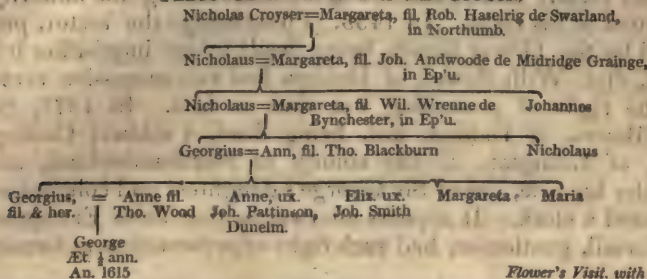
|| Beatrix Burminghil sal. sciat. me dedisse &c. Nichol. Crosier et Elizabethæ uxor ejus. Manerium d. Newbiggin in epis. Dun. Habend. &c. prædict. Nich. Eliz. et heredibus de corpore predict. Elizabethæ, An. 23, Hen. 6.

The Parish of ELTON.

To the south of Redmarshall lies the parish of ELTON.

The church of Elton is a mean edifice.* We find little in the records touching the vill of Elton, save what is noted relating

PEDIGREE OF CROYSER OF NEWBIGGIN.



Flower's Visit. with add.

* Elton rectory, in the deanry of Stockton.—A discharged living.—Robert Sh afto esq; two turn; and John Hogg, esq; one turn.

Will. de Homez had the advowson of Elleton as his right when Philip was bishop of Durham, about the year 1200 as Madox says. Formul. p. 370.

King's books, 7l. 1s. 5½d.—Tenths, 14l. 1s. Old.—Proc. ep. 6s. 8d.—P'duob. Syn. 2s.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Clear yearly val. 36l. 10s. Od.—Val. in sit Mans. cum ter. gleb. ibid. 13s. 4d.—Dec. &c.

RECTORS.

Will. de Ellwikes, 1311

Tho. Trowell, 1378

John de Brafferton, 1378.—Reg. Hatf.

p. 142. It appears by an inq. de jure patronatus de Elton returned 2 Jun. 1378, Ao. consecr. Thome 33, that Tho. Chaunceller ro'ecustodia terrar, Thomæ fil. Willi Gower infra ætat. exist. h. vice est verus patronus, et d'na Joha nup' ux. d'ni Willi Gower mil. ult. p'sentavit ad eand. rectoriam.

Tho. Trowell, pr. by Johanna the wife of W. Gower, knt. deceased, the year uncertain. res. 29 Jan. 1378.

Joh. de Brafferton, pr. by T. Chaunceller, guardian of the s. of Will. Gower a minor, and therefore for this turn the true patron at Mordon the same day.

Will. de Percebrigg, 1403.—Reg. Lang. p. 305. By inq. 10 Sept. 1435, de jure patronatus, &c. q'd. eccl. p'och de Elton vacat p'm. d'ni W. Percebrigg ult. rect. ejusd. et q'd ipse p'sentatus ad eand. p. —Gower qui jus habet p'sentandi unica vice et d'nus Will. Bowes bina vice successive, et ipse d'ns Will. het jus p'sentandi hac vice et sequenti.

Rob. Toppyng, 1435, p. m. Percebrigg, pr. by Sir Will. Bowes

Joh. Bowes, cap. 1495

Peter Balyt, 1519

Joh. Sayer, cap. 1536, pr. by Lawr.

Gower hac vice Tho. Wright, 1567.—

Jacobus Parkynson de Esington et Simon Welburge de Cnstle Eden gen'osi executores testam. Geo. Bowes de Dalton mil. defuncti hac unica vice tantum patroni, &c. p'sentarunt Tho. Wright

Rob Blaxton, 1571, p. depr. Wright.—

Cuthbert Collingwood de Eslington, co. North. mil. et Dorothea ux ejus una fil. et he'dum Geo. Bowes de Dalton mil. defuncti p'sentarunt Rob. Blaxton.

Tho. Bell, 1595

Rich. Colmore, 1608, pr. ep. p. h. v. p' lapse

Rich. Thursbye, A. M. 1619, p. res. Colmore, pr. ep. p. h. v. &c.

Will. Murrey, 1621, p. res. Thursby, pr.

Geo. Marley in right of Errington

Tobias Markendale, 1649, pr. Marg.

Jefferson, vid. Tutrix, &c.

Hen. Doughtie, A. M. 1668, p. m. Mar-

kendale.—He was pr. by John Jefferson,

esq; and subscribed to the articles 14

Jan. 1667, but not inducted till 11 Dec.

1668. For I find one Stephen Windale

litteratus inst. or subscribing to the ar-

ticles 31 Jan. 1667, presented, I presume

to the right of presentation to this rectorial church, whereby it appears, that the manor with the advowson was possessed by tenants in common, perhaps by having descended to females so early as 1435. In 1378, the estate had descended to Thomas the son of Sir William Gower, knt. whose widow presented the last rector, and Thomas's guardian, during his minority, presented in his right. In 1435, (Piercebridge the rector, presented by the Gower family, being dead) by an inquisition it is stated, that Will. Bowes, of Dalden, had two successive turns, and the right of presenting was then in him. In 1571, Sir Geo. Bowes, of Dalden, knt. being dead, Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eslington, in the county of Northumberland, and Dorothy his wife, one of Sir George's daughters and coheireses, presented a clerk. It appears afterwards, that John Errington, of Worsall, gentleman, had such right of presentation as former-

by John Errington, gent. the other patron a papist, for in the remembrancers or first fruits office are these words about Elton rectory, viz. Joh. Jefferson arm. et Joh. Errington gen'os alternis vicibus pleno jure patronis.

Timothy Mawman, 1709, p. m. Doughty, pr. by Mark Shafto of Whitworth, esq. —He was a nonjuror, and deprived 1716. Died at Stockton 1765.

Will. Russell, 1716, p. depr. Mawman Joh. Rowntree, cl. 1758, p. m. Russel, pr. by Ann Jefferson. —By a quare impedit which was tried at Durham as-

sizes 15 July, 1758; between Miss Ann Jefferson of Norton, and Rob. Shafto of Whitworth, esq; touching the right of presentation, it was agreed and settled by rule of court, that Miss Jefferson was to have one turn, and Mr Shafto two turns; her clerk being party to the cause, was to be her immediate rector to satisfy her turn, and Mr Shafto to have the two next presentations after; and so on imp'pm.

Randal's MSS.

Thomas Ewbank, M. A. 24th August, 1804, p. m. John Rowntree

V. 2, ch. 147. E. Madox form. p. 370.

Philippus d. g. Dunelm. Epus, &c. Sciatis nos recognovisse ac reddidisse et quietam clamavisse Willielmo de Homez et heredibus suis advocaco'em capellæ de Elleton sicut jus suum qua, videl't jure. hereditario petebat et quæ ad cum pertinere disoscitur secundum verdictum legalium hominum viciniae. Ut autem hæc nr'a recogni'co et quieti clama'co perpetuam obtineat firmitatem, p'nte cartam annuarii fecimus et sigilli n'ri munimine roborari. Hiis testibus, &c. *Randal's MSS.*

Longnewton parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.
3 9 4

£. s. d.
360 0 0 *Grey's MSS.*

Land tax at 4s. per pound. County rates at 6s. 8d.—11. 3s. 1½d. *Mann's MSS.*

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Rur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	47	8	36
1760 to 1779	60	12	59
Increase	27	4	23

Number of burials in the last year, 7.—Computed number of inhabitants, 210.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
State of population from 1811 to 1821	48	57	105
Increase since 1811		29	

ly appertained to the Bowes's; and John Jefferson, esq; in 1662, exercised such right as had appertained to the Gowers: This proportion descended to Miss Ann Jefferson, who intermarried with Mr Tho. Hogg, of Durham, whose son and heir, John Hogg, esq; of the Inner Temple, now possesses it. The estate of the Erringtons was purchased by Sir Robert Shafto, knt. recorder of Newcastle on Tyne, in 1682, and it is now vested in Rob. Shafto, of Whitworth, esq; his lineal descendant, who has two turns, and Mr Hogg one turn in succession in the right of presentation.

George Sutton, esq; has a pleasant little villa here.—Maud, cousin to Robert de Brus, gave four oxgangs of land at Elton to Gisburne priory, which the said Robert and Rich. de Kellowe, bishop of Durham, confirmed.—Mon. Ebor. p. 343.



The Parish of LONGNEWTON.

To the west lies the parish of Longnewton: The village is straggling and unpleasant. The honourable family of Vane have had a seat here for several generations. The present mansion-house is modern and handsome. It appears that the manor of Longnewton was from early times held with Barnardcastle; for in bishop Hatfield's episcopacy, on an inquisition taken at the death of Tho. Surteys, esq; it was found that he held of the earl of Warwick * a messuage and one hundred acres of land in Longnewton by fealty, and rendering to the earl 13s. 4d. rent. He also held of Will. Wawan eight acres of land there by fealty and 6s. 8d. rent; and from this connection it is apprehended the little notice taken in the records of this manor is derived. For Barnardcastle being a special liberty or jurisdiction, as will appear in the sequel, the bishop's officers seldom entered therein, or took cognizance of the members thereof. Sir George Vane, knt. one of the younger sons of Sir Harry Vane, of Raby Castle, is the first of the family we find settled at Longnewton, where he died in May, 1679.—*See pedigree of the family at Raby.*

The church of Longnewton * has no ailes or tower: The chancel is about six paces in width, and in length about seven

* Longnewton rectory.—Dedicated to St Mary. In Stockton deanry, bishop of Durham patron.

King's books, 20l.—Yearly tenths, 2l.—Proc. ep. 12s.—Proc. arch. 2s.

paces. On the south side is a niche, containing two seats, divided by a small column, and ornamented with some pierced work :

RECTORS.

- Peter de Brandon, 1259
 Adam de Pickering, 1356
 Joh. Attelee, 1360
 Will de Corbrigg, 1369
 Tho. de Thorp.—*Pardonavinus Rico.*
Colynson de Lilil Staynton, &c. qui
furatus est equum J. de Thorp nup'
p'sone ecclie de Langnewton. In
cujus, &c. Dat. Dun. &c. vijo. Martii
 Ao. p' nri 2do.—Rot. Fordham, Sch. 3.
 Tho. Neweham, 1410
 Jac. Oculshagh, 1425
 Rob. Wynthethly, 1428
 Joh. Corby, 1433
 Ra. Both, L. L. B. 1465, Arch. Dun.
 Rog. Layborne, S. T. B. 1497
 Leo. Hutchinson, 1540. Master of Univ.
 Col. Ox.
 Rob. Dalton, S. T. P. 1554
 Claudius Rent. A. M. 1556
 Rich. Hartborn, A. M. 1558
 Edw. Banks, A. M. 1562
 Will. Morton, A. M. 1588
 Ra. Tunstall, A. M. 1616.—*Par. Reg.*
Maister Rayhe Tonstall. min. of the
word of God, and dispenser of the truth
of God to the people under his charge,
bur. the 22d day of April, 1659.
 N. B. *He was son of Preb. Tunstall.*
 Joh. Oliver, A. M. 12th Aug. 1662
- Tho. Baker, S. T. B. 1687.—*Fellow of*
St John's col. in Camb. chapl. to bishop
Crewe, and a noted nonjuror, ob. 2 July,
1740. b. in St John's antichap. Camb.
Æt. suæ 83.
 Jas. Finney, A. M. 1690.—*He was of*
St John's in Oxford, and built here a
good parsonage house, barn, stable, and
garden, also a neat house for a curate.
 Mich. Fenwick, A. M. 1706
 Tho. Rudd, A. M. 1712.—*See vol. II. p.*
 418, 419
 Chr. Mansel, A. M. 1719
 Jam. Douglas, A. M. 1742.—*He aug-*
mented this living considerably by
breaking through a composition, under
a suit in the High Court of Chanc.
against Geo. Vane. esq; and others,
whereby it appeared, that b'p Cosins,
the patron of the living and ordinary
of the diocese, was not a party when
the composition was made between the
rector and parishioners.
 Henry Vane, bart. M. A. 21 Oct. 1760,
 on the res. of James Douglas.
Randal's MSS
 Charles Plumtree, M. A. 5 July, 1794,
 p. m. Sir Hen. Vane, L. L. D.
 George Stanley Faber, M. A. 2 Dec.
 1811, on the res. of Cha. Plumtree.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

A figure in brass work on the marble.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ^{SR} GEORGE VANE INTERRED
 MAY THE FIRST 1679 SECOND SON OF ^{SR} HENRY
 VANE SOME TIME PRINCIPALL SECRETARY OF STATE
 TO KING CHARLES THE FIRST. HE MARRIED ELIZABETH
 [THE HEIRESS OF ^{SR} LYONELL MADDISON OF NEW-
 CASTLE UPON TYNE, BY WHOM HE HAD THIRTEENE
 HOPEFUL CHILDREN *viz.* FOURE SONS & NINE DAUGHTERS.
 HIS HONOUR Wonne i'th field LIES HERE IN DUST
 HIS HONOUR GOT BY GRACE SHALL NEVER RUST
 THE FORMER FADES, THE LATTER SHALL FAILE NEVER
 FOR WHY, HE WAS ^{SR} GEORGE ONCE, B'T ST GEORGE EVER.

HERE LYES THE BODY OF DAME ELIZABETH VANE
 RELICT OF ^{SR} GEORGE VANE OF LONGNEWTON
 WHO DYED THE 25 DAY OF OCTOBER 1684,

On the South wall.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF GEORGE VANE OF
 LONGNEWTON IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM ESQ.
 HE MARRIED ANN MACHON OF DURHAM BY WHOM
 HE HAD 4 SONS AND 4 DAUGHTERS. HE DIED JULY 21.
 1750 IN THE 65 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

It is lighted by a window of three divisions to the east under a pointed, and separated from the nave by a round, arch. The nave, of equal width with the chancel, is eighteen paces in length.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as appears by the copyhold books marked D. p. 472. Jun. 25. 12 Ep. Rob. but when or by whom founded is not said or known.—Richard Bowes, cap. Gildæ, *ibid.* 1501.

The manor of Cotom Conyers in this parish takes its name from the family of Coniers, to whom it anciently belonged. In bishop Skirlaw's time, Robert Coniers, esq; held the manor of Cotom juxta Longnewton jointly with Alicia his wife, under settlement to them and the heirs of the body of the said Alicia; which manor was held of Thomas, son and heir of Alex. Surtees, by military service.* From that period little notice is taken of this manor in the records.

2 C 2

On a stone in the chancel.

Hic conditus est

THOMAS RUD

hujus Paræciæ per Septennium

Rector; postquam fuisset Ecclesiæ

Stocktonensis 50 annis

Minister: Vir morum simplicitate et probitate antiqua;

Patriæ, Ecclesiæ, Amicis fidelis;

Omnibus benevolus & beneficus.

Obiit julij 15 A. D. 1719.

Ætat. 79.

Longnewton parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.
7 14 10

£. s. d.
1229 0 0

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

Longnewton 70 0 0

3 9 4

Mann's MSS.

State of population from 1660 to 1679

Bap. Mar. Bur.
174 27 43 140

1760 to 1779

182 80 149

Increase 171—28 35 9

Number of burials in the last year, 9.—Computed number of inhabitants, 270.

Males. Females. Total.

State of population from 1811 to 1821

168

170

338

Increase since 1811

85

* Anno 3^o, Skirlaw.

The Parish of STAINTON

The parish of STAINTON adjoins upon Haughton to the north, and is in the ward of Stockton.

K. Hen. II. by his charter, confirmed the several possessions of the monastery of St Mary in York,* Wido, al's Guido, de Baillol, dedit ecclesiam et unam carucatam terræ in Stocalea, et ecclesiam *Skaintuna* (for Staintuna it is apprehended), et duas bovatas terræ, et ecclesiam de Gaynford cum suis pertinentiis. Hæc omnia confirmo regia auctoritate, &c. testibus Thoma Cantuarien. 1169. On the dissolution of that monastery the advowson came to the crown, and has been retained to this day.†

The church ‡ of Stainton, a neat little edifice, stands on elevated ground, at a distance from any habitation: The chancel

* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1, p. 388.

† There is great reason to doubt whether this church is implied by that description. In the first instance, we have not the least evidence to prove the Baliols ever had any possessions here; in the next place, the grant to St Mary's being connected with that of Gainford, a place so greatly distant, and in no instance united thereto, renders the evidence suspicious. The possessions of the Baliols lay in the north-west part of the county, where there is a Stainton lying on the High-street or Roman Road, and might consequently be called Stainton in le Strata, as well as Street-le-ham have its name from the same cause. We beg the reader will suspend his judgment on this matter until he has compared the evidence presented under the subject of Stainton, in the chapelry of Barnardcastle; where he will observe there was anciently a dependent chapelry under Gainford, and Gainford, with all its dependent chapels, was given by the Baliols to St Mary's. It is not to be doubted this church belonged to St Mary's, but how it came to that monastery is difficult to determine.

E. Registro, Fox, p. 14, 1497.

Institutio, &c. Ricus, &c. dil'co, &c. Rob. Chaymber capell. &c. ad ecclesiam paroch. de Stayneton in Strata nr'e dioc. p. mortem, &c. vac ad quam venerab. in x r'o confre'm nr'um d'num Will'um dei gra. Carleol. Epum dignitat. Abbacialem Monasteri be' Marie juxta muros civitatis Ebor. x sp'iali Romani pontificis largico'e obtinen. in commendam et ejusd. loci conventum veros ejusd. ecc'lie p'ronos nob. p'ntatus existis, te admittimus, &c. E. Registro Tunstal. 1538. Institutio Ric. Marshall, &c. ad quam per religiosos viros Abben et Conventum Ebor. veros ejusdem p'ronos nob. presentat. &c. *Randal's MSS.*

‡ Stainton, alias Staynton in Strata, rectory.—Dedicated to All Saints.—In the deanry of Stockton.—Pens. Abb. Beatæ Mariæ Ebor. 13s. 4d. proprietor.—The king patron.

King's books, 12l. 13s. 4d.—Yearly t. 1l. 5s. 4d.—Proc. ep. 8s.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Val. in sit. Mans. cum terr. glob. 2 acr. Decim, &c.

RECTORS.

Will. Presb. de Stainton, 1129.—*On the next day after the feast of St Cuth. in Sept. was a witness with many others to Ran. de Merley's confirm. of his father Will. de Merley's gift of the vil of Morevie to the monks of D. M. Angl. vol. 1, p. 49.*
Rich. de Appelby

Tho. de Lincoln, 1369
Tho. de Lindesay, 1370
Joh. Cotenore, 1416
Rob. Marshal, 1433
Rob. Wedow, 1448
D'n's Joh. Manfield, 1466
D'n's Rob. Chambr. 1497
Will. Wytham, 1524

is seven paces in length, and four in width; lighted by a window of three partitions to the east under a pointed arch, and two windows to the south: the nave is twelve paces in length and six in width, neatly and regularly stalled; the windows are modern: No tower. The country adjacent is fertile and well cultivated; some of the meadows near the church are remarkably luxuriant. Queen Henrietta Maria had a grant of 17l. 6s. 8d. fee-farm-rent out of this rectory.*

D'n's Joh. Metcalfe, 1530

Rich. Marshall, 1538

Sim. Robson, 1582

Tho. Ingemethorp, 1594.—Born in Worcestershire, of Braz. N. Coll. 1581, went away without a degree, rector of Stainton, being accounted learned in, the Hebrew tongue, made master of Durham school, 1610, but on preaching a reflecting sermon against Ra. Tunstall, preb. was removed,—having recanted, he was sent back to Stainton, where he taught ten or twelve boys to the time of his death. *Ath. O. v. 1.*

Tho. Carr

Will. Pell, A. B. 1655.—Of Magd. Col. Cam. A. M. 1658

Tho. Pearson, 1662.—Pell not conforming

* Rymer's Fed. v. 18.

Jam. Platts, A. M. 1681

Tho. Nicholson, A. M.

Joh. Emerson, A. M. 1749.—He rebuilt the rectory-house on a handsome plan

Hen. Vane, L. L. D.

Ja. Douglas, S. T. P.

Geo. Maclellan, M. A. 8th Aug. 1782, p. m. Douglas

Henry Phillpotts, M. A. 24 Dec. 1805, p. m. Maclellan

Thos. Baker, B. A. 31 May, 1808, by the cession of Hy. Phillpotts

Thos. Baker, B. A. 16 Feb. 1809, do. of the last incumbent

Wm Addison, B. A. 10 Aug. 1811, do. Thos. Baker

Dan. Milford Peacock, 6 March, 1812 p. m. Wm Addison.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Within the altar rails, on a flat stone.

HERE LIES THE BODY
OF JAMES PLATTS
MASTER OF ARTS
RECTOR OF GREAT
STAINTON WHO DIED
FEB. 13.
ANNO DOM. 1706.

In the chancel.

HERE LYETH INTER-
RED THE BODY OF
THO. CARRE TH.
AT FAITHFULL &
LABORIOUS SERVANT
OF JESUS CHRIST AND
LATE MINISTER OF THE
GOSPEL AT THIS
PLACE, WHO LIVED AT
NEUTOUNE AND DE-
PARTED THIS LIFE
THE 16th DAY OF
MAY IN THE 36th
YEARE OF HIS AGE
ANNO DOM. 1655.

In 1586, an agreement was entered into for a division of the lands of this manor, and the management thereof, signed by William Burton and Anthony Rickardbye.*

The Reverend Mr Nicholson, by his will, gave certain lands in Northallerton to be sold, and which were purchased by Mr William Hodgson for 80l.; and also 100l. in money, to apply the interest thereof as a salary for a schoolmaster to teach the poor children of the parish reading, writing, and accounts. The master to be nominated by the owners of the testator's estates at North Cowton, Stoney Close house in the parish of Watlass,

On a flat blue marble stone.

Here lieth the body
of the Reverend
Thomas Nicholson
Rector of Great Stainton
otherwise Stainton in
the Street who departed
this life May the 13th.

Anno Dom. 1749. Aged 87

Great Stainton parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£. s. d.
5 12 0

£. s. d.
655 0 0

Grey's MSS.

Land tax at 4s. per pound.

County rates 6s. 8d.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

Elstob - - - 14 8 11

655 0 0

Stainton - - - 23 3 0

1 3 8

Mann's MSS.

State of population from 1660 to 1679

Bap.

Mar.

Bur.

100

10

57

1760 to 1779

64

18

43

Increase

8

Decrease

36

14

Number of burials in the last year, 2.—Computed number of inhabitants 60.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Stainton contains 154 inhabitants.

* Penes G. Allan.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Ao. 25, Hatf.

Wappentag de Sadberg.

Sadberg.—Will's Fawcon tenet iiij burgag. et xxx acr. et dimid. terræ in campo ibid. per fidel. et sect. com. de iij sept. in tres septimanas, et duplicat. firm. pro releivio; et ipse cum vicin. suis tenent hujusmodi tenur. cum aliis domin. Wappentag. viz. Baron de Graystok, priorissa de Neseham, Robertus de Ogle, Walterus Taylboys, Isabella quæ fuit uxor Johannis Percy de Kildale, Johannis de Aslayby. Hæres Alex. Surteys, et alij custodes gaol et prisona ibid. et redd. pro evasione si acciderit prisonar. ibid. Et idem Will's redd. pro firm. ad fest. Pasch. et Michaelis per æqual portion. iiij. viij.

Idem Will's et xij alij tenent lxxxiiij burgag. ten. mes. plac. et parcell. acrar. terræ per servic. prædicta et redd. cert. redditus per annum.

Nova burgag.—Robertus Mareshall tenet j mes. xvij acr. terræ quond'm Thomæ Capelli red. per ann. xijs.—et j plac. ibid. vocat. Shcrwyndes plac. redd. jd.

Scruton, Whitwell and Clack in the county of York, or the major part of them, under their hands and seals; and in default, by the rector. The master to be of the Church of England. The parishioners were to find a school-house, or ground to build one upon, which was soon after built, and a master has been duly appointed ever since the foundation.

Of ELSTOB we find nothing further in the records, than that Tho. Gray, chiv. jointly with Margaret his wife, held to them and the heirs of his body the manor of Elstob, of the bishop by fealty, and four shillings and sixpence rent, and suit at the bishop's court at Cotham.*

* Agnes filia Johan's Rogerson tenet j ten. vocat. Heryngghars plac. soleb't reddere xxjd. modo xvijjd.

Henricus Ingleby et iij alij tenent j forg. j burgag. et iij plac. et solv. cert. redd. per ann.

Terræ domin.—Will. Faucon tenet j bovāt. terræ contin. xv. acr. prati et pastur. redd. per ann. ad fest. Martini et Pasch. et Cuthberti in Septemb. jxs. jd.

Johannes Blayke et xvij alij tenentes tenent xx bovāt. et dimid, terræ et redd. ut supra.

Prior de Fynghall tenet ibid. ij bovāt. de terr. Ricardi Bellam, unde nihil solvit quia de causa ignoratur.

Hatfield's Survey.

Antiquitus comitat. fuit Sadb'g. et fuerunt vic. et coronatores ib'm.—Et curiæ seu. assizæ tent. fuerunt coram. justic. itinerant epor Dun. ib'm.—Et turnus vic tent. fuit ib'm—Ac fuerunt etiam duæ wardæ orientalis ss. et occidentalis wardæ de Sadb'g. temp. Ric. de Bury epi. Rot. cl. A. B.—Fuit etiam wapentag. Sadb'g.—Et fuerunt tunc 4 al. ward. ss. Darlington, Chester, Easington, et Stockton, sed nunc Sadb'g. est in warda de Stockton.—Hugo de Puteaco epus perquisivit cum pecuniis suis a Rico primo Rege Angl. comitatum Northmymbror. pro vita sua, et committat. Sad. b'gie sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum.—D'cus R. 1. p'cartam 18 Dec. 1 regni concessit et conf. manerium de Sadb'ga cum wapentag. ad id'm. manerium p'tin &c. deo et beato Cuthb'to et eccl'ie Dun. et Hugoni epo Dun. in excamb. cum feodo e'pi in Lincolnshire lib'e et quiete, &c. sicut Rex ipse propria manu sua hūit et sicut ipse ep'ushūit et tenuit alias terras suas in epātu suo. V in Turri Lond. 1 R. 1, n°. 4, p. 2.—Idem rex carta pred. perdit. existan. eam confirmavit apud Lyons, 7, Dec. 10, R. 1.—Joh'es rex confirmavit p' cartum suam 4 Martij primo regni sui.—E. Turri Lond. Dunelm. eccl'ia Sadberg maner. cart. ant. el. n°. 17, tem. Ed. 1.—Pl. de quo warr. 21 Ed. 1. dicatur q'd epus hāet coronatorem apud Sadberg.

Temp. Anth. Beck regalis lib'tat episcopat. se'it. fuit in manus R's. Et querelatur, q'd custos R's dicti epatus servit in manum R's manerium de Sadb'g cum wapentach eidem p'tin. q'd quidem manerium est de novo p'quisit de antecessoribus d'ni R's et est extraneum regali lib'tati d'ci epatus.

Annis 8 et 9 Ed. 2. Inq. et presentacoes capt corem escaet et vic. com. Northumb. de terris int. Tyne et Tese infra wapentag. de Sadb'g ret. in canc. West'm.

5 Ed. 2, 1511. Finis levat de terris apud Sandb'g. sic. ss. Hec est finalis concordia facta in cur. d'ni epi apud Sandb'g coram Lambarto de Thirkingham, &c.—Penes Will. Chaytor de Croft. bart.—Plita wapp'n. Sadb. die e. p'x post an. b'æ Mariæ. temp. Lodov. epi. 4 cart. 284.—Dicebatur temp. Tho. Langley epi q'd Bernerdis Castrum, Dalden, Gretham, Hurworth, Merwood, juxta Bernerdi Cast. Nesham, Nether-Conscliff, &c. fuerunt in com. Sadb.—Dicebatur etiam, q'd Bernerdi Cast, Cleatlam, Egleston, Longnewton, Langton, Middleton, Newbiggin,

The Parish of HAUGHTON.

Advancing to the westward, we enter that part of the parish of HAUGHTON which lies in Stockton ward, and comprehends the chapelry of Sadberge, with other townships.

Stainton, &c. fuerunt in wapentag. Sadb'g.—Ista omnia videas in offic. protho-
tar. Ao. 3, Hen. 6.

Wolsey. In villa de Sadb'g fuit olim goale et prisonarius quam Tho. Card. ep's reparavit. Rot. cl.

Manerium de Ayssaby in com. Dun. tent. fuit de epo Dun. int al. p' servicium custodiendi quartam partem gaole epi Dun. de Sadb'g. Rot. cl. Morton 1, n°. 78. Rob'tus Hyndmer cl'icus cano Dun. p'quisivit manerium de Ayslaby de Willo Ashlaby 3 et 5 Ph. et Mar.

Nevill. Inq. coram Willo Pudsey ar. escaetor epi in com. Sadb'g. q'd Will'us Tempest mil. ob seis. de Manerio de Tresford in d'co com. tent. de epo in capite p' 4m partem feodi mil. et un. p'r. chirothecarum vel 2d et fac. sect. Cur. de Cotham Mundevile de 3 sept. in 3 sept. In quo manerio cont. 460 acr. et una piscaria in Teese, et etiam seit. de Denton in com. Sadb'g.

De Ballivis Epor. Dun. de Sadb'g.

Hatfield. Hen'cus Pillok p' cum feod consuet.—Multos pat. de officio pr'd temp. ep'or Langley, Nevil, Booth, Rowthal, et Tunstall, cum feod. 40s. Rot. cl. cor.

Tunstal. Joh'es Buk bal. ac custos manerij et gaole epi de Sadb'g cum gardinis et pomar. eisdem manerio et gaole adjacen. p' vita.

Jamés. Joh'es Addy gen. bal. p' vita feod. 40s.

The following extracted from b'p Crew's MSS. of several things relating to the b'p'k.

In the time of Lodovicus, b'p of Durham, the offices and inq. of the freeholders were taken at Sadberg, and their tenure of lands to be by doing suite at the wapentag of Sadberg, from 3 weeks to 3 weeks. And the said offices were taken before Nich's de Sutton, sheriff of Sadberg.

In the time of Bury b'p, Simon de Esh was sheriff of Sadberg, and escheator of the wapentag of Sadberg. The wapentag of Sadb'g and co. of Dur. were distinct and several; & temp. Joh'is Menvil vic. Sadb'g appeirt. q'd. Peter de Brus. Seign. de hert, ceo teigne in capite del Evesq. come des Eglise de Dun. p' servic. 2 feod. mil. et secta ad wapentag. de Sadb'g de 3 Sept. in 3 Sept.—Et temp. Tho. Hatfield ep. Inq. prise devant vic de Sadb'g in pleno commitatu ib'm tent.—Et temp. Skirlaw, Fordham, Langley, et Nevil, several instances de several vic suits de Durh. et Sadb'g et plusors foits de Sadb'g solement et escaetors de Sadb'g.—Per lont quera appeirt q. Sadb'g ad ea distinct county from Durham.—Viscounts de ceo sep'atim courts et com. ib'm tent. et fynes levyed et assizes teigne ib'm.

Nulli sunt rotuli cur. de turn. vic. tent. ib'm.

Mickleton's MSS.

Ballivus epi Dunelm. ad peticoem ejusdem ballivi petentis remedium sup' eo q'd cum regal. libertas epatus capta sit in manu regis certis de causis, custos dicti epatus impedit ipsum episcopum, quod non possit habere curiam suam baron, &c. Et preterea idem custos cepit in manum d'ni regis burgam Dunelm, Derlington, Aukeland, Stocketon, et Gatisheved, et mercat. et tolnet, &c. Item, dictus custos seisivit in manum regis manerium de Sadbergh cum wapentach. eidem manerio p'tin q'd quidem manerium est de nove p'quisit de intecessoribus domini regis et est extraneum regali libertati dicti epatus, &c. Ita responsum est, &c. &c.—*Ryley's Placit. Parl. 35 Ed. 2 p. 352.*

Sadberge. Cessatio ordinis templariorum in consilio Viennensi prid. mon. Maij A. D. 1312.—*Ex. registro Henrici Prioris Cant. Lel. Col.*

Much has been said of SADBERGE in the progress of this work, to which the reader will revert, in order to prevent repetition. It was anciently a county, and had its proper sheriffs, coroners, and other civil officers; and there the sheriff held his tourn. A court of assize was held there by the justices itinerant, commissioned by the bishops of Durham. It was in distant antiquity, and still is, said to be a local earldom; in the time of bishop Bury, divided it into two wards, the east and west ward: Sadberge had the privileges of a wapentake. In the laws of Edward the Confessor it is written, *Et quod Angli vocant Hundredum, Supradicti comitatus vocant Wapentachium*: Hoveden derives it, *a tactu armorum*; and describes the ceremony, *cum quis occipiebat præfecturam wapentachij die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores contra eum conveniebant, et descendente de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero, erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus secundum morem fœdus accipiebat: Omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita confirmabant per contactum armorum pace palem concessa, &c.* The county of Durham was then divided into four wards, Darlington, Chester, Easington, and Stockton, but now Sadberge, or so much of it as the ancient eastward of that county comprised, is comprehended in Stockton ward. In the pleas of quo warranto, in the time of Edward I. it was certified, that the bishop had his coroner of Sadberge. A court of pleas was also held at Sadberge, and fines were regularly levied there of lands within that liberty.* Mr Mickleton points out one in the fifth year of Edward II. the record was in the possession of Sir William Chaytor, of Croft. In the time of bishop Langley it was asserted, that Barnardcastle, Marwood, Cleatlam, Eggleston, Langton, Middleton in Teesdale, Newbiggin, Stainton, and other places in the western extremity of the county of Durham, were mem-

VOL. III.

2 D

* Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia domini Dunelmensis episcopi apud Sadberge die mercurii proxima ante festum sancti Laurentii Martyris anno regni Henrici regis Angliæ et Franciæ sexti post conquestum vicesimo septimo et pontificatus domini Roberti episcopi Dunelmensis anno duodecimo coram Willielmo Nevill Dom. de Fauconberge, Thoma Nevill, Thoma Lumley, Willielmo Eure, Thoma Fulthorpe, militibus; Johanne Pockyngton, Roberto Beaumont. clerico; Roberto Danby, Christophoro Boynton, Johanne Lounde, clerico; Willielmo Rackett, et Ricardo Wenden, justiciariis ipsius episcopi apud Sadberge. Et preterea scilicet die lunæ proxima post festum sanctæ Lucie Virginis anno regni regis prædictæ vicesimo octavo et pontificatus dicti domini episcopi anno duodecimo supradictæ coram eisdem justiciariis et aliis dicti domini episcopi fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus ibidem concessa et recordata inter Willielmum Blackwell capellanum Thomam de Baines et Thomam Counden Querentem et Thomam Norman de Novo Castro super Tynam et Margaretam uxorem ejus deforcientes de dupbus messuagiis et sexaginta acris terræ cum pertinencijs in Cotom Amundeville unde placitum convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet, &c.

bers of this wapentake. There was a gaol for prisoners in Sadberge; and sundry manors and lands were held by the special service of maintaining the same, and supporting the prisoners. The bailiffs common fee was 40s.

In Lambard's Dictionary, p. 324, this place is noted as follows, "Satbergia in Chron. Lindisf." After speaking of the sale to bishop Pudsey, he adds, "This Satberge was at that tyme and longe sence called a countye, counteyninge (as I thinke) the greatest portion of that which we now calle the byshopricke of Durham. I heare of some gentlemen of that quarter, that theare be dyvers fines yet extant, acknowledged before the bishop in his court of Satberge, and that the most part of the countrye resorted to courte thyther, which gyveth me to thinke, that it should be called SACBERGE of Sac and bypīg (the Saxon wordes), which signifie the court of causes or plees, from which signification Socbergh before is not much different. It standethe upon a hill, and is now called Sedbergh, which Bergh (the latter part of the worde) soundeth as much in the Saxon as Hyll now with us in Englishe, and therefore if any man like better to have it deryved of Sacbeorh, that is the court upon the hyl, or the hyll of pleas, I gave him as free libertie as I myselfe would be gladd to enjoye in any such matter of conjecture. Matt. Paris calleth it Segefild, which is a large town within the bishopricke, and therefore belike, king Richard gave the byshop that also."

The village of Sadberge is now an insignificant place, compared to its ancient consequence; it stands on the crown of a fine eminence, which rises with an easy ascent from every side to such an elevation, that it commands an extensive prospect over the south-east part of the county of Durham, and up Teesdale as far as the high grounds above Barnardcastle, but of no great distance northward; and is a distinct object from the environs of Raby, Kirkmerrington, Quarrington, and Hartlepool. The ground on which the present chapel stands is most elevated, and appears to have been forced, and is trenched round; from whence it may be presumed that there stood the castle, gaol, and court-house in ancient times. The stones of which the chapel is built appear to have been taken from ancient structures; for such materials are very scarce in that part of the country, the common edifices being chiefly of brick. In bishop Hatfield's Survey, we find that all the lands were held by military service; so noble a possession was Sadberge anciently! Will. Fawcon held four burgages and thirty acres and a half of land in the fields there by fealty and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and paying a double relief; and he, with others, holding lands within

the wapentake, (to wit) the baron of Graystock, the prioress of Neseham, Robert de Ogles, Walter Taylboys, Isabell the wife of John Percy de Kildale, John de Aslayby, the heirs of Alex. Surteys, and others, had the keeping of the gaol and prison, and were answerable for the escape of prisoners. There were forty-one, together with Fawcon, who held eighty-four burgages and lands under the same tenure. Besides the ancient burgagers there were new ones specified in the Survey. The demesne lands are stated to consist of twenty-three oxgangs, each containing sixteen acres.

After what has been stated from Hatfield's Survey, we must note, that many small proprietors of lands are found in the inquisitions post mortem, and other records in the bishop's offices; to go through which in a course of descents would be at once laborious and unprofitable. Among those are named, in bishop Beaumont's time, Kays and Mortons; in bishop Bury's time, Marshalls, Chibburns, and Lucas of Norton; in bishop Hatfield's time, Le Wrays, Waryns, Sherwynds, Hacksmall, Bedales, Huwetsons, Ings, and sundry others; the Wrays and Marshalls held their lands for many generations. From all these records it appears, that the burgages were held in free borough tenure, by service at the borough court: and the lands by military service, and in soccage.*

2 D 2

* — Casson ad Willo de Maundeby. Relax. Willo de Maundeby et Alicie ux. ejus, &c. in oibis illis terris, &c. in villa et territorio de Sadb'gia, &c. que habent de dono et feoffamento p'dci Willi Casson Fratrui mei, &c.—*Ex orig. penes G. Allan.*

Concessio reddit. in Middleton Pountaine, Murton, Cotam Mundavill et Sadberg datt ad capell. de Dinsdale. Carta Alexandri Surteys.—Rot b. Hatfield, Sch. 3, no 13. Decem mercatas redditus in augmentum, &c. Ita videl't q'd, &c. solvant an. ad rep'acoem pontis de Pountays unam marcam argenti, &c.

Randal's MSS.

Sadberge chapelry.—This is a chapel to Haughton. Dedicated to St Andrew; not in charge or certified.

CURATES.

Joh. Nicholson, 1577	James Tate, 1673
David Lawson, 1581	James Wylet, 1689
Martin Harrison, 1586	Humph. Holden, A. M. 1727
Luke Cotes, an intruder	Matth. Soulsby, 1732
Rich. Atkinson, 1662	Tho. Morland, 24 Aug. 1762
Amb. Kipling, A. M. 1666	

The Curates of Haughton have for some time past done duty at Sadberge, which is not severed from Haughton.

<i>Haughton pro'pe Darlington parish.</i>		<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>
		£ s. d.	£. s. d.
		13 5 0	1467 0 0
Land tax at 4s. per pound.		County rates at 6s. 8d.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coatham	— — —	29 14 0	1 10 10
Sadberge	— — —	64 0 4	2 18 2

The records appear in much confusion touching the Biredens and Burdons, so that with great uncertainty they could be applied to Little Burdon in any case; and therefore it seems improper to pursue any of them further than what clearly relates thereto, together with Great Burdon.

MORTON,* or, as it is called in the Book of Rates, Morton Palmes; is stated in bishop Hatfield's Survey to be held by John de Morton and his parceners by military service: The vill paid 20s. for cornage.

COTOM MUNDEVILLE derived its name from the family who possessed the manor; and we find the Amundevills named there in the beginning of the 13th century. It became the estate of Galfrid Russell by the grant of Tho: de Amundeville, who is stiled in that instrument of Woctona or Witton, to find and support a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the chapel of Mary Magdalen of Cotom, for the souls of the said Thomas Ralph his father, and Clarice his mother, and Ralph Tingrie, under certain penalties in the instrument specified; and on default, he grants, that he will convey over to the bishop of Durham the said manor in free alms, &c. The date of this instrument may be fixed about the year 1273, by one of the penalties for default, being specified to arise *in festo Pent. anno gr'e. m°. cc°. septuagesimo q'rto*. Alex. de Balliolo, the first witness, died in the year 1278.† Galfrid afterwards quitted claim in the manor, and all his lands there, to the church of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, and to the bishop of the see and his successors, for the like purposes.‡ Thomas de Amundeville granted certain lands, for the use of Richard, the son of Walter the Priest of Halghton, together with the guardianship of Richard, during his minority, with remainders to others the children of Walter, in case Richard should die without issue; to be held clear of aids and services, except foreign service due to the king for one oxgang of land, in pro-

* *Wappenlag de Sadberg.*

Morton. Johannes de Morton et percenarij sui tenent villam de Morton per servic. militar. redd. xvjs. vd. ob.—redd. pro cornag. term. Martini tantum xxd.—Tenent terr. Petri de Wythes redd. per ann. 6d.

Predietus Johannes tenet v. mes. et xlvj acr. terræ et j acr. prati et soleb't reddere per annum iiij li. 12s. modo redd. ad term. Martini et Pentecost. xlvjs.

Hatfield's Survey.

There is much confusion in the records touching the Mortons, and it is apprehended this is West Morton, to which appertain the succession of proprietors found in the inquisitions.

† Ex Orig. penees Ra. Hodgson.—RANDAL'S MS.

‡ Rob. de Insula ep. Ex Orig. penees Tho. Gyll. Arm.—RANDAL'S MS.

portion to nine carucates for one whole knight's fee, held by the grantee of the crown, on rendering a pound of cumin at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in autumn.* John Amundeville, who was the first subscribing witness to the last stated grant, and therein is stiled "son of Thomas," granted certain lands there to Ralph de Richmond and his heirs, on the like service, and rendering at the same festival a pound of cumin. This grant bears no date.† We find several others named in the ancient records, who held lands in Coatham; Robert, the son of Robert de Levingthorpe, released to Ralph de Rickenhall, and Agnes his wife, A. D. 1331, his lands there. John Capellanus de Cotum conveyed and confirmed to Rickenhall and his wife, all his lands and tenements there; and Thomas, the son of Thomas de Skyrmingham, conveyed to Alane de Cunsclive his lands in Cotum and Riccoudale. By an inquisition *post mortem*, taken on the death of Ralph de Rickenhall, in the 16th year of Bishop Hatfield, it is stated, that he held of the bishop in capite, certain messuages and lands at Coatham by homage, fealty, and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, rendering to the lord a pound of cumin; also held of Alicia Surtees and Thomas de Graystones other lands, rendering a pound of cumin, and *unum par. serotecarum*, and 6d. rent; and also of Robert de Skyrmingham other lands there, of 12d. rent. We do not trace the possessions of this family further in these records. In the 17th year of the same prelate, by an inquisition *post mortem*, taken on the death of Thomas de Graystones, at

* RandaPs MS.

† Several of the preceding charters having no date to them, but concluding with *his testibus*, it is not easy to determine the age of each deed; but in order to resolve this difficulty, it may be necessary to consider what has been observed on this subject by our antiquaries and lawyers, who have left us some rules, whereby we may judge of the antiquity of a deed or charter, either from the seals affixed to them, or by the introduction or beginning of a deed, or by the conclusion, which two last circumstances were not permanent and settled, but changed and altered in different ages. The industrious and sagacious David Casley, in his Catalogue of MSS. in the King's Library, has, besides these, shewn us a way to compute the age of a MS. even by the different methods of writing in different times, and the different characters and abbreviations: and he says, that he has studied the age of MSS. so much, and has so often compared MSS. without, with those that have happened to have dates, that he has little doubt as to that particular; nay, as by looking in people's faces, most men are able to guess right, that this person is 40, that about 50, and another about 60, without being able to give any reason for those guesses, so he thinks that by frequent inspections, he has attained the faculty of guessing the age of MSS; and that even before he searches more narrowly for certain *xpingtonia* for their age. Now, according to another rule of Mr Casley's, the deed from Amundeville is above 600 years old, the word "*est*" being thus written; for, says he in MSS. above 600 years old, the word "*est*" is often so written, *with a dash between two points*: now it is plain, if this be a certain rule to judge by, that deed must be of such antiquity, and leaves no room to doubt it is above 600 years standing, the word "*est*" in it being, in two instances, within the compass of two lines thus abbreviated.

Sadberg, before the same escheator, William de Claxton, it is stated, that he held of the bishop in capite, several messuages, a moiety of a water corn-mill, and divers lands at Coatham, by homage, fealty, ward and marriage, and 9s. 3d. rent, payable at the bishop's manor there, and a certain rent payable at the exchequer, in lieu of wardsilver and woodhyre. He also held of the Rector of Halghton, land at Coatham of 6s. rent. William his son and heir died possessed of the same estates, leaving several coheireses.* Of the possessions of this family, we find no further note in the records, but what are confused, owing to divisions in small parcels to coparceners. The family of Surtees held considerable estates here: Thomas Surtees† died in the time of Bishop Hatfield seized of divers lands and tenements, and a moiety of a mill, held of the bishop by homage and fealty, rendering 9s. at the exchequer, half a pound of pepper, and 6d. wardsilver. Alexander his son succeeded him,‡ whose son and heir was Thomas. Alexander obtained a licence,|| to grant certain money payments, out of his said lands, for the better sustentation of the priests of the chapel in Dittensale, for daily prayers for the souls of the prelate, and of Thomas Surtees Mil, his ancestors and their heirs. It appears that the family of Amundeville was fallen into female issue, or had aliened their estates in Coatham; for, by an inquisition taken on the death of Robert Conyers Chiv, it is stated that he held the manor and lands there jointly with Alicia his wife, to them and the heirs of the body of the said Alicia, of Thomas, son and heir of Alexander Surtees, by military service; and that Robert Conyers was their son and heir apparent. How long they possessed these estates, the records do not shew.

A fine was levied in the court of Sadberge, 27th king Henry VI. before the bishop's justices there, wherein Thomas Norman and Margaret his wife were deforceants of lands in Coatham.

We now enter into that division of the parish of Haughton, which lies in Darlington ward. The village of HAUGHTON is situated on the banks of the little river Skern, on a dry and gravelly soil, and contains several pleasant and well-built houses, together with an excellent rectory house. The church § stands

* 29 Hatf. ap. Sadb. cor. R. Umframville Esc. in Com. Sadberg.

† Inq. p. m. 34 Hatf. ap. Sadb. cor. J. de Hyndeley Esc. in Com. Sadb.

‡ 36 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. Will. dell Bowes Esc. in Com. Sadberg.

|| Rol. B. Hatf. Sch. 3, No. 13.

§ HAUGHTON RECTORY.

Dedicated to St Andrew.—In the deanery of Durham—Bishop of Durham patron. King's b. 53l. 6s. 8d.—Yearly tenths 5l. 6s. 8d.—Proc. ep. 1l.—Syn. and proc. 11s.—Real value 950l.—Proc. Archid 4s.

at the west end of the village, and is a plain ancient structure, with a tower: it consists of a chancel and nave, without any aisles; the chancel is ten paces in length, and four in width, and the altar is elevated, with three steps to the railing; the whole is wainscotted with oak in pannels. The nave is divided from the chancel by a circular arch, is twenty-nine paces in length, and seven paces in width, uniformly and neatly stalled with oak.

RECTORS.—Walterus p'sona de Haleton incerti tepis. Ruffinus Vercellensis, 1234—* * * de Malolacye (Mauley) oc. pr. de Aukl. & p'sona de Halughton eid. p'bend. annex. ao. 1311 (a)—Joh. Giffar—Ra. de Kelleby, als. de Askeby, 1353, p. m. Giffar—Henry de Ingleby, 1354, p. res. Kelleby—Joh. atte Lee, 1375, p. m. Ingleby.—George Ratcliff, 1381, p. m. Lee—Will. Hulle, 1390, p. m. Ratcliff—Will. de Wolworthe, oc. 1391—John de Newton, 1408, p. m. Walworthe—Thomas Leyes, 1410, p. res. Newton—George Ratcliff, 1415, p. res. Leyes—Dns. Edward Claiton, oc. 16th Jan. 1450 (b) Hugh Snell, LL. D. 1470, p. m. Claiton (c)—John Lake, als Everdon—Richard Pennymaster, 1492—Robert Chambers, cap. oc. 1592 (d)—Thomas Barret, LL. D. 1519, p. m. Chambers (e)—John Tunstall, cap. 12th Dec. 1534, p. res. Barret—Ra. Dickon—John Barnes, Cl. 7th July, 1578, p. m. ult. inc.—Robert Hutton, S. T. B. 1590—Henry Ewbanke, A. M. 1625—Lawrence Hinton, A. B. 19th Dec. 1628, p. m. Ewbanke—Eleazer Duncan, S. T. B. 10th April, 1633, p. m. Hinton—Rich. Battersby, an intruder—John March, A. B. 25th Sept. 1661, p. King Charles II. p. lapse—Richard Bellasis, A. M. 24th Sept. 1680, p. m. March—Joseph Butler, B. C. L. 6th August, 1721, p. m. Bellasis—Henry Thorpe, A. M. 19th June, 1725, p. res. Butler—Charles Morgan, A. M. 1764, p. m. Thorpe (f)—Edward Rudd, A. M. 14th August, 1764, p. m. Morgan—Will. Vaughan, 6th Sept. 1782, p. m. Edw. Rudd.—The Honourable Richard Byroff, M. A. 28 April, 1795, p. m. Wm. Vaughan. This presentation also includes the chapelry of Sadberge, and is held along with Haughton to the present.—Chas. Plumtree, M. A. 26 Nov. 1811, p. m. Hon. Richard Byron.—Tho. Le Mesurier, M. A. 26 May, 1812, p. m. Chas. Plumtree—Bulkeley Bandinel, M. A. 1 August, 1822, p. m. Tho. Le Mesurier.

<i>Haughton parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>	
	£15 16 7	£2399 10 0	
Land tax at 4s. in the pound.		County rates at 6s. 8d.	} MANN'S MSS.
Haughton.....	£38 4 4	£1 14 0 h.	
Whesoe.....	22 10 0	1 1 10 3f.	
Barmpton.....	36 10 4 h	1 13 8	
Burdon.....	9 12 0	0 10 6	
		<i>Bap.</i> <i>Mar.</i> <i>Bur.</i>	
State of population from 1660 to 1679		316 56 286	
1760 to 1779		332 115 239	
		— — —	
Increase	16	59	
Decrease	—	—	47

Number of burials on an average, 18.—Computed number of inhabitants, 540.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Haughton-le-Skerne contains 1245 inhabitants.

(a) This was the Stephen de Mauley, Archdeacon of Cleveland, 1289, and Vic. General of Bishop Bek 1308 and 1309, Prebend of Bugthorpe, in York cathedral, 23d Nov. 1298: ob. 1317.

(b) Rot. M. Nevil. He was appointed surveyor of all the bishop's lands, castles, manors, mines, mills, &c. within and without the bishoprick, at the yearly salary of 20 marks, during pleasure. Pat. dated 16th of June, 13th of his pontifi. ao. 1450.—(c) Rot. A. Dudley, No. 15. He granted a commission of inquiry to Snell and others, "ad inquirend. de navi fract."—(d) Robert Chambers, cl. bishop's servant and chaplain, lately treasurer of his household, was appointed during pleasure, surveyor of all the bishop's demesnes, castles, woods, &c. by pat. dated 20th Feb. 1491.—(e) He resigned for an annual pension of 8 marks, to be paid him during his life.—(f) A native of Wales, of Chr. Ch. Ox. A. M.

The reading-desk and pulpit are placed in opposite corners, at the entrance into the chancel. There is a gallery at the west end: the font has a neat tabernacle cover of wood, with a dove resting on the top.

There was a guild in this church, dedicated to St. Mary; and in the year 1498, John Esh took of the lord one cottage, with its appurtenances, formerly Robert Johnson's, which Edward Techan, surrendered to John, to be held by him and his sequels, for the use of the guild of St. Mary, in the church of Haughton. Copyh. B. marked H. p. 205. We have no further account of this guild.

The following monumental inscriptions are in the church:

"Under thys sto'. lyith Dame Elcabeth Nanton, priores of
"the Saint John Jesu have mercie."

(In the Saxon character, mixed with the old black letter.)

Under a brass engraved with the figure of a female, bearing an infant in each arm:

"Dorothey, daughter of Richard Chomeley, Esquire, the
"third sonne to Sir Richard Chomeley, Knight, late wife of
"Robert Parkinson, of Whessey, Gent. departed this life the
"nineteenth of Julye, 1592. And lyeth buryed neare this place,
"with her two twines, Richard Parkinson and Marmaduke
"Parkinson, sonnes of the said Robert and Dorothey.

"Conjugi filiisq. charis pater conjunxq. mæstiss: posuit."

(Formerly fixed to the wall near the reading-desk.)

Another plate, the personage unknown; formerly fixed to the wall:—

"Here lyeth she, whose birth, whose life, whose end,
"Doe all in one hir happy state commend.
"Hir birth was worshipfull, of gentle blood,
"Hir virtuous life still praised for doing good;
"Her godly death a heavenly life hath gained,
"Which never can by death or sinn be stained."

(Both these inscriptions are in capitals of the Roman Letter)

In hoc adyto

Reliquias suas requiescere voluit

CAROLUS MORGAN, A. M.

Ecclesiæ Dunelm. Prebendarius

Et hujusce parochiæ rector

Vix Bimestris

A. D.

Ob. vi. Cal. Julij MDCCLXIV.

Æta. XXXII.

The rector of this church has a customary manor in right of his rectory, in the township of Haughton; the lands and tenements held under him are estates of inheritance, and pass by deed of alienation and admittance on the roll or entry in the court book; or otherwise by surrender before the lord, with entry in the court book; which operates as admittance to the roll in other customary manors. From neglect, the customary services are not retained, or are little known. By the interfering of this customary manor, we gain little information touching the ancient possessors of estates holding under the see, from the records in the bishop's repositories.

Those who held lands under the Bishop of Durham here, were subject to several services and money payments, particularly the bond tenants, as in other parts of the demesne; of those at Haughton, we find they were charged for wodlades *tolnet. cervis*,* harvest work, &c. The Lords de Neville, who held the manor of Oxenhail, at the time of making the Boldon Buke, paid yearly for the same to the bishop 6s. 8d. in lieu of services. Whesoe paid for pannage, wodlades, wood-fines, smith's fee, and punder, certain money payments.

In suppliment to what has been said of Haughton in the annals of the bishops, we observe in Bishop Hatfield's time Richard de Brunton held lands of the see in capite, by homage, fealty, and a certain rent, payable at the exchequer.† Thomas de Graystones also held lands there, and at Bræfferton, of the lord bishop by homage, fealty, and certain rents. The family of Ingleby also held lands there of the same tenure.‡ In the 3d year of Bishop Langley, John de Ingleby died seized of lands at Haughton, which had descended to him, and were held of the Bishop of Durham in capite, and he also died seized of a messuage, two cottages and three oxgangs of land in Great Burden, held of the prior of Durham, by fealty, twelve-pence rent, and a pound of cumin; leaving Thomas his son and heir.¶ An inquisition was afterwards taken, touching the same estates, on the death of the above-named Thomas, who then left William his son and heir.§ William Wakerfield held lands at Haughton of John de Ingleby, by the service of rendering a rose; he also held lands in Whesoe

VOL. III.

2 E

* The Saxons had a duty called *Drinckleum*, and such tenants may be called *Cervisarij*. Domesday- Agar.

† 22 Hatfield. ap. Dun. cor. Will. de Menevyle vic. Dun.

‡ Inq. p. m. Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. R. d'Umframville Esc. in co. Dun.—An. p. Johis inq. p. m. Tho. de Ingleby cap. ap. Dun. cor. Rob de Laton Esc.

¶ Ap. Dun. cor. P. de Lyndesley Esc.

§ Ap. Dun. cor. Will de Claxton Esc.

of the bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, military service, and six shillings rent;* which descended to Thomas his son, and from him to John his brother: and we trace the property in that family no further. After this period of time, we find that the Earls of Westmoreland possessed several small estates here, together with certain rent charges out of Tirwhit's lands, and others, formerly the estate of the Earl of Warwick.

On the ninth of April, 1666, a decree was obtained in the bishop's court, for a division and inclosure in Haughton;† there was assigned to the bishop in lieu of his waste in the township, a parcel of ground called Dickins's Parrock, containing one acre, one rood, and seventeen perches of land; the rector had assigned to him East and West Holmes, Houndwell's, Wetings, and Burdon Briggs, together with twenty-eight acres, in lieu of thirty-six cattlegates.

In WHESOE, four tenants held four messuages and eleven oxgangs of land by foreign service. Among the bond tenants, we find John Shepherd named; the family of Shepherds are still possessed of Whesoe, two maiden ladies being now (1794) the present representatives of that house. The services of the bond tenants, who were then six in number, differs no further from those in Boldon Buke, than that they wrought at the mill as the tenants of Haughton. The malt paid 12d. the forge 4d. woodlades 3s. 6d. woodsilver 12d. and ten hens. The punder paid seven hens. The service of the cottagers was commuted for xvjd. rent, and when they wrought they only paid vjd. For the pasture called the Flaske, the tenants paid 8s. The ancient services are then stated, due from John Redhead, for the lands which were Robert's, the son of Mildread. Also the services of William Queshowe, and William Walkerfield. In the inquiries, post mortem, we find the posterity of Redhead and Walkerfield, for several generations succeeding to the respective lands. The family of Evers held a messuage and a croft here in Bishop Langley's time, and Roger Thornton died seized of a messuage, and two oxgangs of land, each oxgang containing twenty-four acres. His possessions, as before noted, centered in the Lumleys.‡

BERMION gave name to a resident family before the time of Bishop Hatfield, in the fifth year of whose pontificate, John

* Inq. p. m. ap Derlyngton co. Ra. de Laton Esc. ao. 10 Skirlaw. An. 12 Skirlaw ap. Derlyngton co. Tho. de Claxton Esc. in co. Dun and Sadd.

† In the auditor's office, lib. I. L. p. 318.—Hodgeson's MS.

‡ Inq. p. m. Rog. Ao. 24th Langley.

de Bermton died seized of a messuage and three oxgangs of land there, held of the lady of Skyrmingham, by fealty and half a mark rent, which came to him on the death of his nephew, Thomas de Bermton, who held one of the before-mentioned oxgangs of Robert de Skyrmingham, rendering three grains of pepper.* It appears that these lands soon after passed to the Surteese's, for in the 22d year of the same prelate, Gocelinus Surtees died seized of the like quantity of land, which in the inquisition is said to be held of the prior of Durham at 7s 8d. rent.† In the 24th of that prelate, Robert de Ever died seized of the manor of Bermton Hall,‡ held of the Bishop by military service.§ Robert, son of Marmaduke de Lumley, held of Walter Tailbois, two messuages and five oxgangs of land in Bermton.|| Isabell, the lady of Skyrmingham died, seized of four messuages and 17 ox-gangs of land in Bermton, in the 3d year of Bishop Skirlaw.** In the fifth year of the same prelate, Roger Gelett died seized of a tenement and four oxgangs of land, each oxgang containing 15 acres in Bermton, held of the manor of Skyrmingham†† In the 9th year of that prelate, William Walkerfield died seized of a messuage and 31 acres of land in Bermton, held of Thomas Colvil, chiv. by military service, homage, fealty, and suit of court.‡‡ In the 17th year of Bishop Skirlaw, Thomas Colvil, chiv. with Johan his wife, were seized, by virtue of a fine levied in the courts at Durham, of the manors of Skyrmingham and Bermton, held of the prior of Durham in capite. By this inquisition, John Percy of Kildale, was found to be their heir. The family of Coniers, held lands here of the prior of Durham, in the time of Bishop Langley. In the 14th of Bishop Nevill,§§ the prior and convent of Durham obtained licence to purchase lands in Bermton, and other places therein named.

In respect to the lands which were held of the priory of Durham, we have very insufficient evidence in the Bishop's records, as the priory had its own proper officers, who held their courts within their manors; so that when such are specified in

2 E 2

* Inq. p. m. Thomas, and inq. p. m. John, temp. Hatfi.

† Inq. p. m. Goc.

‡ It is much to be doubted this was some place near Hamsterley, and not within the manor treated of.

§ Inq. p. m. Robert.

|| Inq. p.m. Robert, Ao. 36th Hatfi.

** Inq. p. m. Isabel.

†† Inq. p. m. Roger.

‡‡ Inq. p. m. William, and inq. p. m. Thomas de Walkerfield, Ao. 12th Skirlaw.

§§ Rot. m. No. 53.

the inquisitions, taken by sheriffs and escheators, they are noted very imperfectly. It is not till Bishop Skirlaw's time, we find Skyrmingham named, when on the death of Isabel, called the lady of that manor, in the third year of the prelate, the inquisition states, that she held in her own right, from the death of William her father, a moiety of the manor of Skyrmingham; and the other moiety by the grant of Thomas de Esh, which were held of the priory of Durham, at six marks rent, and John, the son of Thomas de Esh, was found to be her heir. This Thomas of Esh, it is presumed, was the Thomas Colvil before-mentioned,* who then held the manor of Esh; and afterwards became possessed of this manor;† which passed, as we are informed, together to the family of Smythe, of whom Sir Edward Smythe is the present representative.

The king restored to the church of Durham, in Bishop Flambard's time, Burdon, Carleton and Accliff, which the people of Northumberland had injuriously with-held; and the prelate gave up the same to the convent, after having retained them without any just cause for some time.‡ Several succeeding prelates granted their licences for the convent's obtaining lands here. In Bishop Hatfield's time, Olivia de Walworth, held a messuage and four oxgangs of land in Great Burdon of the prior of Durham; and in the same prelates time, Goceline Surtees held a messuage and two oxgangs there. The family of Inglebies also held lands here. At this time, (1794) Moorcroft Wastell has a neat mansion house in Burdon.

* Inq. p. m. William Huddleston, 2d Neville.

He died, seized in fee tail, of the manors of Bermtun and Skyrmingham. By deed, dated 18th King Henry VI. the 4th of November, these manors were limited to William Huddleston, and the heirs of his body. remainder to John Walkerfield, the son of Matilda, the daughter of John, who was the wife of Thomas Colvill. deceased, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Alice his sister, and the heirs of her body; remainder to Matilda, the sister of William Huddleston; remainder to the right heirs of Roger de Esh for ever.

Inq. p. m. J. Walkerfield, same year of Neville.

He held some lands at Bermtun, called Tailboi's lands, and other lands at Skyrmingham, held of the heirs of Richard de Esh.

† Vid. Esh.

‡ Vid. Annals of Bishop Flamb. 2. 1.

THE PARISH OF DARLINGTON.

TO the west of Haughton, lies the parish of Darlington. The town of DARLINGTON, which gives name to one of the four wards of the county, is a large and populous place, stands on the side of an hill, gently inclining to the east, with several streets, which are called Norgate, Briggate, and Blackwellgate, branching out from the great square, or main body of the town, where the market is held; one that runs parallel with the high part of the square called Skinnergate, and another parallel with the south row, called Hungate.* The high row, of the square is on an elevated situation, and commands a pleasant prospect to the east. At the foot of the square stands the church, an elegant Gothic fabric; and near thereto, a stone bridge, of three arches,† over the river Skern, communicating with the great roads to Stockton and Yarm.

This town is surrounded with some of the best lands in the county, and consequently the market is superior in the articles of corn, cattle, sheep, and wool, to many in the north of England. There is a large manufactory carried on here, in the lower woollen stuffs, called tammeys, moreens, harateens, chineas, and other articles in which the long wool is used, this being an abundant market for that species of wool. Also a great manufactory, of damasks, diapers, huckabacks, checks, and sheet cloth, with other linens: it is computed, that no less than 1000 looms are constantly employed here, which, with the attendant articles of the trade, occasions daily work for multitudes of dyers, spinners, combers, and children who wind the thread and yarn. The happiness of this situation for a manufactory is, that the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life from the adjacent country, at a cheap rate, and the influx of foreign money brought hither by labour and the staples of the country, passes not away for the maintenance of the people, into distant parts; but it is expended with the neighbouring farmers, and they return it back upon the shops, and so in a continued vortex, the accumulated wealth circulates to enrich the town and its vicinity.

Darlington is a place of antiquity, and a borough by prescription under the Bishop of Durham: soon after the episcopal seat

* The Bullweand leads from the market-place to Hungate, and is so called from the figure of a bull placed against the corner house, which anciently belonged to the Bulmer family, whose cognizance was a bull passant.

† Formerly of nine arches—lately rebuilt with three arches.

was settled at Durham, we are told, that Styr, son of Ulphus,* gave this place with its appendages, to Saint Cuthbert, a donation made with such solemnity, that the King and Archbishop Wulston were present when Aldune received the gift.† A conjecture may be hazarded on the etymology of the name, *deop* or *deopling*, signifying *dilectus*, and *tun* or *ton*, *villa*, hence a chosen town, built on holy land, and the favourite place of the prelates. From Turgot, and other monastic writers, it appears, that when William Carilepho removed the seculars from the cathedral church, that Darlington was one of the receptacles appointed for that body of religious.‡ We are not told who first erected a church here, or where the first holy edifice stood; but it is natural to suppose, soon after the above donation, that in this large district a church would be built; and on the translation of the seculars before mentioned, a comfortable establishment provided for them here. To the great and powerful prelate, HUGH PUDSEY, the present structure owes its origin: the bishop, as observed, was under the frown of his sovereign, for the supposed offence of having extorted great sums of money from the subjects of his palatinate, on pretence of redeeming the king from captivity, which he put into his own coffers: guilty of such a trespass on the public, (if the fact was so) he was highly imprudent in proceeding at that period in such magnificent works, for he was then building this church, proposing to make the same collegiate, and had other great undertakings in hand. The expence of the fabric before us was immense for the stone of which it is built, according to the opinion of Judicious workmen, was brought about twelve miles, from the quarries of Cockfield-fell. This prelate also, about the year 1164,§ erected a mansion

* *Lel. Itin.* vol. viii. p. 52.

† *Lel. Col.* v. i. p. 330. *Ibid.* v. ii. p. 377. *Sym Dunelm.* p. 149. Vol. i. p. 315.

‡ *Symeon Dunelm.* p. 220, 221, &c. *Lel. Col.* v. i. p. 331. *Ibid.* v. ii. p. 385. Vol. i. p. 448.

Lel. Col. v. i. p. 385. *Prebendæ de Akeland, Derlington, & Northon, institutæ a Guil. Episcopo jessu Gregorii 7. Pont. Rom. de deesse't honestus clericis, & Dunelmen. eccl. expulsis victus.*

Tanner's *Notitia*, p. 114. Here was a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and three prebendaries, and founded by Hugh Pusar, or Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In the Lincoln taxation, these four portions are valued at 73l. 6s. 8d. per annum. But in 1555, 26th Henry VIII. at 51l. 8s. 4d. only, clear of reprises, viz. the deanery 36l. 8s. 4d. and three prebendaries at 15l.—Some accounts say there were six prebendaries, but the Lincoln taxation mentions four portions only, and the valuation, 26th Henry VIII. saith expressly a dean and three prebendaries. *Lel. Col.* v. i. p. 385, makes William de Carilepho founder. *Vide Angl. Sacr.* vol. i. p. 724—1368. *Pat.* 42, *Edw.* III. p. 1, m.—1370, *Pat.* 44, *Edw.* III. p. 1.—1390, *Pat.* 13, *Rich.* II. m. 19.

§ Vol. I. p. 181.

house near the church, and instituted a deanery, with three secular canons or prebendaries.* Some have asserted, there were six prebendaries here; an error which might arise from the chauntry priests and the chaplain of Badilfield free chapel not being distinguished from them. In Bishop Tunstall's time there were certainly four prebends in this church, as appears by his register.† We must lament the loss of the foundation charter, which leaves the history of this church in such darkness. The college underwent the hand of suppression, with others of the like order, in the reign of King Edward VI. A. D. 1550, when, notwithstanding the opulence of the foundation, and the extent of the parish, a small portion only was reserved for the maintenance of a minister, payable from the Exchequer, the neat produce amounting to no more than 22l. 6s. 8d. a-year.‡

* *Darlington Collegiate Church.*

Deanery of Darlington	£36	13	4	All in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. RANDAL'S MSS.
Prebend of Cockerton	...	...	...	5	0	0
— of Blackwell	...	...	...	5	0	0
— of Newton	...	...	...	5	0	3
— of Rowe	1	13	4	

† *From an old Valor in Bishop Tunstall's Time,—Reg. p. 1.*

Decanatus de Darlyngton xxvj^l. per ann.

In Ecclesia de Darlyngton.

Præbenda de Prestgate	...	...	...	...	...	...	iiij ^l .
Præbenda de Newton	...	...	...	...	...	...	vi ^l .
Præbenda de Cockerton	...	...	...	...	...	...	xl ^l .
Præbenda de Blackwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	xl ^l .

In the Lincoln Taxation, p. 12, 1292, the four portions were valued at 73l. 6s. 8d.—26th Henry VIII. a dean and three prebendaries, 51l. 8s. 10d. and the three prebendaries together at 15l. But in the first page of Bishop Tunstall's Register, the deanery and the prebends are rated as above.

‡ Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 73. Pensions payable to incumbents of religious houses and chauntries, 1553, as the same were issued out of the crown revenues from the receipt of the abbey lands.

Darlington College, 1553.

To Robert Bushell, Prebend of Cockerton	...	...	...	£1	10	0
— Simon Binkes, Prebend of Prestgate	...	...	...	1	13	4
— John Hewis, Prebend of Blackwell	...	...	...	1	13	4
— Robert Warde, William Thompson, and Marm. Fayrebarne, each 3l.	...	...	...	9	0	0
— Anthony Wilde	...	...	...	2	0	0
— Thomas Richardson, minister	...	...	...	4	0	0

£19 16 8

Ex Reg. Tunstal Ep. Dun. p. 31.

To Robert Bushell, incumbent of Battlefield chapel, 2l. 6s. 8d.

DEANS OF DARLINGTON.—Richard Witton, cl. oc. 22d March, 1442.—Roland Hardgill, cl. oc. 11th April, 1455.—Robert Symson, cl. oc. 14th August, 1466.—Ralph Lepton, oc. 9th Nov. 1497, p. m. Symson.—Sir Thomas Clarke, cap. oc. 7th January, 1497, and 25th May, 1499.—Sir Robert Melmerby oc. 24th June, 1533.

RANDAL'S MSS.

This church is in the form of a cross, with the tower and spire rising in the center. The elegant spire being struck by lightning, Tuesday the 17th of July, 1750, was so shattered, as to render it necessary to have the upper part of it taken down; in rebuilding it, the mason omitted the old ornaments, the rolls at the angles, which deprive it of much beauty. The chancel is eleven paces in length, and seven in width; the ascent to the altar is by three steps: three stall is the south wall for the officiating ministers, rise above each other in gradation towards the east: in the north wall is a spacious recess, a place assigned for the monument of some distinguished personage. The chancel, below the rails, is neatly stalled with oak, having nine seats on each side. It was originally lighted on each side by two tiers of windows, three above and three below, at equal distances, ornamented with round pilasters and arches of various members, some of the capitals foliated: the east end is modern; has four lights, which, being very different from the old windows, injures the beauty of the building. The chancel is separated from the nave by a low pointed arch, with three ribs, like bridge-work, two paces

DARLINGTON CURACY.

Col. Darlington Propr.—Lord Darlington Patron—Dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and not in charge.

Certified value 20l.—Proc. ep. 7s.—Lord Crew's legacy 10l. per annum.—Real value 110l. Not in charge.—Augm. 1720, 200l.—Queen's b. 200l.—Augm. again 1732, 200l.—Queen's b. 200l.

VICARS.—Robert de Roveston, vic. p. pet. 1309.—Richard de Hadyngton, 1344.—William de Welton, 1354, p. m. Hadyngton. *Dr. Hunter's MSS.*—Robert de Hunmandby, oc. July, 1361.—William Hoton, oc. July, 1398. *Cop. Books, p. 277.*—Richard Wytton, 1400.—William Hesel, 1411.—William Huton, 1415.—Steph. Austell, oc. 27th Mar. 1416.—Richard Wytton, 1428, p. res, Austell.—Richard Bicheburn, 1436. *Hunter's MSS.*

CURATES.—Sir John Claxton, oc. 1561.—James Thornton, 1571.—John Welsh, 1571.*—John Woodfall, 1584.—Robert Gesford, 1601.—Robert Tomlinson, 1602.—Isaac Lowden, 1606—Briam Grant, A. M. 1612—Robert Hope, A. B. 1622, was schoolmaster—Tho. Clayperton, A. M. 1640—George Bell, 6th Sept. 1661—George Thompson, S. T. P. 1693—John Hall, 1712, p. m. Thompson—Cornelius Harrison, A. M. 1727.—Andrew Wood, A. M. 1748, p. m. Harrison—Henry Hemington, pr. by William Lord Viscount Vane, Mar. 1772.—RANDAL'S MSS.—V. illiam Gordon, 1784.

CUSTOMARY TITHES OF THIS PARISH.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 calves are reckoned as half a calf, and pays 10d.—7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, a whole calf, and pays 1s. 8d.—10 sheep, a whole fleece, 2s.—14 do. no more—24 reckoned 2 fleeces, 4s.—5 lambs is half a lamb, and pays 2s.—10 do. is one lamb, 4s.—14 do. is no more—16 is two lambs, and 24 is only reckoned for 2 lambs.—Each milch-cow pays three halfpence for renewal.

* He died of the plague at Darlington, A. D. 1597, there were buried in the month of August 89, and in September 136. At Lynn Regis, in the county of Norfolk, 1598, the sickness was such, that there died, from March to July, 330 persons.—*HIST. OF LYNN, p. 232.*

deep; the roof is supported by a blunt pointed arch, set with diamondcut-studs. The old rood-loft is converted into a gallery. The nave is in length thirty paces, and fifteen in width, with a transept, or cross aisle, twenty-six paces in length, and five in width, both limbs of which are exactly similar: the tower rises in the centre, from four clustered pillars, supporting uniform arches, and forming a square of six paces: the side aisles have each three pillars, exclusive of those of the tower, supporting blunt-pointed arches, on one side the first column is round, the second octagonal, the third clustered; on the other side, the first octagonal, the second round, the third clustered. The centre of the nave has four lights on each side; the roof is ceiled. The side aisles open into the transept by a pointed arch, ornamented with a variety of fillitings; they are uniformly lighted by three windows, each having low round arches within, and a square moulding without. The ends of the transept are uniformly lighted by two upper and two lower windows, ornamented with small round pilasters, belted in the middle, and various rolls in the archings; in each limb are two upper windows and two lower windows to the east and west. The west door is highly finished with archings and pilasters, cylindrical and octagonal interchangeably. There are six musical bells in the tower. The church is kept in good order, but the inward appearance is greatly hurt by irregular pews and galleries.

There were four chauntries in this church, but by whom or when founded, we have no information. The chauntry of St. James had revenues of the yearly value of 6l.*—the chauntry of All Saints 4l. 19s.—the chauntry of Robert Marshall, which had an endowment, as afterwards noted—and the chauntry of the Blessed Mary, the revenue is not known.† There was also a free chapel or perpetual chauntry of Badlifelde, alias Bedlefeld, alias Battlefield, but when or by whom it was founded, we have no evidence, or to the honour of what saint it was dedicated; it was in the manor and parish of Darlington, and in the patronage of the bishop: the chaplain, or cantarist, had an annual sum paid him out of the bishop's exchequer *ab antiquo*. There is a place, a mile west of Darlington, called Baddles, ‡ where, it is probable, the chapel stood, though no remains of such edifice are

VOL. III. 2 F

* CHAPLAINS.—William Wighteman, 1501, was paid 60s. a-year by the bishop.—Ralph Swallowell, 1523, he was paid 60s. a-year by the bishop.

† CHAPLAIN John Coman, oc. 1544.

‡ In Boldon Book, under title Blackwell, we find it thus mentioned—"Et idem Adam reddit pro Herbag. de Bathela xxxijd."—and in Hatfield's Survey—"Tenet Ten. vocat le Castlehill cum Herbag. de Bathley contin. iijj acr. prati et pastur."

now to be discovered; in this situation, it would be convenient to Blackwell and Cockerton: there is nothing in history that can be applied to the supposed name of Battlefield, except what is after mentioned from the *scale Chronica*, in the time of King Edward III. It has been observed—"That care out to be taken to keep up the good and ancient practice of making annual perambulations, which would prevent the limits of parishes coming in question. In ancient times, these perambulations fell into two abuses, feasting and superstition, being at length performed in the nature of processions, with banners, bells, lights, and praying at crosses, &c. When processions were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth, the useful and inoffensive parts of perambulations were retained in these words—" *But yet for retaining of the perambulation of the circuits of parishes, they shall once in the year, at the time accustomed, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, walk about the parishes, as they were accustomed, and at their return to the church, make their common prayers, &c.*"

Boldon Book * is the first record in which Darlington is particularly noted; and it informs us, there were forty oxgangs of land there, in the hands of villain tenants, for each of which the lord received five shillings: their service consisted of mowing the bishop's meadows, winning and leading the hay, for which work they received a corody; inclosing the limits of the court, from whence the term, "*The verge of the court*," seems to be derived; working at the mill, bringing one load of wood for every oxgang, and carrying the bishop's baggage on his circuit, and also carrying yearly three loads of wine, herrings and salt. There were twelve tenants who each held an oxgang of land, and paid rent as the villains, but did not perform the like services: yet served on the bishop's ambassies. Osbertus Bate, and Wybert's sons, held lands under the last-mentioned duties, &c. The smith held viij acres, for iron-work about the carts of Little Walton, and for small ironworks within Darlington court. The cottagemen serve to make the ricks of hay, bear in the corn, and repairs the mills. The pinder held nine acres of land, and had his thraves like others in that office, and provided fivescore hens and five hundred eggs for the household. The mills of Darlington, Haughton, and Ketton, paid thirty marks. The burgagers, dyers, and *fermes*, rendered ten marks. The *ferme*, or firma, our best law expositors define to be a royal tribute, for the sovereign's entertainment for one night on his journeys, and it was the badge of a royal borough or vill. In Domesday Book

* Alias Buke.

Comes meriton T. R. E. reddebat firman unius noctis · it is also named in King Edgar's charter to Ely. Besides the base tenures, there were many tenants in capite, of whom, in Bishop Bury's time, we find John, son of William de Strethe,* William de Waleworth,† John, the son of William Benet;‡ and, in the beginning of Bishop Hatfield's time, Richard de Denton,§ John Bruys,|| Matilda, widow of John Underwoode,¶ Hugh de Newton,** Peter, son of Peter Clerkson, with several others.†† By the survey taken by Bishop Hatfield, we see that then the free-tenants were thirty-nine in number, and held sixty-seven parcels of land: in this account, the old names of the streets in Darlington are retained, as Swatergate, Elesbankes, Sadbergate, Cokyr-tongate, Bathelgate, Duresmgate, Prestgate, and Hurawurthgate: we also see that the vicar held a parcel of land; and there was a fishery held by William Hoton and John Tesedale. The tolls of fairs and markets, with the profits of the mills, suits of the tenants of Weshow, bakehouse, assize of bread and beer, profits of the borough court, and of the dyers, produced no less a sum than fourscore and ten pounds; and the farmers of the borough rights, with other receipts, paid a rent of fourscore and fourteen pounds six shillings. There was an inclosed park‡‡ belonging to this manor, paled by Bishop Beke. Gocelinus Surtays held several burgages in Darlington, and Ralph de Nevill, Knight, held lands here, in the latter end of Bishop Hatfield's episcopacy. In the 10th year of Bishop Skirlaw, John Tesedale died seized of lands in the Westfield of Darlington, "*in quid. plac. voc. Hell.*" which lands, in Bishop Langley's time, were the possessions of the Eures. Among the many ancient owners of lands there, besides those before mentioned, were the Wend-

2 F 2

* Inq. p. m. 5 Bury. A messuage and 18d. rent by hom. and feal.

† Inq. p. m. 8 Bury. Seven messuages and 39 acres of land and 3 of meadow, by feal. and 9s. rent.

‡ Inq. p. m. 6 Bury. A messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, by fealty, and 20s. rent

§ Inq. p. m. 5 Hatfield. A messuage and 4 oxgangs of land, by hom. feal. and 20s. rent.

|| Inq. p. m. 9 Hatfield. A messuage, with an acre of land, by hom. feal. and 20s. rent.

¶ Inq. p. m. 9 Hatfield. 3 acres of land, by hom. feal. and foreign service, and 15d rent; also two burgages, doing suit at three borough courts at Darlington. Another burgrave—like suit.

** Inq. p. m. 9 Hatfield. A burgrave in *le Chares*, Darlington, by feal. and three suits.

†† Inq. p. m. 19 Hatfield. 5 messuages, 4 oxgangs, and 9 acres of land, 16th part of a knight's fee, and 23s. rent; also 2 acres of meadow—4 burgages, suit at the borough court.

‡‡ The lands adjoining the palace are still called the *parks* or *demesnes* of the house.

aways, Lumleys, Indhows, Aslakby, Thorton, and the earls of Westmoreland, to attend to whose particular properties, would be voluminous and wearisome.

The bishop's palace was placed close upon the banks of the river Skerne: Bishop Cosins restored this house, it having then become very ruinous; it has been totally neglected within the last century, and is now farmed by the town of the bishop's housekeeper, (who holds it by patent for life) as a workhouse for their poor.

Few historical facts occur here: King Edward I. 1291, was at Darlington, and issued from thence his summons to fifty-seven of the chief military tenants of the north. In the *Scala Chronica* we observe, that in the time of King Edward III. "Archibald Douglas toke great prayes in the bishoprliche of Duresme, and encountrid with a band of Englischmen at Darlington, and killed many of them."

It is observed before, that there was a chauntry in Darlington church, called Marshall's Chauntry, the endowment of which, we presume, was ample; the possessions belonging to it remained in the crown, from the time of the dissolution, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the inhabitants of Darlington, sensible of the great utility of a liberal education to rising generations, applied to Henry Earl of Westmoreland, then in great power, and Bishop Pilkington, to use their interest at court, for obtaining the foundation of a grammar school, which the queen was graciously pleased to grant, by her charter, dated the 15th of June, 1567, endowing the same with lands and tenements at Darlington and Heighington, in this county, and Thornaby, in the county of York, formerly the possessions of Marshall's Chauntry. The charter remains in good preservation, wrote in a beautiful character, with the great seal appendant.* The four churchwardens, for the time being, are appointed guardians and governors, with a common seal, and are empowered (with the assent of the Bishop of Durham, for the time being, and the Earl of Westmoreland) to make statutes for the school;† whether any

* The school house stands near the river. A whole length portrait of the royal foundress, with the charter in her hand, (a good old picture) was lately placed therein by George Allan, Esq. in remembrance of having received his first rudiments of literature there.

† *A Rental of the School Lands and Houses.*

1769, May 12th—Robert Newcomb, for lands at Heighington.....	£55	0	0
John Jackson, for lands at Thornaby.....	9	0	0
Houses in the Tubwell-Row, in Darlington, and Skinnersgate with a free-rent paid by the family of Allans.....	28	8	0

£92 8 0

statutes were anciently ordained under those powers is not known; but, in 1748, a table of rules was settled and agreed upon, and thereto the seal was affixed in due form: they were laid before Bishop Chandler, who ratified the same by his letters of confirmation under the episcopal seal. The title of Earl of Westmorland in the Nevill family was then extinct.

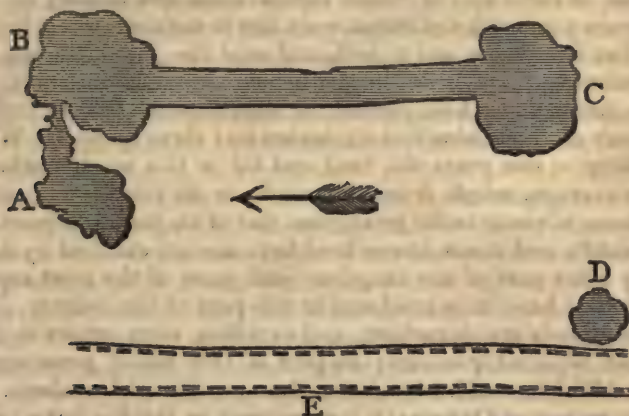
There are certain water pools in the neighbourhood of Darlington, called *Hell Kettles*, which have for many ages been esteemed curious. In Brompton's Chronicle they are thus spoken of—"Ann. 1179. *Infra vero idem natale Domini contigit apud Oxenhale quodam mirabile a seculo inauditum, exilicet, quod in ipsa Domini Hugonis Episcopi Dunelmensis culturâ, terra se in altum ita vehementer elavit quod summis montium cacuminibus abæquaretur, et quod super alta templorum pinnacula emeretur, et illa altitudo ab hora diei nona usq. ad occasum solis permansit. Sole vero occidente, eum tam horribili strepitu cecidit, quod omnes cumulum illum videntes, et strepitum cacus illius audientes perterriti; unde multi timore illo obierunt; nam tellus eum absorbit, et puteus profundissimum ibidem fecit.*" Lord Lyttleton, in his Note in the Appendix to the Life of King Henry II. says—"Camden supposes these deep pits in a field near Darlington, which, in his time, the common people called *Hell Kettles* to be the remains of this very extraordinary rising and sinking of the earth: but, in the account above given, only one pit is mentioned, and naturally the falling in of an heap of soil so raised would form but one. This hill probably was puffed up by subterraneous fires, like that in the *Lucrine Lake*, now called *Monte-novo*; but what has filled up the chasm caused by its sinking, or divided it into different cavities, it is not easy to say." There are other ancient authors who speak of these pits in the like manner. In Leland's Itin. vol. VI. it is noted, "that Doctor Bellasis told him, that a dukke, markid after the fascion of dukkes of the bishoprike of Duresme, was put in into one of the pooles called *Hel Ketelles*, betwixt Darlington and Tesebank, and after was found at **** bridge, upon Tese thereby, wher Gervaux (Croft, the seat of the Clervaux famely) duellith, and that be it the people had a certain conjecture, that there was *specus subter* betwixt the ij

There are four stints or beastgates in Brunkin-Moor belonging to this school, and three were formerly let with the Tubwell-Row houses, and one with the Skinnergate house, and then rented at 8s. each, which, at this time, would be worth 40s. each. For a number of years by past, they have not been looked after, and are in a fair way of being lost.

N. B. Charities are not barred by length of time, nor the statute of limitations. Vide VERNON'S REP. vol. ii. p. 399, Attorney General, and Mayor of Coventry.

“places.” These authorities, (there being more of like nature) will suffice to shew what ideas people formerly had of this place, and serve to introduce the following remarks:—We observed, that in the records of Bishop Skirlaw, who entered upon this see in 1389, we find certain lands called *Hell*, which became afterwards the estate of the Evers; whether the pools took their name from the land, or the land from them, the reader will form his own conjecture. The first seems most reasonable, on account of the authorities after quoted; and as the monastic chronicles were not of so ancient date as the event recorded, the scribe would rehearse nothing but such traditional tale as then prevailed. Lord Lyttleton observes, that the account is of one pit only, whereas there are four, and a long canal which unites two of them, and a third is joined by a short cut. The complete History of Durham says—“Such as have more lately considered them, think them like some old wrought coalpits, that are down-
“ed, but cannot find that ever any coal or other mineral has
“been dug thereabouts.”—It is not probable they were ancient coal-works, for the diameter of one of the largest is not less than 114 feet, and the least 75 feet. The same authority proceeds—
“II. That they are full of water, and that not hot, as Mr. Cam-
“den was informed, but cold up to the very brim, and keeping much
“the same level with the Tees, which runs near them. But as
“to the nature of the water, the curious differ, some saying it
“is derived by some subterraneous passes from the river, &c.
“but others assert, that the waters are of a different kind from
“the river water, because it crudles milk, and will not bear soap.”
It is true, the water is cold; but though the pools are near the level of the river, they are never influenced thereby in great floods, which would otherwise shew a sudden rising, falling, agitation, or boiling up, if the water of the river was forced thither, up any level, or by virtue of siphonical operations and exhausted air in some subterraneous tube: the depth of the largest is only 19 feet and a half, the next 17 feet, the next 14, and the least 5 feet and a half. Most of our lime-works, marle-pits, and allum-pits are wrought much deeper than six yards; water standing in hollows, from whence marle has been gotten, will taste pungent on the tongue, curdle milk and soap: we know of no allum being wrought here, though it abounds in Cleveland, not many miles distant, but the use of marle was very early, and it is probable these were marle-pits; they resemble the workings in other counties, where marling is still practised. Marle was known to the Romans, and by them exported hence to foreign countries; we have statutes mentioned by our antiquaries, dedi-

cated to *Nehallennia*, or the *new moon*, particularly some inscribed by *Negociator Cretarius Britannicianus*, a dealer in *marle*, *chalk*, or *fuller's earth*, to the British territories: and these being called *Nehallennia's Krttles*, or of NIE-HEL, in the old German tongue, from the trader's dedication, might be corrupted to or called Hell's Kettles,* and the monastic writers, to efface the memory of the old superstition, might devise the foregoing miraculous account. In order to elucidate the preceding remarks, is subjoined a cut of the kettles, as measured by the ingenious Mr. Grose, in October, 1774.



Diameter of the kettles, A, B, and C, about 38 yards, do. of D, about 28 yards, A $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, B 14 feet deep, C 17 feet deep, D $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, E Turnpike road from Darlington to Croft.

It was remarked before, that Darlington was situated in an excellent part of the county for a market; every fortnight there is a shew of cattle, and, at the proper season, a shew of sheep

* *Extract of a Letter from Roger Gale, Esq. to Sir John Clerk. — Gale's MSS.*

"I am very much obliged to you for the *Zealand inscription*. Nine of them were discovered in the year 1647, and were soon after published by Olivarius Vredicus in his *Antiquitates Flandriae & Boxhornius*, in Dutch; next by Reinessus, in his *Syntagma*, and then by Spon, &c. &c. That of *NEGOXTOR CRETARIVS*, was taken notice of in my father's comment upon Antonius's *Iuin*, p. 43 The simplest and most probable construction, in my opinion, is that of Altingius, as being formed from the old German language NIE-HEL *Novum Lumen*, *Næa Esληνη*, very near the same both in sound and signification. The negociator, *Cretarius Britannicianus*, was, as you observed, a dealer in chalk, fuller's earth, or marle, but *Britannicianus* does not denote the country where he was born, for then he would have been called *Britto*, or *Brittanus*, but the place to which he traded."

Scruton, 17th April, 1742.

and wool, the most abundant of any in the county. Annexed is a table of the average price of long wool for twenty years, the customary stone weight of wool being eighteen pounds, of sixteen ounces to the pound.* The horned cattle bred on the banks the Tees, are remarkably beautiful, being of the short-horned kind, and are fed at four and five years old, in a general way, from eighty to ninety stone weight; some are much larger; in 1779, a fat ox, bred by Mr. Thomas Hill, of Blackwell, was killed at Darlington, and sold by a butcher there for 109l. 11s. 6d. The beast weighed one hundred and sixty stone ten pounds, at 14lb. to the stone, of which eleven stone was tallow; he was rising six years old, and measure six feet in stature; was in length nine feet five inches and a half, and over the shoulders two feet ten inches broad; he was in girth before the shoulders nine feet seven inches and a half, behind the shoulders ten feet six inches, and over the loins nine feet six inches and three quarters. Wedder sheep at two years old, bred and fed in this neighbourhood, on an average, weigh from 24 pounds to 30 pounds a quarter, and some advance to the prodigious size of 54 pounds a quarter.† The saddle and coach horses bred here are not excelled by those of any other part of the kingdom, and some of the most capital race horses have been produced in this part of the country. The meadow lands are luxuriant, and excellent corn grows in this and the adjacent parishes; no part of this island possessing a more skilful race of husbandmen, than are settled hereabout.

The manor of OXENHALL is mentioned in Boldon buke, with its services, among which is noted the fourth part of a dringage service, to plough four acres, and sow them and harrow them, the bishop finding seed; making ready four portions of land in autumn, three of them with all the men of his manor, and all his own proper family, except the housewife, and the fourth, and with one man from each house, except his own mansion: to keep dog and horse for a quarter of a year for the chase, carry the prelate's wine with four oxen, and make *varware*, a term which

* Wool, 1761, sold at 10s. 9d. a stone—1762, at 9s. 3d.—1763, at 12s. 6d.—1764, at 12s.—1765, at 12s. 9d.—1766, at 14s.—1767, at 12s. 3d.—1768, at 11s. 9d.—1769, at 11s. 6d.—1770, at 10s.—1771, at 10s. 6d.—1772, at 12s.—1773, at 11s.—1774, at 12s.—1775, at 12s. 6d.—1776, at 12s. 9d.—1777, at 13s.—1778, at 10s.—1779, at 8s. 3d.—1780, at 8s.—1781, at 8s. 6d.

The author was indebted for the above account and much information touching the produce of the country, to that excellent farmer, the late Mr William Charge, of Cleasby, who received the golden medal and other premiums from the agricultural societies.

† Mr Charge, of Cleasby, and Mr Culley, of Denton, first introduced, about (now 1823) 45 or 50 years ago, to this part, the Lincolnshire breed of sheep. The Culleys are now great farmers in Northumberland.

appears to be explained by Bishop Hatfield's Survey by *outward*, which, it is presumed, related to the chase, and implied an out-watch at the extremities of the chace, it being usual to make a kind of circumvallation, if the term may be allowed, or circle of watchmen, to prevent the game from escaping the bounds: it is still practised in some of the northern counties, where the lords have a boonhunt; of which an instance is in Martindale, in Cumberland, a chase belonging to the Hasell family. At the time of taking Bishop Hatfield's Survey, this manor belonged to the Lord Nevill, previous to which, we find, it had conferred a local name on the family resident there.

In the way from Darlington to Blackwell, you pass the GRANGE, on an elevated situation, with a south-east aspect; long eminently distinguished as the seat of Benevolence and the virtues; ostentatious ornaments are not displayed here, rural beauties and simplicity are maintained, as the chief graces of this pleasant place.

The village of BLACKWELL stands on a fine ridge of land, in an elevated situation on the banks of the river Tees, commanding a view of the most fertile flats and meadows on the south-west shore of the river, extending three or four miles. Mr. Hill's house is placed on the point of the hill, in a beautiful station. In Boldon buke, we find that the villain tenants held 47 oxgangs of land here, under the same services as the villains of Darlington. Amongst others, Adam, the son of Ralph de Stapilton, held four oxgangs; was overseer of those who prepared the portion land, and served on the bishop's embassies. He held Bathela,* before named. Ten cottagers were under the like services as those before mentioned. In Bishop Bury's time, a family assumed the local name.† By Bishop Hatfield's Survey, we are informed there were several free-tenants, of whom John Middleton, who then possessed Blackwell's estates, was the chief. Among the lands which he held, is a plot called the *Castle-Hill*, with the herbage of Bathley. The ground called *Castle-Hill* is situated in front of Mr. Hill's house; but there is no other tradition of a castle, nor any remains of a fortification near Blackwell. By this survey, it appears there were twenty villain tenants here, who were under the same services as those at Darlington, only for five additional oxgangs of land they paid x quarters of meal, v quarters of barley, and x quarters of oats. There were six cot-

VOL. III.

2 G

* A corruption of Battle-law.

† Inq. p. m. Radulphus de Blackwell. 8th Bishop Bury cor. vic. in plen. com. Dun.

tagers, and several tenants on Exchequer lands, which, it is apprehended, were new improvements, and paid full rents to the Exchequer. Wodsilver is mentioned, among the payments made by tenants of the vill, in general. The two great families of Eure and Nevill had in latter times the chief possessions here, Blackwell lands being named among the forfeited estates of Charles Earl of Westmorland.

COCKERTON lies about a mile to the north-west of Darlington, in a low situation, and was one of the places given by Styrr to St. Cuthbert, along with Darlington. In Boldon buke it is noted, that the villains held forty-seven oxgangs of land under the like services as those of Darlington. In Bishop Bury's time Thomas, the son of Jollanus de Morton, held, by the courtesy of England, a messuage and four oxgangs of lands there, by homage, fealty, and a certain rent paid to the bishop's exchequer; he also held two burgages in Darlington, doing suit at the toll-

EPITAPHS IN DARLINGTON CHURCH.

On a flat stone near the west door.

Siste Viator, et respice paululum
Si quid Amica Mater, si Matrona modesta
Si uxor Amantissima, si intacta Pudicitia
redolens Virtutem
Ad quod respicias, habeat.
Hic jacet Anna Holmes, uxor Francisci Holmes
In hoc Oppido Mercatoria
Honestis nata parentibus, honestis digna
Parentibus;
Multis flebilis occidit, uxorio flebilius Marito
In cujus memoriam hoc reposuit maritor
Obijt illa 27 die Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1722.
Ætat. 34.



On a marble tablet against the wall of the chancel.

Choro Cælesti
Beataram virginum accessere
DOROTHEA et ANNA
Georgii Allan de Blackwell Grange Arm.
Filix
Illa Anno 1760, æt. 38
Fæminarum dulce decus, et invidia major;
Hæc Anno 1785, æt. 66.
Pauperum Solamen, omnium deliciæ
Utraque Christianis Virtutibus eximia
Has erga, et in memoriam
Annæ suæ conjugis charissimæ,
Anno 1787, æt. 46, abrepta,
Hoc grati animi pignus
Posuit
Geo. Allan de Darlington.

booth there, and rendering eight pounds of wax for the lights of the church. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, we find the same family of Mortons here, with Gilfred Kellawe and John Dawe as free-tenants: it appears thereby, that there were nineteen villain tenants; and others, who were at penny ferme,* or rendering rents in money, at 18s. 9d. an oxgang for their land. The families of Eures and Nevills acquired considerable possessions here, and those of the latter were under the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland.†

Of Archdeacon Newton, nothing occurs worth noting.

In the year 1767, a navigable canal was projected, to lead through this part of the county, from Stockton up to Winston, with various side cuts, from Darlington to Croftbridge, from Thornton to Piersbridge, and from Cotham Stob to Yarm; the length of the canal was calculated at thirty-three miles, four furlongs, nine chains, and forty-two links: the whole fall in that distance 328 feet: the expence of the projected work was estimated by Drindley and Whitworth, including the purchase of lands, at 63,722l. Estimates were made of the carriage of merchandize and the products of the country, which greatly flattered the

2 G 2

* Lib. H. Reg's Off. p. 390, sixty acres of land were allotted and decreed to the bishop, in a great pasture called Grange Close, near Cockerton, in lieu of 40 pastures which the bishop had therein. HONGSON'S MSS.

† Vide several inq. p. m. temp. Bishop Langley. &c. &c

Book of rates 29l. 19s. 9d.—Value of lands 3483l. 6s. 8d.—GREY'S MSS.

<i>Land tax at 4s.</i>	<i>County rates at 6s. 8d.</i>
Archdeacon Newton.....£13 12 0	£0 15 8
Blackwell..... 55 13 2	1 17 5
Cockerton..... 31 6 0	1 9 3
Darlington borough..... 45 7 4	0 7 2
——— Bondgate..... ..108 0 3 h.	4 2 3

Registered estates.—Blackwell, Henry Lawson 1l.—Bryan Clerk 3l.—William Williamson 3l.—Cockerton John Calvert 27l. 5s.—Darlington, Thomas Hutton 53l.—John Calvert, 23l. 10s.—Widow Appleby 5l. Thomas Pudsey 6l.

MANN'S MSS.

Bishop's Rents.—Darlington 66l. 15s. 6d.—Cockerton 22l. 5s. 2d.—Blackwell 24l. 5s. 4d.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	949	165	880
1760 to 1779	2858	715	2621
Increase	1909	550	1141

Number of burials in the last year, 173—computed number inhabitants 5190.—In 1767, when the people were numbered, the burials were only 134, which, on the stated calculation, gives 4020 inhabitants.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Darlington contains 6551 inhabitants.

scheme; but some influence gave a damp to a project which would have enriched future generations, and given great importance to those parts, the produce of which is now, either greatly shut up from foreign markets, or loaded with a burthen of land carriage, which denies its equality with that of other parts of the country.

The following extracts from the tables, exhibited in support of the proposed navigation, will shew the importance of this part of the county. Coals won at the collieries at Etherly, West Auckland, Cockfield, Norwood, Butterknowle, Brusseltons, Eldon, and Bishop Auckland, in one year, 101,700 tons.

Stockton port being the mean of the years 1766, 1767, 1768.

Exports foreign.		Coastwise.	
No. of Tons.		No. of Tons.	
Corn	360	—	6550
Lead	1506	—	1574
Allum	154	—	724
Ale	8	—	63

Imports foreign.		Coastwise.	
No. of Tons.		No. of Tons.	
Flax	207	—	114
Hemp	46	—	—
Iron	416	—	110
Timber	1860	—	—

Exports foreign.		Coastwise.	
No. of Tons.		No. of Tons.	
Stockings,	} 13		
per Bales,			
Rape seed	17		
Coals			
Other goods	26	428	
Butter	—	593	
Hams	—	292	
Pork	—	236	
Tallow	—	87	
Canvas	—	53	
Linen	—	45	
Cheeses	—	267	
Timber	—	245	
Pantiles	—	16	

Imports foreign.		Coastwise.	
No. of Tons.		No. of Tons.	
Deals	1690		
Wine &	} 53		
Spirits			
Clover seed	3		

Imports foreign.		Coastwise.	
No. of Tons.		No. of Tons.	
Corn	213		497
Wainscot	} 64		
boards			
Imports	18		
Other goods	9		1046
Sugar	—		781
Tobacco	—		50
Spirits	—		230
Salt	—		490
Soap	—		65
Kelp	—		490
Treacle	—		468
Vinegar	—		35
Beer and Porter	—		62
Tar	—		167
Linen	—		26
Hops	—		86
Stones	—		771
Coals	—		3075
Lime	—		2369

No. of tons.

Lime from the kilns - - - -	7000	
Slates and flags from Brignol, &c.	1000	
Coals to supply Stockton - - -	4500	For the town's use.
The adjacent country - - - -	9500	
Coals brought into Darlington - -	5300	For the town's use.
Do. passed over Croft bridge -	12,000	
----- Piersbridge - -	18,000	
----- Winston bridge	15,000	
Consumed at the lime kilns - - -	5000	
In the county, West of Darlington	5000	
1769 Coals and cinders, passed Yarm bridge	12,018	
Merchandise, do. - - - -	1112	

The following information which was handed to the publisher by a friend, came too late to appear under the head of Stockton; but as an allusion is made relative to a projected canal, &c. it was thought advisable to insert it here.

Since the publication of Mr Hutchinson's work, the town of Stockton has advanced considerably both in trade and population. Several acts of parliament have been procured, by the operation of which, both are likely to be still further promoted. A cut, or canal, has been made at Portrack, a little below Stockton, across a narrow neck of land, by which a circuitous track of about three miles has been saved in the navigation of the river, and ships in one tide, can now cross the bar, and come up to the quays at Stockton. Another act provides for the paving and lighting, and removing nuisances from the streets of the town; this has been carried into good effect, and has improved the beauty of the High Street, which has always been admired for its breadth, and regularity. Another act has been lately procured for lighting the town with Gas; this has been carried into execution, and fully answers its intention, A rail or tram-road is at present making under the powers of an act of parliament, for the conveying of coals from the interior of the country (about thirty miles) to Stockton, by way of Darlington: In consequence of this, other commodities, lead, &c. will find their way to Stockton, and of course considerably increase the trade of that place. Stockton appears to be rising into celebrity among the northern ports of the Kingdom; and from the facility of its communication with Holland, and the Baltic Sea, it is likely to become a port of considerable importance. — (*August, 1823.*)

THE PARISH OF AYCLIFFE.

TO the north of Darlington, lies the parish of Aycliffe. There are two villages of the name of Aycliffe, viz. Great Aycliffe, and School Aycliffe, the latter of which is in the parish of Heighington; they were part of the ancient possessions of the see of Lindisfarne, which Simeon says, were assigned by Bishop Aldune to the Earls of Northumberland, towards supporting the wars of those times, and were not, for several ages, restored to the church. Canute, when he performed his pilgrimage from Garmundsway to St. Cuthbert's shrine, by some writers it is said, granted Aycliffes to the church, with divers other possessions. Other authorities attribute the gift to Scot, the son of

Elstane.* William de Karilepho, granted the church of Aycliffe to the convent of Durham, with the tithes belonging thereto: and Bishop Flambard received a confirmatory grant of Aycliffe from the crown, specifying that it was one of the places the people of Northumberland had injuriously claimed against St. Cutbert and the see, Bishop Nicholas de Farnham, granted Freewarren to the convent, in their lands of Aycliffe. Bishop Hatfield in 1379,† Fordham in 1388, and Dudley in 1484, granted licences for the convent to acquire lands in this parish. On account of the convent's possessions in Great Aycliffe, few matters worth noting appear in the Bishop's records. The family of Claxtons had some small property here, and also the Bulmers; Sir Bertram Bulmer of Thrisdale, and William Bulmer his son, in the year 1622, enfeoffed John Atkinson in their several lands and possessions in Aycliffe.‡

The church of Aycliffe stands on elevated ground, and is a fine object from the great north road, leading from Darlington

* Scot Elstani filius pro animæ suæ redemptione consentientibus sibi filiis, omnibusq. amicis, acleam cum suis appendiciis tribuit quod ego (W. de Karlepho) addita quadam villa nomine cattum amplificavi; unum illius partem a maldreda data sibi villa winleoctun cambiando aliam vero ad Edmundo Elstani filio pecunia einendo.

Lib. Rub. 48.—An. 1082, Carta 1. in Eccl. Dun. fo. 70.

† Rot. B. Hatfield. Rot. Ford. sch. x No. 13. Rot. A. Dudley, No. 77.—Inq. p. m. William Claxton, mil. a° 25 Langley.

‡ Ex orig. penes G. Allen, Esq.

Aclea—i. e. Quercum campus—Opinatur D. Hen. Spelmannus Concil. tom. 1. p. 305. (quibus adductus argumentis nescio) locum hunc situm esse in Episcopatu Dunelmensi, ubi duæ hodie istius nominis villæ reperiuntur, altera acle simpliciter dicta, altera *Schola Acta*.

§ AYCLIFFE VICARAGE.

The parish of Aclif, Aicliffe, Accliff, or Aykley, for it is variously written in old records, is in the deanry of Darlington, and consists of four townships or constaberies, viz. Aycliffe, Brafferton, Preston, and Woodham. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and a peculiar belonging to the Dean and chapter of Durham. It was a rectory of old, and appropriated to the convent of Durham; which appropriation Richard de Marisco confirmed 1218, as did Bishop Kirkham, when he granted many other possessions and privileges to the monks, Ang. Sac. v. 1. p. 733.

K. books 20l.—Tenths, 2l.—Proc. 10s.—Dean and Chapter, Durham, 10s.—Real value, 120l.

RECTORS.—Aldredus Preost de, &c. 1085—Gamul de Acle, occurs a witness 1129 mon. angl. Gamel Clericis de Acheleia reddit computum de ii mercis argenti p. quello hois sui, in Thesuro i marcum argenti, et debet i marcum argenti. Thomas p'a d Acle was a witness with Amerie, archdeacon, and others, to a charter of Guy de Fontibus.

VICARS.—Dns Ricus Vic. de Acley, 1212—Alanus, 1276—John de Horton, 1312—Robert de Wolveston, 1320—Richard de Hoton, 1325—Henry de Lutrington, 1329—Mag. Will. de Allerton, 1342—Robert Karles, 1357—John de Acley, 1383—William Barton, 1396—William Doncaster, 1419—William Paxton, 1420, p. res. Doncaster—John Taylor, 1424—Thomas Redelyze, 1443, p. m. Taylor—William Blemesley, 1446—Robert Hartipole, 1461—Robert Hoode, 1475—Ralph Hamsterly, 1416—William Browne, 1488—Jacobus Hareson, 1508, p. m.

to Durham, being at a distance from the town, to the southward. The chancel is 13 paces in length, and five in width, stalled with oak, the windows modern. The nave has side aisles, is 20 paces in length and 12 in width; the tower is about 85 feet high, and rises on four pointed arches, supported to the east on heavy clustered pillars, and pilasters in the west wall. The south aisle is formed by two round pillars, supporting three light pointed arches. In the yard, on the south side of the church, lies a colossian effigy in stone, with hands elevated; a shield on

Browne—Thomas Patenson, 1510—Chr. Werdale. L. L. B. 1520, p. m. Patenson Mag. Cuth. Marshall, S. T. P. 1533, p. m. Werdale, *Preb. of Husthwaite, York ch.* 1526, *Archdeacon of Nottingham.* 1528, buried in York ch. 25th, Jan. 1549. Epitaph. *Here lyeth the body of Cuthbert Marshall, D. of Divinity, late a chdeacon of Nottingham, prebendary of Husthwaite, canon residentiary of this metropolitical church of York, of whose soul God have mercy The burial of whom, was the 25th day of January. A. D. 1549*—Lan. Thwaites, L. L. D. 1553, p'mort Marshall—William Bennet 1554, S. T. P.—Robert Throgmorton, 1584—Ra Richardson, A. M. 1619—Thomas Carr, S. T. P. 1632—Peter Smart, A. M. 1641, at the request of the House of Lords. *One Cowardine held this vicarage till 1644, by agreement with Smart, who refused to take institution; after him one Wilkinson enjoyed it till 1643, or longer. One George Spooner writes himself vicar, 3d Nov. 1652. See Smart's character in Heylin's Examen Histor. p. 205. Spooner was A. M. and Tel. of S. John's Camb. but ejected from thence, 8 Ap. 1641, by the Earl of Manchester.* Fra. Blakiston, A. M. 1679, p. m. Spooner.—John Lisle, 1694, A. M.—William Forster, A. M. 1723, res. for St. Oswald's in Durham—Bryan Turner, A. B. 1725, son of B. Turner, D. D. *preb. of Hereford, Rec. of Souderat. co. Oxon, a minor canon of Durham, and curate of Wilton Gilbert. Precentor. 1732, bur. in the cath. yard, Durham, 14th October, 1738*—Thomas Richardson, A. B. 1738—Abr. Gregory, A. M. 1755—Ja. Robson, A. M. 1773.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Dickens Haslewood, M. A. 1806.—Patrick George, 5 December, 1821.

Book of Rates, 25l. 2s. 9d.—Value of lands, 3264l. 8s. 8d.—GRAY'S MS.

Land tax at 4s.			County rates 6s. 8d.		
Brasserton,	£. 41	12 0	—	£. 2	0 0
Great Aycliffe,	32	17 5	—	1	19 2
Preston le Skern	64	13 0	—	1	19 2
School Aycliffe,	12	18 8	—	0	14 0
Woodham,	90	16 0	—	2	16 4 3f

Registered estates. Preston le Skern, Mr. Tho. Wytham 131l. 12s. Od. Woodham, R. Skelton, Esq. 120l. Sir Rich. Smythe, 456l. 15s. Mr Fran. Hutton, 45l. MANN'S MS.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	476	94	309
1760 to 1779	622	167	457
Increase	146	73	148

Number of burials last year 29.—Complete number of inhabitants, 873.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Aycliffe, contains 1379 inhabitants.

Bishops rent Ricknal, 33l. 10s. 4d. h.

Dean and Chapter's rents,—Newton Ketton, £. 10 15 4 Newhouse 2 13 4
Aycliffe 41 6 4h Nun Stainton
Lady Trevyll 1 13 4

the left arm, without any armorial device; the sword sheathed; the legs crossed, the right leg uppermost, the feet resting on a dog; the personage represented, unknown.

According to the Saxon chronicle, in the year 782, which was remarkable in the annals of the church, for the death of Cynewulfus, Bishop of Lindisfarn, a synod was held at Aycliffe; and again, in 789, another synod was held there.*

There was a guild instituted in the church of Aycliffe, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, "to which belonged a tenement, "and nine acres of land in Acley, with two cottages there."† "Robert Thirkeld, Esq. Aldermen of the guild, William Brown, "perpetual Vicar of the same church, George Strangwhyshe, "George Popeley, and Thomas Tollres, having purchased of "Thomas Serroll of Brafferton, for themselves, their heirs and "assigns, all the lands, tenements, rents, evernons and services, "with their appurtenances, which the said Serroll had within the "vill and territory of Brafferton, which were held of the Bishop "in chief, and having entered therein without licence; had, upon "paying a certain fine into his hanaper, a pardon granted them "by Bishop Bainbrigg, 20th Oct. 150*.‡ George Towers, the "last incumbent, had a pension paid him, of 2l. 13s. 4d. per "ann. which he received in 1553."§

William de la Pole had a grant of free warren in his lands of Preston upon Skerne, from Bishop Bury, and also from Bishop Hatfield, in 1347.|| In Bishop Langley's time, this family's possession in Preston, is described to consist of one messuage, three tofts, twenty oxgangs, of land, and five acres of meadow, a rent of one pound of pepper, with the appurtenances, held of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, by fealty and foreign service, and suit at three courts at Brancepath: a third part was then held in dower by Catharine, the widow of Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk; and he leaving an infant heir, the estates were in ward till he attained his age; upon his death, he left three daughters his heiresses, Isabel, Elizabeth, and Catharine.** Catherine was of the religious order of sisters minoresses of Brisyard, in the county of Suffolk, where, where she was professed on the 19th May, and in the inquisition it is stated, that William de la Pole, then Earl of Suffolk, was her heir, being her father's brother: Isabel and Elizabeth, the other daughters,

* Gibson's Ed. Cam. p. 63 and 64.

† Hunter's MS.

‡ Rot. A. Bambrigg, No. 74.

§ Willis.

|| Cursitor's rolls, W. Rudd, Esq. MS Rot. A. Hatf. sch. 2, No. 62. An. 12. Inq. p. m. Mich. de la Pole.

** Inq. p. m. Isab. ao. 18. Langl. Inq. &c. Kath. ao. ibid.

died in minority.* The family of Hawkswels held lands here under the de la Poles.† The Walworths, in Bishops Bury and Hatfield's time, held lands at Preston, under Ralph, Lord Nevill.‡ Roger Thornton had rents out of Bradbury and Preston upon Skerne, in the 14th year of Bishop Booth, of 17l. 9s. 0½d. from the lands of free tenants.

Heworth is named in the Bolden Buke, as being in the tenure of Gilbertus, for three marks, on payment of which he was discharged from all the ancient services, which were due in Thnage, similar to Ricken-hall. By Hatfield's Survey, it appears, that Heworth was the property of William Brus, who then held the vill by foreign service, and 15s. rent. The inquisition taken on his death, states, that he held the manor by a quarter part of a knight's fee. In the 34th year of the same prelate, an inquisition taken on the death of William, the heir of the last mentioned Brus, states, that 18 years before, by licence, he had enfeoffed John Lankriff and others, and after re-entered and enfeoffed Thomas Wright, of a messuage and four oxgangs of land for life; that Lankriff took nothing by the feoffment, but William died seized of the manor, leaving William, his son and heir, of the age of six years; this family continued long in possession. In the 23d of bishop Langley by an inquisition then taken, it appears that William Brus had conveyed part of the manor to William Smythe of Heworth, by way of term.§ The Claxtons held lands here under the Bruses. This manor afterwards became the property of the Hotons of Herdwyck, and by William Hoton was granted to Blackburn and others, trustees for the convent of Durham: licence was obtained, 18th March, 1441, in the fourth year of Bishop Nevill, to enable the convent to take the premises, reciting an *ad quod damnum*, and the return, *quod non foret ad damnum epi*; for which the prior and monks were to celebrate a mass for ever, for the soul of the prelate, and the souls of William Hoton, Gilbert and Agnes his parents, and Johan his wife.||

There is much uncertainty, touching Grindon, in the records; it appears that it was a manor of the Redhoughs, and that Thomas del Redhough, granted the same to John de Morden for ever; rendering a rose the first year, and ten marks yearly

VOL. III. 12 22000-T00000 912 H

* Inq. p. m. Eliz. an 18. Langl.

† Inq. p. m. John ao. 14 Langl.

‡ Inq. p. m. Will. ao. 8 Bury. 14 Hatf. Olivia. Inq. p. m. Rog. Thornton.

§ Inq. p. m. Will. Brus, an. 23 Langl. Inq. p. m. Thomas de Claxton, an. 14 Skirlaw.

|| Rol. A. Nevill, No. 112. Randal's MS. Cursit. Rolls, W. Rudd, Esq. MS.

for ever thereafter to his heirs: and that it was held by Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, by homage and fealty.*

Ricknall is noted in the Boldon Buke, to have twelve villains, each of whom held one oxgang of land, of nine acres for which they wrought three days in the week, between St. Peter's day and Martinmas, and the rest of the year two days in the week; that they each tilled four portions of land for winter-sowing, and rendered two hens and 20 eggs. The demesnes, with the stock of sheep, were in the possession of the Bishop. Bishop Hatfield's Survey, states, that there were 12 oxgangs of land containing xx acres each. William Tedy of Ocley, held the whole vill with the aforementioned work, and other privileges, at one hundred shillings and sixpence rent. John del Loge, held the Grange in farm, with the demesne lands, containing four carucates; each carucate, eight oxgangs, and each oxgang, 20 acres, at 20l rent.

Of Copelaw, nothing singular is noted in the records.

Brafferton, in the Boldon Buke, is said to render 24s. 3½d. for cornage, one milch cow, one castleman, and five chalders of barley, the like of meal and of oats. The thane attended the chase with two greyhounds and five cords, and followed the court, but did not feed dog nor horse. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the quantities of rent sec, or dry rents, are set out under the head of *pro bladis de scat*, which should be read *seacc*, and illustrates a former observation, that *scat*, in the ancient records, implies allotted quantities of grain, &c. payable, or accountable at the bishop's exchequer; the Boldon Buke called the allotment of meal, &c. a chaldre: here it is stiled seven bushels.

The family of Chauncellor had two messuages and one hundred acres of land here in the time of Bishop Hatfield, held of the bishop in capite† by fealty and 2s. 11d. rent, at the bishop's grange of Cotam Mundeville. And in the 23d of that prelate, Thomas de Brafferton, sick in the time of the pestilence, conveyed to Trustees, two messuages and eight acres of land, with intent to enfeoff Thomas, his son, then in minority, which was deemed collusive, as depriving the bishop of his custody of the premisses and wardship of the heir. It appears by an inquisition, taken on Thomas's death,‡ that he held sundry other lands, for which he paid 18s. at the bishop's exchequer; at the manor-house of Coundon 12d and at the manor-house at Aukland, three bushels and a half of meal, three and a half of malt, and seven bushels of oats. The Chauncellors and Braffertons appear

* Inq. p. m. Tho. ao. 7th Langl.

† Inq. p. m. Johan, vid. Rich. ao. 18 Hatf.

‡ Ao. 34 Hatfield.

in several succeeding inquisitions; and we find the Batemans, Hotons of Brandon, and Fosters of Evenwood, held lands here.* The Euers also had lands, which Sir Ralph Eure, about the 17th of Bishop Langley, settled on Hugh Foster, and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Sir Ralph's right heirs. The Danby Family had possessions here, but of no great amount in value.†

Woodham, which takes its name from Wuddell-tun, was one of the manors resigned by Aldun to the Earls of Northumberland. When it was restored to the see, or was granted to the priory, doth not appear, without it passed as a member, and under the general description of Aycliffe; and that seems probable, by the language of the grant from Richard prior of Durham, to Thomas de Whitworth, (transcribed into the register book of the parish church) of the manor of Woodham, by metes and bounds: which of the Richards it was, is difficult to ascertain: Richard de Claxton was elected in 1273, and resigned in 1285; and Richard de Hoton was elected in 1289, and died in 1308. In Bishop Bury's time, Alexander, de Whitworth died seized of this manor, leaving Thomas, his son and heir.‡ He was subject to the custom of grinding at Akley mill, at a twentieth mulcture, and all his tenants at a thirteenth; and also subject to aids. The Eures held lands in Woodham, under the Whitworths, in Bishop Langley's time. As this manor was held under the convent, there are few of the bishop's records in which it is noted.

Bishop William de Carilepho, granted Ketton to the convent. In the Bolden Buke, it is said that Adam de Holmad farmed the lordship at twenty marks rent.

2 H 2

* An. Dom. 1392, Grant from Robert de Bellasis, and others, to William de Hoton, de Brandon, de uno messuag. et sex acr. &c. in Brafferton, &c. or. penes G. Allan.

An. Dom. 1430. Grant from John Dawtry de Dunctin. Hugoni Foster de Evenwode, un messuage, et sex acras, &c. in villa de Brafferton inter tenementum Magri Hosp. de Keyper ex parte orientali et tenem. Richi Denome occid.

† Inq. p. m. Ra. Ure Mil. Inq. p. m. Eliz. vid. Rob. Danby Mil. 18 Booth.

‡ Inq. p. m. Alex. ao. 2 Bury.

THE PARISH OF HEIGHINGTON.

ADJOINING on the west lies the parish of Heighington. The town of Heighington forms a large square, on the southern inclination of a considerable eminence, sheltered from the north by higher grounds, seated on a fine dry, gravelly soil, and commanding an extensive prospect to the south and east. This place is not much inferior to Sedgfield for beauty of situation. The church stands on the high and northern side of the square,* From the tower is a most extensive view over

* Carta Walkeri, Epi. de donacone Ecclesie de Heighington.—Cart. 2. dean and chapter, Dun. fo. 18.

HEIGHINGTON VICARAGE.

Dedicated to St. Michael.—In the deanry of Darlington, was a rectory of old, and given to the priory of Durham, by Walter de Kirkham, Bishop of Durham, for the maintenance of hospitality and relief of the poor. Aug. Sac. v. 1. p. 758.

K. books, 12l. 14s. 9d. halfp.—Tenth, 1l. 5s. 3d. 3 farth.—Proc. Ep. 9s.—Real value, 140l.

RECTORS.—Johes de Rome, 1239.—Mag. Will. de Kirkenny, 1249, the same, perhaps, Archdeacon of Coventry, 1248, and afterwards Bishop of Ely.

VICARS.—Rogerus, 1262.—Will. de Novocastro, 1279.—Hen. de Ferie, 1290.—Rich. de Hareden, 1303.—Rich. de Vaus, de Abingdon, 1325, p. m. Hareden.—Will. de Burdon, 1360, p. expul. Abingdon.—John de Mitford, 1376, p. m. Burdon.—Thomas de Kellawe, 1377, p. res. Mitford.—Robert Chapman, 1394, p. m. Kellawe.—John Gill, 1395.—Tho. Wyhot, 1400, p. res. Gill.—John de Catton, 1401, p. res. Wyhot.—John Holderness, 1419, p. m. Catton.—John Corbrig, 1422, p. m. Holderness.—Robert Dale, 1459, p. m. Corbrig.—John Staynedrop, 1465, p. res. Dale.—W. Tonge, L. L. B. 1499, then admonished by Bishop Fox to reside, E. Reg. Fox.—Will. Richardson, 1513, p. m. Tonge.—Ralph Aldwodde, 1524, p. res. Richardson.—William Whitehead, A. M. 1529, p. m. Aldwodde.—William Harding, 1576, p. m. Whitehead.—Francis Kaye, A. M. 1584, p. m. Harding.—Egidius Garthwaite, A. M. 1593, p. res. Kaye.—Chr. Leaver, 1613.—John Cradock, S. T. P. 1624, p. m. Leaver.—Ferd. Morecroft, A. M. 1625, p. res. Cradock.—James Morecroft, A. M. 1639.—Arthur Squire, an intruder.—Gilbert Wildbore, 1661, p. m. Wildbore.—John Wood, A. M. p. res. Wrench.—Jac. Thompson, A. M. 1673, p. m. Wood.—Edward Kirkby, A. M. 1684, p. m. Thompson.—John Milner, A. M. 1685, p. res. Kirkby.—Layton Ethernington, A. M. 1705, p. m. Milner.—Barn. Salkeld, A. B. 1718, p. m. Ethernington.—Chilton Wilson, A. M. 1727, p. m. Salkeld.—William Forster, A. M. 1749, p. m. Wilson.—Rich. Brewster, A. M. 1764, p. m. Forster.—Sam. Viner, A. M. p. m. Brewster, 1772.—**RANDAL'S MSS.**—Samuel Gamlen, M. A. 25th July, 1815, p. m. Sam. Viner.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a Tablet.

Mr John March, late of Redworth, merchant adventurer, of Newcastle upon Tyne, departed this life the eighth day of March, Anno. Dom. 1590, did by his last will and testament, give and bequeath unto the poor of the parish of Heighington, five pounds yearly for ever.

Against the South Pillar at the Entrance in the Qu're.

George Crosier, aged 88 years, was buried the 19th day of December, 1669.

the borders of Cleveland, and the Yorkshire vale, terminated by Hamilton and Cleveland hills; you trace the shores of the river Tees, down to its æstuary, and command a distant sea prospect. The chancel of the church is five paces in length within the altar rails; from whence, descending by three steps, it is eight paces, to the nave; in width five paces, and is stalled with oak. The nave, entered by a circular arch, springing from pillars, is 16 paces in length, and 12 in width, having one aisle on the south side, formed by two octagonal pillars, supporting pointed arches. The church is crowded with heavy galleries to the west and north. Round the mouldings of the pulpit, in the old black letter, cut in wood, is the following sentence: *orate p'abis Al****dri Flettchar et Agnetis uxor ejus.*

In the Bolden Buke, it is noted that 16 villains, held each two oxgangs of land in Heighington, and rendered ten chalders of malt, the like of meal and of oats, and 64 chalders of avermalt, of the accustomed measure of Heighington-hall; carried eight carriage loads of woodlades,, and rendered 32 hens, 1000 eggs, 36s. for cornage, one milch cow, and one castleman. There were two cottagers, each holding 15 acres, for which they wrought two days in every week throughout the year, and joined with the villains in their seats, or exchequer dues, their reaping and yeulwaiting. Three other cottagers held each four acres, and wrought, from St Peter's day to Martinmas, two days in the week, and the rest of the year, one day in the week. The villains and cottagers dressed all the growing corn of the vill, and provided each week in autumn for each oxgang of land, one man to reap, and prepared four portions of land, with their

Against the North Wall of the Chancel-

Antonius Byerley de Midridge Grainge, armiger. olim. chil. sub exceli Gulielmi Marchione novi castri. Imperatore exercitus in partibus septentrionalibus Augustissimi regis Caroli primi hic humatus jacet. Obiit 22d Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1667, Ætatis sue 47.

Book of rates, 22l. 11s. 10d.—Value of lands, 2815l.—GREY'S MSS.

Land tax at 4s. County rates, 6s. 8d.

Coatsay Moor,	£. 6	7	4	...	...	...	£. 0	6	10	3f.
Heighington,	52	0	0	...	...	...	1	6	10	
Klilerby,	12	2	0	...	...	...	0	11	8	
Midridge Grainge,	18	14	10	...	...	...	0	19	4	f.
Redworth,	32	12	2	...	...	...	1	13	7	3f.
School Aycliffe,	12	18	8	...	...	...	0	14	0	
Walworth,	62	19	6	...	...	...	1	19	2	3f.

Registered Estates.—Walworth, Joh. Smith, Esq. 257l.—Mr John Jennison, 262l.

MANN'S MSS.

Bishop's Rents.—Heighington, 35l. 3s. 6d.—Redworth, 3l. 7s. 2½d.—West Thickley, 13l. 13s. 4d.—Midridge, 49l. 18s. 7d.—Killerby, 18l. 4s. 4½d.

Dean and Chapter's rents.—Heighington, 13s. 4d.—Coatsay-moor, 7l. 13s. 4½d.

whole family, except the housewives, when they were intitled to a corrody. Every villain plowed and harrowed half an acre for oats and for every carucate of land, they plowed and harrowed an acre and had their corrody: and they made one portion one day, with all the harrows of the town. The sixteen villains rendered 16s. for michelmet, and 6s. for yeulwaiting.* Simon Hostion held sixty acres, and rendered a hawk. Thomas Clerk held four oxgangs of land for half a mark, made three portions, and served on embassies. Thomas de Penie held other lands. Heighington mill paid 12 marks. The punder had six acres and his thraves, and rendered fourscore hens, and five hundred eggs. The demesne lands were in farm. All the villains of Heighington served in winning and leading the lord's hay, and inclosed and fenced in the court and the *virgultum*: they also carried the lord's corn where he ordered, between Tyne and Tees; and each provided one cord at the great chase, and the bishop himself provided, from Heighington-hall, 15 cords. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the free tenants are named with their services. Richard Scroope Esq. held lands, called the Brakes, containing 100 acres, without rent. The free tenants and those who held tofts, paid 4s. cornage in September. The services of the bond tenants are thereby stipulated to be similar to those of Killerby; the services specified, are much the same as those noted in the Bolden Buke. In the valor of the manor, the manor is described to consist of one manor-house, with two oxgangs of land, and two grainges, one curtilage, 28 oxgangs of land, each containing 15 acres, and eight acres of meadow; the whole value, xl. xiiis. iiiid.

By the inquisitions post mortem, we find sundry persons held parcels of land in Heighington in capite, viz. John de Heighington, died seized of lands there in the fourth year of Bishop Bury. Walter Wyot, in the fifth year of Bishop Hatfield: he also held lands of Richard Scroope. Alicia, Isabel, and

* The payment for the *michelmet*, was for the charges of the Michaelmas court, or mote of the manor. The yeulwaiting, was the watch, or *wails*, as they are still called in the city of Durham, and other parts of the county, who parade the streets with music. Most of the ancient church customs were derived from the heathens, and this in particular; for when the sun approached to its winter period, or solstice, they devised the fable, that Typhon, or the evil spirit of darkness, was contending with the God of day, and that his legions were dispersed over the earth, to carry mischiefs to mankind; therefore, to repel their malignity, or drive them from the habitations of man, music was used, and fires lighted: after Christianity was received, this old custom was retained; to please those, whose minds, superstition and ancient practices had prejudiced, and the waits or musical watch, and yeul-fires were continued, only applying them to the birth of our Saviour, the Sun of Righteousness, instead of the former ridiculous fable.

Margaret, daughters of John, the son of Gilbert de Fery, and Eleanor, the widow of William Coke, in the same year of that prelate. Cecilia, the widow of John de Evenwood in the eleventh year, John Hunter in the 18th, Thomas de Hexam in the 31st of the same prelate. William Delwell, in the 1st year of Bishop Skirlaw, Roger Gelett, in the fifth, and William Delnorth, in the 10th year of that prelate; the latter held by military service, suit of court, 2s. annual rent, 2s. cornage, 2s. common aids which should run in the bishoprick of Durham, and service on the bishop's embassies when need required.* Several of those tenements are to be traced into various descents, but being small, are not of sufficient consequence to claim the readers attention. The possession of the family of Scroopes there, appears to be principally a pasture, containing 22 acres, called Freemenbrekes. It is to be observed, the servile tenures of Heighington were remarkably burthensome, and the poor wretches who held the lands, were in a vassalage, which at this day appears intolerable to us who enjoy the blessings of liberty. How much do we owe to the illustrious personages, who procured that exalted felicity in the last century, amidst the corruptions of a licentious reign, and the vices of a dissipated age.

In the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth, Elizabeth Jennison of Walworth, widow of Thomas Jennison, Esq. founded a school here; to the advancement of which, Edward Kirkley, vicar, afterwards gave 70l. She endowed the school with an annual stipend of 10l. part of a rent charge, of 11l. issuing out of lands in Bishop Middleham. The articles and ordinances, declare that the school shall be free for the children of all the inhabitants of the parish, and those born are kept therein; the free scholars to pay 4d. entrance, and twopence a-quarter. The master is to teach from Lilly's Accidence and Grammar, Cato, Æsop's Fables, Terence, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil, Tully's Offices, Tully's Familiar Epistles, the Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, and Isocrates, and such other books as the bishop, or during the vacancy of the see, the dean and chapter shall direct. At spare times, to teach writing and accompts. The master not to be absent above 20 days in one whole year, without licence from the bishop, or dean and chapter in a vacancy of the see. The election of school-master, after the Jennisons therein named, to be in the dean and chapter, and on their default by two months, the bishop to have the nomination, or his chancellor, during the vacancy of the see. The ordinances for

* Inq. p. m. x^o Skirlaw.

their preservation, and that they may be publicly known, were directed to be written in a book, to be kept by the church-wardens of the parish.

June 15th, 1567, Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent, granted lands at Heighington, to endow the free grammar school of Darlington.* A survey was taken of them in 1752.

About a mile to the west of the town of Heighington, is a remarkable mount, called Shackleton, on which Crosier Surtees, Esq. has built a pleasure house. It is wound round with three distinct terraces, and is thought to be the remains of a Danish fort; the mount bearing an exact similitude to those in the more northern parts of this Island, where the Danes were stationed for many years. It is the only monument we have observed of that people, between Tyne and Tees. Mr Surtees has planted the ground, and otherwise altered it in form, that the dimensions could not be accurately obtained on our view.

There is an extensive prospect from this mount, up the river Tees, and towards Raby, Staindrop, and Auckland, as well as to the southward; the situation was well chosen for the station of a detachment for observation.

In Redworth,* according to the Bolden Buke, were sixteen farmers, each holding an oxgang of land, rendering for every two oxgangs, 5s and two hens: for each oxgang they made three portions in autumn with one man, mowed one day with eight men, led hay one day with eight carriages and plowed one day. Three cottagers held xii acres, and wrought two days in every week, between St Peter's day and Martinmas. And the rest of the year one day in each week. Guido de Redworth held the new vill of Thickley, in exchange for Redworth, rendering one mark, and providing 12 men one day, or one man 12 days in autumn, and to reap and plow one day, to work at the mill-dam, serve on embassies, and carry the lord's wine with four oxen. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the tenants are stiled dringes. It appears therein, that several parcels of the lands, held by them, had been escheats to the lord, and granted out. John de Heighington, held in capite the bishop lands in Redworth, in

* Vid. Darlington.

† In Flower's Visitation, is the following pedigree of the family of March of Redworth, marked the same as the Harlean, Col. MS. No. 1052.

Tho. March de Redworth, in Epatu. = Filia and heiress Tho. Heighington de Redworth.

Robertus, Ann. 1075. = Marg. fil. Rob. Byerley de Pycall, in Richmond.

Helena.

Maria.

Thomas, ob. s. p.

the 6th year of Bishop Bury.* William de Thropton, died seized of lands here, in the 6th of Bishop Hatfield, which he held by homage, fealty, and twopence an acre rent; and also rendering to Robert the son of Constance for life half a bushel. *Eriqualt septia. et unum garnement.* The word *garnement* is used by Bracton, under the head of contracts, as a contra-distinction to *nudum-pactum*. As to the weekly duty (if the word is *septimana*) we are at a loss to give any reasonable conjecture, and indeed the whole is obscure and difficult. The family who assumed the local name of Redworth, held divers parcels of land for several generations,† in dringage; also the families of Gregories, Robertswyse, and others. The Heighingtons held lands, by the service of 12 days labour at harvest at the manor of Midridge, receiving 12d. making hay and carrying the same to the said manor,‡ doing homage and fealty, and rendering four hens at the bishop's exchequer, and two at the office of master of the forests. A pasture called Rawmore in Redworth, was the possession of the Scroopes.§ The Ures also held lands here, in dringage, by the service of finding the bishop one man in autumn, to shear for eight days at Midridge Grainge. The family of Surtees, have for some years, held considerable possessions here, Robert Surtees, Esq. was succeeded by Crosier Surtees, Esq. in right of his wife, one of the daughters of Robert, and he has lately erected a handsome mansion-house for his family residence.

In Thickley,|| according to the Bolden Buke, were eight villains, each of whom held two oxgangs of land, and they rendered to the lord, four chalders of malt, the like of meal and of oats, and 32 chalders of aver-malt, of the hall measure; they provided four load of woodlades, sixteen hens, 16s. cornage, half a milch cow, half a castleman, eight shillings towards michelmet, and 32d. yeulwaiting, and performed all other services, as the villains of Heighington. One cottager held his tenement by the service of six days work in autumn. The demesne lands of Midridge and Thickley, with the improvements, together with the pastures of Sallesdown and Redworth, and the sheep-stock, were in the bishop's hands. By Hatfield's Survey, we have little more information of the ancient tenures of this place, than

* Inq. p. m. Joh. ao. 6th Bury.

† Inq. p. m. Joh. fil. Rob. ao. 52d Hatf. Inq. &c. Joh. ao. 4th Skirlaw.

‡ Inq. p. m. Joh. ao. 35th and 36th Hatf.

§ Inq. p. m. Ric. 1e Scroope, ao 15th Langley.

|| For Pedigree see next page.

in the preceding record; in the duties of the bond tenants, we see specified the *blad. de scat*, or allotted payments in corn, or exchequer corn, to consist of wheat or rye, oats and malt, and they were to perform their labour, to plough, harrow, dress or weed, and work at hay, as those of Heighington, according to the ancient custom. Thickley was one of the places resigned to the Earls of Northumberland, and was restored by Canute to the see.

NEWBIGGIN, in the same survey, is called the Newvill, near Thickley, then held by John Nottingham, at 13s. 4d. rent, and under the services before specified, to be performed for the same by Guido de Redworth, in the Boldon Buke. Henry Stainsby held lands of a new assart; and William de Heighington held a part of Newbiggin Moor, formerly Finans, the son of Roger.

In Flower's Visitation, we have the following Pedigrees of Families resident at Thickley.

TONGE AT THICKLEY.

Willidmus Tonge de Ekyseall = Jana, fil. *** Peake, or Peck.

In com. Ebor.

Ricardus de Ekyseall = Isabella, fil. Robert Hedworth, arm.

William de West Thickley = Eliz. sister to Henry Lord Clifford, Earl of Cumb. and widd. of Sir Ralph Bowes.

George living, 1575 = Helenn, d. of John Lambton of Lambton.

Henry = *** d. of Holt. Willus m. Alice Anthony m. George John. Cath. Isabella Eliz. Agnes Grace
at 25 an. of Stubby, in the d. of W. Curwen. Woston.
1575 c. of Lanc.

George, Esq. of Thickley, = Elizabeth, d. Tho. Blakiston, of Newton.
living 1615

Eliz. at 3, an. 1615. Gertrude.

HERON OF THICKLEY.

Johannes Heron de Bokenfields, Northumb.

Johannes, 1575 = Margeria, filia Will's Lisle Mil.

Humphredus = Eliz. fil. Tho. Gray de Horton

Jacobus Willus Jacobus. Lionellus.

Lionellus de East Thic. = Isab. fil. and heir Radi Prat. de East Thickley.
ann. 1575.

Nich.

at 6, ann. 1575.

Georgius = Jana, fil. W. Bulmer Mil. & widd. Will. Wreun.

Isabella, wife of Robert Thirkell, of Denton.

Mary, wife of Henry Blackiston.

By the Boldon Buke, it appears there were fifteen villains in Midridge, each of whom held two oxgangs of land, rendering eight chalders of malt, the like of meal and of oats, and sixty chalders of aver-malt, of the hall measure, seven loads and a half of wood-lades, thirty hens, three marks for cornage, one milch-cow, one castleman, 15s. for michelmet, and five shillings yeulwaiting; and they performed their labour like the villains of Heighington Ulkillus held a cottage, with one oxgang of land, wrought two days in the week throughout the year, and contributed with the villains to the *scat*. Three other cottagers held each four acres, and laboured like those of Heighington. Verkman and Anketillus held lands on certain services. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, there are few alterations in the services worthy notice. Thomas de Heighington, Adam del Stanes, and Roger Fulthorp are named as free tenants. The manor house is mentioned, with a lodge for the bailiff, and twenty-one oxgangs of arable land, containing in the whole 305 acres, 113 acres of mowing land, with several pasture grounds, the whole yearly value, 28l. 9s. 5d. A piece of wood-land, called Drythop, was claimed by William de Lilburn, who refused to permit the bishop's tenants to depasture therein. The Grainge was let to farm to William Hunter, at 20l. 13s. 4d. rent. This Grainge was afterwards the seat of the family of Byrleys. The town of Midridge is in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland.

SCHOOL AYCLIFFE is mentioned in the Boldon Buke, as rendering to the bishop two marks: and, in Hatfield's Survey, is said to be under a free-rent for foreign service, of 26s. 8d. The first person named in the inquisitions *post mortem*, is John de Scholacley, in the fifth of Bishop Hatfield; and the family assuming that local name possessed lands there, for several generations, holding the same of the bishop in capite, by homage and fealty.* The manor of School Aycliffe was the possession of the Nevills, and Ralph, Lord Nevill, in the fifth year of Bishop Langley, by deed, granted the same to Robert de Binchester, and Catharine his wife, to be held of the bishop by military service, suit at the three head courts of the county, and payment of 13s. 4d. yearly at the exchequer at Durham; and by the same deed, the manor of Newbiggin was conveyed to be holden of the bishop by fealty, and payment of 8s. 5d. yearly at the exchequer.† Robert dying without issue, his possessions, of which this manor was a part, by

2 I 2

* Inq. p. m. Joh. & Harwesa, ao. 16th Hatf.—& Alicia, ao. 18th Hatf.—& Joh. de Scholacley, ao. 31st Hatf.—ao. 27th Langley, &c.

† Inq. capt. ao. 5th Langley.

some act of settlement, descended and passed to William Forster, of North Auckland, and Johanna his wife, and their heirs; whose posterity enjoyed the same for several descents.*—Alicia Waynman died seized of divers lands here, in the 7th year of Bishop Dudley, which descended to Elizabeth her daughter and heiress, wife of William Stayndrop.†

Of COATSAY MOOR, the records contain nothing worthy observation: a family of Wilkinsons are now resident there.

HIGH WALWORTH, a beautiful seat, the property of John Harrison, Esq. situated about a mile distant from Heighington, of a southern aspect, and commanding an extensive prospect on the banks of the Tees; having seven hundred and two acres of excellent land annexed to it. This was anciently a seat of the Nevills; and whilst they possessed such an extensive territory as the honours of Barnard Castle and Raby, where they exercised a special jurisdiction and franchise, it can be no matter of surprise, that we so seldom find their estates in this part of the country, noted in the records of our prelates. Walworth passed to Gilbert Hansard, Knight, and his heirs, by marriage of one of the daughters of Ralph Lord Nevill. It continued in that family for several generations; and at length became the possession of the Ayscoughs, of the county of Lincoln, by marriage of the only daughter and heiress of Sir William Hansard, Knight, and from them it came to the Jennisons, by purchase; by the branching out of the family of Jennisons, the original estate of Walworth was divided, the one part taking the name of High Walworth; the other of Low Walworth; which latter it is to be observed, is one of the registered estates before noted, then the property of John Jennison, Esq. and valued at 262l. a-year. Of this branch, there are descendants, Augustine, a monk; Francis heretofore in the English army an officer of dragoons, now a Count of the holy Roman empire, and chamberlain to his serene highness the Elector Palatine and Bavaria, and resides at Heidelberg, and another brother an ecclesiastic. High Walworth, whilst the estate of Thomas Jennison, Esq. who was auditor general to Queen Elizabeth, and was the first of that name who resided there, received great improvements; he erected the mansion house from out of a heap of ruins; the south front is in the high stile of that æra, flanked with circular turrets: the windows decorated with fine painted glass, exhibiting the arms of many great personages, his cotemporaries. Ralph Jennison, who was master of the stag-hounds to the late king, was the last of that race, who was proprietor of High Walworth; his widow

* Inq. p. m. Tho. Forster, ao. 10th Booth—ao. 17th do. &c. &c. 1455.

† Inq. p. m. Ali. Waynman vid. Johi Waynman.

sold the estate about the year 1759, to Matthew Stephenson, Esq. son of John Stephenson, wine merchant, and Alderman of Newcastle upon Tyne, for 16000*l.* who soon afterwards sold it to Mr. Harrison, the present owner.*

KILLERBY, a detached member of this parish, lies to the west, a village in a low situation. By the Boldon Buke, it appears there were anciently twelve villains, each of whom held two ox-gangs of land, and that they rendered eight chalders and a half of malt, the like of metal and of oats, and forty-eight chalders of aver-malt, of the measure of Heighington-Hall; they made six loads of woodlades, rendered twenty-four hens, 36*s.* 6*d* for cornage, one milch-cow, one castleman, 12*s.* for michelmet, and 4*s.* for yeulwaiting; and performed equal work with those of Heigh-

* Bishop Sinews granted Walworth to Richard Belbasis in the minority of Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William Hansard, son and heir of Sir William Hansard. *Cursit. Rolls Rudd's MSS* — In the 9th of Bishop Tunstall, Francis Askew Esq. had livery of Walworth, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of William Hansard. *Ibid MSS.*

In the 2d of Bishop Barnes, a pardon was obtained for the alienation of Walworth, by William Askew, and Ann his wife, to Thomas Jennison, Esq. 20th Sept. Ao. 2d ep. *Ibid MSS.*

31st James I. 1613, a settlement was made of the manor of Walworth, to the use of Rob. Jennison for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail-male (Robert was the eldest son of William Jennison.) Remainder to the second and all others the sons of William, in tail-male. Remainder to John Jennison for life. Remainder to his first and other sons successively, in tail-male, with divers remainders over. *Ibid MSS.*

The author received the following account of the Jennisons, from Francis before named, who now subscribes himself Jennison Walworth, dated Heidelberg, in Germany, 20th Nov. 1792. Thomas Jennison, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was also lord of the manor of Carlbury and Woodham. This gentleman inherited from his ancestor Thomas Jennison, who lived in the time of King Henry VI Yokeslect, Guenake, and Bennetland, in the county of York, Winterton, in Lincolnshire, Burnham Westgate, Burnham Norton, Burnham Ulp, Burnham St Andrew, Burnham St Edmund, and Depedale, in the county of Norfolk, as appears from the records of the Herald's Office, and the family deeds. Thomas settled at Walworth, and by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Birch, of Sandon, in the county of Bedford, left many children, from whom descended several of that name; viz. Sir Matthew Jennison, of Newark upon Trent; Sir Ralph, of Elswick, in Northumberland; but none of those branches left issue. Walworth remained in the family undivided, till the time of John Jennison, Esq. who died 2d March, 1680. He married to his first wife, Catharine, daughter of William Ironmonger, of Eccleshall, in Staffordshire, Esq. by whom he had issue Robert Thomas, and Catharine, who all died unmarried. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pierson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Esq. and by her he had Joseph, who died an infant, John, who succeeded to a part of Walworth, and several other children. After their father, Robert, the eldest son, claimed the whole of the estate; by a decree in Chancery, it was divided; Robert had High Walworth, with the mansion house, and John had Low Walworth, with the jointer house built for his mother. Ralph Jennison, Esq. a lineal descendant, obtained power to sell for payment of debts, by an act of parliament; by virtue of which, the estate of High Walworth was sold as before mentioned.—Francis before mentioned, the descendant of John, sold Low Walworth, and went to the continent.

ington. Two cottagers wrought six days in autumn, and Simon Hostiarius held a carucate of free land, by the twelfth part of a knight's fee. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it is set forth, that John Killerby held Simon's lands, being sixty-one acres, and there were two other free tenants. The services of the bond tenants and cottagers are more distinctly specified and set forth, together with the occasions which intitled them to the corrody; they were obliged to carry for the bishop, three loads between Tyne and Tees, and as often as his pleasure was, to carry between Tees and Were; and each tenant was to provide one cord at the bishop's great chace.

THE PARISH OF CONSCLIFF.

TO the south of Heighington, and close upon the banks of the river Tees, lies the parish of Conscliff.

The town of High Conscliff, or Church Conscliff, stands on the brink of a long stretch of limestone rocks, wrought to the very walls, for burning into lime, so as to form perpendicular cliffs, which, from the adjacent country, appears singularly beautiful: the church stands on the highest ground, almost surrounded by deep workings of the quarry; and having a tower and stone spire, is an object seen from a considerable distance westward.* The chancel is thirteen paces in length, and six in

* CONSCLIFF VICARAGE.

Dedication St. Edwin.—In the deanry of Darlington.

Dr. Hunter noted, that it was appropriated to the monastery of St. Alban, by Pope Alexander IV.—It was certainly part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Mary, of York. The bishop of Durham is patron.

King's books, 7l. 18s. 1d. halfp.—Tenths, 15s. 9d. 3 far.—Proc. ep. 7s.—Syn. and Proc. 2s.—Arch. proc. 2s.

VICARS.—Peter Morland—Adam de Harwold, 1351, p. res. Morland—Will. de Middleton, 1360, p. res. Harwold—John de Horneby, 1362, p. res. Middleton—William de Gillyng, 1371, p. res. Horneby—Bernard Warde—Richard Gardner, 1419, p. res. Warde—Willam Fowkes, 1437—Thomas Bell, 1501—William Walker—Henry Plomber, 1541, p. m. Walker—Thomas Wheaton, 1570, p. m. Plomber—William Richardson, A. M. 1617, p. m. Wheaton—Ralph Robinson, A. M. 1662—Will. Mascall, 1695—George Thompson, A. M. 1703—John Stackhouse, 1712, p. m. Thompson—Henry Porter, A. M. 1718, p. res. Stackhouse—William Chaloner, 1722, p. m. Porter—John Warcop, A. M. 1751, p. m. Chaloner—**** Richardson, 17th Sept. 1782, p. res. Warcop.—RANDAL'S MSS.—James Topham, 16th June, 1820.

There was a chauntry in this church, called St. Mary's Chauntry, the yearly value whereof was 5l. 8s.—John Vesey, the last incumbent, had a pension of 20s. per annum, settled on him, anno 1547, which he lived to receive, 1553.—Other chauntries are named, as Bitry's Chauntry, 6l. 4s.—Ladie Masse, 4l. 9s. 2d.—St. Katharino's

width; to the east, a window of three lights, three narrow windows to the south, and one to the north: it is separated from the nave by a lofty pointed arch, rising from pilasters, whose capitals are ornamented with foliage in pierced work. The nave is twenty-four paces in length, has an aisle to the north, and by the ap-

—St. Helen's—Twelve Apostles, 6l. 11s.—From the parish register, Ann. 1626.
 "At the west end of the stone, before the quire door, in the grave against the end of it, some halfe a yarde from the stone's end, was found a stone coffin in the earth, which Mr Salkeld was laid in. 1676, August 20th, Margaret, the wife of Peter Robinson, of Nether Conscliff, buried, whose eyes, being blinde, God Almighty opened a year before her death."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Against the north wall of the quire.

To the memory
 of his very kind father
 Sir Francis Bowes
 of Thornton, Knight, who died April ye. *xxij.*
MDCLXXXVII. aged *LXVI* years. And of his
 Loving mother, Margaret, (second daughter &
 Coheir of Robert Delaval, of Cowpan, in Northumberland,
 Esq.) who died in labour August the *vth.*
MDCLII. aged *33* years. They had issue
 Francis, Robert, & Mary. His first wife
 Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Maddison, Esq. by
 whom he had Henry, who died young, June
14th. *MDCXXXVI.* and lies buried at the
 Entrance of this quire. His second wife
 Catharine, daughter of Sir George Tonge, Knight,
 And of his most dear wife, Lucy, eldest daughter
 of Sir George Fletcher, of Hutton, in Cumberland,
 Bart. who lived with him *VIII* years, *XXIII* days,
 And had issue Lucy (who lived *IV* months)
 Margaret, Alice, Francis, (who lived *IV* years
 And died August *17th.* *MDCLXXXIV*) Catharine
 (who lived *VIII* days) Mary, her twin-sister, and
 Lucy, whose birth she survived only *19* days;
 She died Oct. *11th.* *MDCLXXXIII.* aged *27*
 Years, much lamented by all, by none more
 than

Francis Bowes,
 The mournfull survivor of so many relations
 buried here
 Who caused this monument to be erected
A°. Dni MDCLXXXIV.

On a stone in the quire.

Here lyeth the bodys of Francis Bowes, Knight, and Margaret his wife.

Within the altar rails.

Here lieth interred the body of Francis Salkeld, Gent. who departed this life the
22d day of September, Anno *1638.*

pearance of the south wall, it seems there was formerly an aisle on that side. The north aisle is formed by four round pillars, not above five feet in height, with ancient Saxon capitals, supporting pointed arches, which denotes a modern reparation; the whole width of the nave is nine paces: there are four irregular windows to the south, and three to the north. A monument of the family of Bowes, of Thornton, richly ornamented, and placed against the north wall, is mouldering away by the dampness.

By the Red Book, and other ancient authorities in the church records, it appear that Conscliff was very early given to the see by Snaculf, the son of Cykell; other authorities say, lands in Conscliff were given by Styr, the son of Ulphus, to St. Cuth-

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard.

H. S. E.

Radulphus Robinson, A. M.

quondam hujus Ecclesie per annos ferme xxxviii vicarius, vir summa pietate et eruditione insignis, pauperumq. munificentissimus Alumnus, annum ætatis suæ agens LXXVIum mundo valedicens, in Christo Jesu Sanctæ abdormivit 23 die Novembris A°. Dni MDCXCIV.

Item

Petrus Robinson

de inferiore Conscliffe dicti Radulphi patrui dignissimi nepos non indignus, obiit 13°. die Julij A°. ætatis suæ LXXVI°. salutis vero humanæ MDCCXXXII°.

On a brass plate—now in private hands.

Orate p'aia Willm Berwys quondm baliv de Conscliff
q̄i obiit decimo die Novebr. A°. Dni M°. V°. XIX, Lm Dnicalis b.

<i>Conscliff parish.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>	<i>Grey's MSS.</i>
	£8 16 10	£1208 10	

	<i>Land tax at 4s.</i>	<i>Country rates, 6s. 8d.</i>
Low Conscliff	£23 6 8	... .. £1 1 5 h.
Upper Conscliff	46 14 8	... .. 2 0 2

Registered estates.—Thomas Howard, Esq. High Cons. 332l. 9s. 1d.—Low Cons. 288l. 8s. 1d. MANN'S MSS.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	194	44	184
1760 to 1779	199	67	144
Increase	5	23	
Decrease			40

Number of burials in the last year, 10.—Computed number of inhabitants, 300.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Conscliff contained 391 inhabitants.

bert.* The church is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham; but the manor, from distant antiquity belonging to the Graystocks; in the pleas of *quo warrantb*, of the 21st Edward I. it is stated, that John de Greystock had, within his manor, the privileges of furca and infangtheof, goods and chattels of felons, and fees of court, together with free-warren in his lands there. In the 15th year of Bishop Hatfield,† William de Graystock, Baron of Graystock, held of the bishop, in capite, the manor of Nether Conscliff and Over Conscliff, except the third part of two parts thereof, under the service of one knight's fee, and 8s. 4d. rent at the exchequer: also held of William Tailbois the manor of Neceham, and of Roger de Clifford, the manor of Brereton, by homage, fealty, and rent of 12l, 2s. 5d. payable to Ralph Nevill and Alicia his wife, for her life, as her dower.—He left Ralph his son and heir.‡ William de Graystock obtained licence, dated the 15th of October, 1344, to make the above-mentioned settlement.¶ An inquisition was taken on the death of Alicia, in the 31st year of Bishop Hatfield. In an inquisition taken on the death of John Graystock, Knight, in the 30th year of Bishop Langley; the manor is described “to extend itself, as well to “the vill of Nether Conscliff, as the vill of Over Conscliff, and “was held in capite, by the service of half a knight's fee, suit at “the court of Sadberge, and 13s. 4d. rent: in the vill of Nether “Conscliff, the site of the manor house, twelve messuages, value “20s.—thirty oxgangs of land, each containing sixteen acres, “and worth 6s. 8d. an oxgang—twenty acres of meadow, value “40s.—a close called the Hallgarth, containing six acres, value “20s.—six cottages, value 20s.—two hundred acres of moor, “value 40s.—20s. rent out of a house, and a hundred acres of

VOL. III.

2 K

* It is probable, that Thoraldus, the father of Ulfus, Comes in Provincia Deiræ tantæ Conquestum, was possessed of Conscliff; and that Stirus dictus civis dives in Chronico Symonis Dunlm. being possessed of lands here, gave them to the church. The Barons of Graystock are said to be lineal descendants of Ulfus, and it is presumed, derived their possessions here from that high antiquity.—Vide Mr Brook's Account of a Saxon Inscription in Aldbrough Church, vol. vi. Archæologia, p. 52.

† Inq. p. m. Will.

‡ Terræ in Concliffe p. Snaculphum Cykelli filium dat. St. Cuthbt. lib. rub. 29 S. D. 29.

Dicitur in plitis de quo warranto et Rageman, 21st King Edw. I. qd. Johes de Graystock het ibi Furcas et infangthef. et catalla felonum dampnator. in cur. sua ibm. infra libtat epi dun. Quod. het warrenna. in oibs terris fuis ibm.

Quidam Willus de Berwys fuit quond. ball. ibm. pret patet p. epitaph ejus in ecclia ibi.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

Nether Conscliff, or Low Conscliff, where the manor house was, lies about a mile to the east, in low grounds, near the river. Is but a small village.

¶ Vide Neceham and Brereton.

“land, of John Veyse, and 13s. 4d. rent out of house and lands
 “of Thomas Mason. In the vill of Over Conscliff, twelve mes-
 “suages, value 40s.—ten cottages, value 20s.—thirty oxgangs
 “of land, value 10l. and twenty acres of meadow, value 2s. per
 “acre—ten acres of wood, value 20s.—a water corn mill, value
 “40s.—forty acres of moor land, value 20s. and a rent of 6s. 8d.
 “out of a house and land of Lide Shepherds.” In failure of
 male issue, as was observed before, the great possessions of the
 Graystocks passed by marriage of an heiress to the Dacres, and
 in like manner to the Howards, in which last family this manor
 still remains. The Earls of Westmoreland held some shall por-
 tions of land here.

Of ULNABY, or Carlbury, there is nothing in the records
 worthy notice, further than they were part of the ancient pos-
 sessions of the Nevills, and Ralph the son of Ralph de Nevill,
 Esq. died seized thereof, in the 35th year of Bishop Hatfield,
 which he held in capite of the bishop, by homage, fealty and 40s.
 rent.* The family of Jennisons afterwards had the lordship of
 Carlbury, as an appendage of Walworth.

A branch of the family of Tailbois was seated at Thornton,
 which they acquired by marriage of the heiress of Thornton, of
 Thornton; it afterwards became the residence of a branch of the
 family of Bowes; and in the latter end of the sixteenth century, of
 the Honeywoods.† The mansion house, in a low situation, is
 surrounded with rich grounds; the buildings are neglected, and
 going to ruin.

* Inq. p. m. Ra. ao. 25th Hatf.

† Robert, Esq. Charles, son of Robert, Esq. bap. 6th of September, 1693.

THE PARISH OF GAINFORD.

WE entered this parish at PIERSBRIDGE, a village on the banks of the river Tees, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The village stands on the margin of a rich vale, and on the site of a Roman station; the remains of the north and west sides of the vallum, and part of the south line, are very conspicuous; the houses are built a little way within the mound, and in the same direction. The Roman road passed a few paces to the east of the station, extending in a line with the present way from Legscross, towards Cathrick: an ancient bridge over the river lay in this direction; the timbers, piles, or framings of the foundation were visible till the great flood in November, 1771, when they were torn up and washed away: the present stone bridge now stands 260 paces higher up the river. Mr. Horsley,* speaking of Piersbridge, says—"This place has been a considerable Roman station. A large number of coins have been found here (several of which are now in my possession) an aqueduct, if I am not mistaken, has gone just thro' the present town† and the foundations of houses every where appear, especially when the earth is any where opened, or even well watered with rain, and after a shower, the coins are also discovered, and gathered up in abundance. A large stone coffin was also found here, and other antiquities. The last time I viewed the place, I was inclined to think, that a sort of garden, with some trees in it, which I once imagined might be inclosed in part with some of the ramparts of the station, has rather been the Prætorium only. This station and town are on the north side of the Tees, but there is another rivulet on the north side of the station, so that it has had the usual situation on a lingua between a greater and a smaller river, and near their confluence; yet there is high ground both to the north and south of the station. As I went from Durham to Piersbridge, I saw two seeming tumuli, one a mile from the town on the left, the other near the entrance to the town, on the right.

"The military way from Binchester to this place is very visible, especially near Piersbridge, my landlord called it the

2 K 2

† Brit. Rom. p. 486.

§ The brook supplied the ditch of the fortress with water, and also the garrison by an aqueduct, firmly arched at the top, so as to bear the public road, till 1730, when some coal draughts penetrated through it, discovering the cavity above a yard wide, and a yard and a quarter deep.

Dr. HUNTER'S NOTES, MSS.

“broad-way, he also told me of a bridge, some of the wood of which was yet remaining; there was an elevation very visible beyond this bridge, (which was over the rivulet) but I took this to be rather the continuance of the military way, than any part of the ramparts of the station. The way points directly to the tofts, the field in which the station has probably been, and from whence the coins have the name of toft-pieces. The houses which stand here are called the Bury, or Carle-bury, perhaps it has been Castle-bury: I therefore take Piersbridge to be Magre in the Notitia. Dr. Gale supposes this to be the same with Magna in the Itinerary, which he places at Old Radnor; but this is vastly too far to the south, if we observe the order in the Notitia.”* Dr. Gibson supposes this place to have been originally called Priestbridge, either from two neighbouring priests, who built a bridge of stone over the river here, instead of a wooden bridge which they found there; or from some priests who were appointed to officiate in a chapel, the ruins of which are still to be seen near the bridge. In Lelands Itinerary, vol. I. p. 74, this place is noted—“Persebridge, sumtime of five arches, but a late made new of three arches. There is a prati chapel of our lady, hard by Persebridge, of the foundation of John Balliol, King of Scottes.” This chapel, of

* In the Latin Edition of Camden, 1594, this place is not noted.

Brit. Rom. p. 296. *Dis manibus. Condati Antonius Quintianus—ex jussu susceptum solvit libenti animo.*

This stone was found near Piersbridge, not far from Wathing-street; it has been published by Mr Thoresby; as also in the last editions of Camden, and is inserted by Dr. Gale in his Antonini Itinerarium. It is a funeral monument erected to one Condatus, in the usual tenor of such inscriptions; I wonder, therefore, that not only Mr Thoresby, but also the learned and judicious Dr. Gale, should take it for the name of a place, which does not use to be inserted in this kind of inscriptions, and that they should suspect it to be the Condate in the Itinerary, which by all circumstances, appears to be in Cheshire. As *Condatus* is the name of the deceased, so *Antonius Quintianus* are two names of the person who erected the altar, and I suppose *MEN* to be a third name of the same person. The line in the base, I have ventured to read *ex jussu susceptum solvit libenti animo*, because it was common for them to pretend, that they took a vow upon them by the command or order of some deity. Parallel instances of this kind may be seen in many collections. Mr Ward reads the letters. *Ex. cc. imp. Ex charissima conjugis impensa*, and so refers *ex jussu susceptum* on the base, to the order of the widow, who not being present, desired this Quintianus, a friend or relation of her deceased husband, to erect this monument at her expence. In Manutius *C C.* stands for *charissima conjux*, but if any think them put for *contubernium* here, the sense will not be incongruous. Kennet has *contubernules imperatoris*, but he produces no authority for it, and I think it is without probability. It was not uncommon for them to erect sepulchral monuments and altars, near a river, and a military way, though it might not be very near to a station; so that it is not necessary, barely, upon this account, to suppose there has been a station, either at or near the place where this altar was found, for other evidences put it out of doubt that there was, as is shewn above.

which there are some remains, was called St. Mary's, but we know little further concerning it;* it was more ancient than the present bridge, and, we presume, was founded for the proper use of the inhabitants of Piersbridge, and not for mendicants, who sought alms of passengers. In the beginning of the 15th century, it is probable there was no bridge over the Tees, but at Piersbridge, and we find there was a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, on *Tees bridge*.†

The foregoing conjectures, as to the etymology of the name of this place, are left to the reader; to which we may add, that it might derive its name from a bridge erected on Piers, or that it was called Priest-bridge, at once, from its being the approach to this ecclesiastical territory, and the place established by ancient custom for the holders of Sockton manor to deliver a faulchion to the Bishop of Durham, on his first coming into his Palatinate. Mr. Horsley confounds the names of Carlebury and Piersbridge, as if appertaining to the same ground; whereas Carlebury lies on the other side of the brook: Carle is a word of northern acceptation, and probably the tumulus mentioned above gave name to the ground, as being the place of interment of some carle or chieftain. Besides the remains noted by Mr Horsley, a

* Copied by Dr. Hunter from an old MS. wrote since the dissolution, but without a date.

In St. Mary's chapel was a chauntry, which had 2l. 2s. 4d. salary annexed to it: for the which, every farm in this town, Langton, and Headlam, presented a petition to Trinity College, Cambridge, as being of old erected, though now ruined, to excuse them from going to their parish church at Gainford. The whole sum annually collected, and called chauntry money, amounts to 8l. 13s. 4d. A load of wheat was first proposed by the inhabitants, then the sum of money above, paid in lieu, for the service of their chapel. This collection was, about 30 years ago, unpaid during the term of three years. Twenty-two years ago, a stranger from York, demanded the money upon the inhabitants, when, particularly George Hobson, desiring to know by what authority he asked it, he refused to shew any, but threatened them with an exchequer writ; they, frightened at this, were forced to comply.

MR. ALLAN'S COLLECTIONS.

† *Faustina A. VI. fo. 106. Collaco Cantar. sci. Joh. Bapto sup. Ponte Teyse.*

J. prior Eccle. Dunelm. dilco nobis in xto dno Johe de Teyse dale Capll. &c, unde cantariam Capelle sci. Joh. Bapte apud pontem Teyse vacan. et ad nram collocem spectantem cum redditib, &c. conferrims, &c. Dat Dunelm. vto die mens. apl. anno dni millessimo cccc mo secundo.

MR. HARRISON'S COLLECTIONS.

There was also a chapel at Piersbridge, dedicated to St. Helen: but where it stood is not known, or what was the endowment.

St Mary's, in Piersbridge 2l. 2s. 2d.—RANDAL'S MSS.

Reg. Fox dnus Joh. Perlyse cap. pr. Nobilis vir dns Edw. Pykeryng Mil. h. v. ad in concess. p' Pras pat. Hen VII. Regis Anglie.—Dns Joh. Ovyngton cap. inst. 7th May, 1497, pr. res. d'n Pierlyse. cap.—*ibid.*

multitude of coins of the Lower Empire have been found here, of which many are in Mr. Allan's collection, together with a small and elegant brass busto.* In the year 1749, a fragment of a Roman inscription was dug up at Carlebury, transcribed by Dr Hunter, but so mutilated as to afford no reading.

Piersbridge was one of the twenty-four villas consigned by Bishop Aldune to the Earl of Northumberland, as an aid towards prosecuting the war, and never restored to the church. It is now a member of the honour of Castle Barnard, and was part of the ancient estate of the Baliols.† The royalists, under the Marquis of Newcastle, and a party of the parliamentary forces, in the time of King Charles I. skirmished here; the former erected a battery on Carlebury hills, the latter on Cliff Banks. Colonel Howard was killed, with many of lower rank: some human bones were found, when the turnpike road to Legs-Cross was cast up, presumed to belong to those who were slain on that occasion.

The CHAPELRY of DENTON lies to the north-east of Piersbridge, and comprehends the townships of Denton and Haughton-le-Side. Denton and Haughton are members of the honour of Castle Barnard. Denton is situated in a valley, watered by a small brook which runs through it.—Those who have sought after distant etymologies, have conceived this was once a settlement of the Danes, from whom it derived its name; but perhaps it was so called from the dean or valley in which it stands. This was once a considerable town, as the remains and vestigia of houses denote, but it is now reduced to a small village. There is a tradition, that Denton, Ulmaby, Carlebury, Walworth, Haughton-le-Side, Shackerton, Newbiggin, and other villages in this district, were burned on an incursion of the Scots; and it is probable Malcolm took his rout down this track, when he came by Hunderthwaite, and penetrated as far as Cleveland. William the Norman laid waste the country between York and Durham; but, it is presumed, he only marked the progress of his army by those devastations, and did not spread destruction over all the adjacent lands: the ford at Nesham was then the usual summer passage out of Yorkshire into the palatinate.

* In the last volume of the *Archæologia*, is engraven a small brass figure of Mercury, communicated by Mr Cade, said to be found here.

† The bishop's writt. grounded on the king's writt, to detain Anthony Brackenbury, his bailiff of Gainford, Piersbridge, Headlam, and Langton, within that lordship, and to collect from Gainforth. BE. TUNSTALL'S ROLLS.—RUND'S MSS.

Arthurus Brackenburgh Ballivus R's Hen. VIII. de Gainford ac collector de Gainf. Piersbrig. Hedelam, et Langton, infra d'nium de Gainford Georgius Warcop Ball. *Ibid* 38th Hen. VIII. MICKLETON'S MSS.

Denton was part of the possessions of the earls of Westmorland, but being granted out on reserved rents, was not included in the forfeiture which swept their large estates into the hands of the crown. In the reign of King Henry VI. whilst Bishop Nevill held the see, by an inquisition taken on the death of Johan, Countess of Westmorland, it appears Thomas Tailbois held a large estate in Denton of the Earl of Warwick.* The Tempests also had possessions there, consisting of a messuage, eight tofts, an hundred and sixty acres of land, and two acres of meadow held of the Earl of Westmorland, William Tempest dying seized thereof in the fourth year of the same prelate.† The family of Surtees, in Bishop Ruthall's time, also held lands there.‡ In the third and fourth year of Philip and Mary, Anthony Brackenbury, of Sellaby, Esq. died seized of the large possessions in Denton, Arcelbrake, and Cherritree meadows, the lands of Denton being held in socage of the crown, as of the manor of Castle Barnard; Arcelbrake and Chirritree meadows held of the Earl of Westmorland in socage, as of his own manor of Raby. William Brackenbury, of Sellaby, Esq. held the same, and died seized thereof in the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth.§ In the 13th of King James I. these lands were the estate of Agnes Marshall, who then held lands in Denton of Robert, Earl of Somerset, as of his manor of Castle Barnard, and Cherritree meadows, and Arcelbrake, of the same Earl, as of his manor of Raby.||

The family of Places succeeded to much of the possessions of the Brackenburies. In the 32d year of Queen Elizabeth, one Cathrick died seized of lands in Denton, held of Matthews, Bishop of Durham.¶ In the 24th year of Queen Elizabeth, the manor of Denton was the possession of George Tonge, held of the queen's manor of Castle Barnard; he also claimed possession of the advowson, or right of presentation to the chapel of Denton. The families of Tonges and Brackenburies have long been extinct.

* Inq. p. m. Johanne comitessæ Westm'land &c. Reddit 27 S. annuatim solv. &c. exeunt de tentis in Denton una cum servicio Thomæ Tailboys, &c. quæ de comite Warwici te'ntur. Et qd Ricus comes War. est filius et hæres ejusdem comitessæ et qd. Radus nunc comes Westmorland. est consanguineus et hæres Radi nup. comitis Westmorland. viri p'deæ Johanne viz. filius Johnis filii ejusd. comitis. Anno 30. Rob. Nevill Ep. Dun. CULLEY's MSS.

† Inq. p. m. Will. Tempest, ao. 40. Rob. Nevill. Ep. Dun.—*ibid* MSS.

‡ Inq. p. m. Tho. Surtees mil. sed de quo, &c. jurat. ignor.—*ibid* MSS.

§ Inq. p. m. Anth. Brackenbury arm. ann. reg. Philippi et Mariæ regis et regniæ tertio et quarto. S. Fuit. Inq. p. m. Will Brackenbury de Sellaby arm. &c.

|| Inq. p. m. Agnetis Marshall, &c. anno tertio decimo Reg. Jacobi &c.

MICKLETON's MSS.

¶ Inq. p. m. Eliz. Cathericke vid. ob. s. Uno Mess. &c. &c. que tentur de Revendo in Chro pre Mattheo Epo Dunelm. sed. p. q. serv. Juratores ignor.—*ibid* MSS.

The Byerleys of Midridge Grainge succeeded here to Sir George Tonge;* Col. Byerley sold to Wilkinson of West Layton, and that family sold it to the Carrs of St. Helen Auckland.

The chapel, or church of Denton, is dedicated to St. Mary. The chancel is eight paces in length and six in width, divided from the nave by a pointed arch; the nave fifteen paces in length and seven in width: to the south, a large porch, formed by a wide pointed arch, called Brackenbury's porch. In the window, several figures in painted glass; in the floor many tomb-stones, but the figures and inscriptions much defaced; some of the inscriptions are in the Saxon character: one begins, Prays pry Cigyst, &c. and another, Hic jacit Sir Ver **** de Coynners, &c. &c. There are several stones sculptured with crosiers, and much ornamented: one with an inscription run with lead, but no part distinct. The mode of the sculptures, and the characters used in the inscriptions, are much more ancient than any resident family of whom we have account.†

* Inq. p. m. Georgij Tonge de Denton Armig. q. ob. 4. &c. de et in manerio de Denton, cu. p'tin.

In D. and Depos. on the behalf of Anth. Brackenbury, for Denton manor.

Temp. Bp. Pilkington. Rudd's MSS.

Inq. p. m. Radi Com. Westmorland. Et de xxvijs. excun. de ten. in Denton una cu. servo Thoe Tailbois et alior. tenent ibid. qe te. de p'dco co. Warwic &c. cap. apud Barnard Castle xxvj mens. Nov. an. xxmo Tho. Laugley. Ep. — RANDAL'S MSS.

Sir George Tonge, Knight = Elizabeth.

George Tonge, of Denton, Esq. = *** Mary Eliz = Francis Liddel. John Tonge, = M. Wright: Isabel paid 20l. comp. money in the grand rebellion. of Luttrington.

A daughter, = Ra^d. Williamson. John Tonge Edward John = M. Stott Ann = Wm. Wekett, Vic. of Wetheral Rect. of Brancepeth of Westminster com. Cum. d. s. iss. d. s. iss.

William Wekett, Rector of Brancepeth.

GYLL'S MSS.

† This chapel is not in charge, pays no first-fruits nor tenths, but procurations only at the bishop's visitation. It lies in the deanry of Darlington, being a chapel of ease to Gainford, the vicar of which is patron. The parish register begins in 1576.

Cert. val. 46l. 14s. 4d. — Bp. Proc. 2s. 6d.

CURATES. — William Thompson, 1572 — John Nicholson, 1576 — John Duckett, 1578 — Tho. Horton, 1579 — Robert Bolton, 1610, ob. 1640 — Robert Fawcet, A. M. 1640, ob. 1657 — John Jackson, 1665 — William Hutton, A. B. 1666 — Alexander Hilton, 1681 — John Shaw, 1682, ob. 8th April, 1740 — Joseph Cradock, cl. 1740 — Tho. Peacock, 24 Aug. 1780.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1680	59	12	37
1760 to 1780	202	28	96
Increase	143	16	59

Number of burials in the last year 5. — Computed number of inhabitants, 150.

The vale in which Piersbridge stands, produces the finest barley. There are great lime works at Carlebury, which supply a large tract of country. The prospects on the road as the traveller advances to Gainford, are narrow, but various and beautiful; the Yorkshire banks of the river rise more lofty than those on the Durham side, but both consist of grounds highly cultivated. Opposite to Piersbridge, on the Yorkshire side covered with a thick grove, stands Cliff, the seat of the Withams, taking its name from the situation. On the Durham side, a little further west, on a fine declivity, and within an agreeable distance of the river, is Snow-hall, formerly the estate of the Rains, now of Doctor Sherwood. To the north of the turnpike road, stands Grayston-hall, detached of late years from the Snow-hall estate, and now the property of the Elliots. Advancing a little further, a view opens upon the village of Gainford, seated in a most delightful valley, through which the river winds beautifully. There are steep and broken cliffs on the Yorkshire side, skirted and crowned with scattered groves. The opposite lands consist of fine meadows, hanging with an easy declivity towards the river. The village, which contains many handsome houses, forms a square, with a green in the centre* the vicarage house stands on the south side, with excellent gardens hanging on the brink of the river. Comparison is frequently made between Gainford and Hurworth, as to the beauty of their situations; but they are wholly dissimilar, the one being on an elevated brow and the other in a sequestered vale.

Gainford is of great antiquity: the first church was built by Egred, otherwise called Egfrid, Bishop of Lindisfarn, and given by him to the see, with the vills of Gainford, Cliff, and Wycliff. About the year 828,† Gainford was one of the 24 vills or townships resigned to the Earls of Northumberland to support the wars, and never afterwards restored to the church:‡ it was a seignior, endowed with special liberties, detached from the Palatine jurisdiction, and within the wapentake of Sadberge;

VOL. III. *and of the year 12 L*

<i>Denton township.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>	
	£5 11	£660	GRAY'S MSS.
<i>Land tax at 4s. in the pound.</i>		<i>County rates 6s. 8d.</i>	
Denton	£. 14 4 0	£. 0 14 8	
Haughton le Side	21 0 0	1 1 0	MANN'S MSS.

* Here lived in the decline of life, and died, that great artist, Mr William Stephens: one of the first engravers of the age, for imitating records and ancient inscriptions.

† Ang. Sac. vol. i. p. 698. Vol. i. of this work, p. 60.

‡ Vol. i.

so that we find no ancient records relative to it in the rolls of the bishop's chancery: we are ignorant of the possessors, till the time of Edward I. when under the statute of *quo warranto*, an inquiry was taken in the year 1293, of the lands and liberties within the bishoprick of Durham, under which it is stated, that Agnes de Valentia had free warren in her lands at Gainford, where she had her place of execution. and power of inslangtheof; with the goods of felons, and other privileges of a royal franchise. Gainford became the estate of the Baliols, by Hugh's marrying Agnes de Valentia, and being part of the possessions of John Baliol, was included in the forfeitures of that unfortunate prince. Under that event, large possessions devolved on the see of Durham, but the king having entertained a great displeasure at Bishop Beck, seized Gainford, and gave it to Guido de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, to hold in capite of the crown. It was then a member of the honour of Castle Barnard, which passed by the same forfeiture, and was included in the same grant. King Edward II. did not reverse the grant, or make restitution to the church; and it was not till the time of Bishop Lewis Beaumont, in the first year of King Edward III. that the forfeited estates were yielded to the see after judgement obtained in parliament.* By the process it is stated, that the Earl of Warwick was then dead. The connection there is in the history of Gainford, with that of Castle Barnard, from this period, obliges the further progress to wait till that place is treated of.

Gainford church discovers no marks of such antiquity as the time of Bishop Egfrid.† The architecture of the chancel, appears to be of the twelfth century; but the nave is evidently much more modern, and suited to the time of Bishop Beck: in Grey's Notes it is remarked, that Gainford castle was built by that prelate:‡ but now there are no remains, or even tradition of a castle there, though it is probable there was some fortress, where such powers and privileges were maintained.

Barnard Baliol, about the year 1159, gave the churches of Gainford, Castle Barnard, and Middleton, in Teesdale, to the church of St. Mary in York, and to the monks there, with two oxgangs of land in Middleton, a toft and a croft; and it is noted in the grant, that the churches of Castle Barnard and Middleton,

* Vide vol. i.

† Charta Indenturæ inter Abbatem S. Mariæ & Will. Roundell vicarium eccl. de Gainford. Drake's Eboracum, p. 622—"Vicarius resignavit omnes decimas garbarum de Sumerhuses et unum toftum et croftum cum to. terr. et prat. quæ habuit et tenuit idem vicarius in villa de Querington et omnes decimas feni de tribus villis in dicta parochia percipiendas videlicet de Querington, Ledwyc, et Westwyt."—(Whorlton, Shedwish, and Westwick.)

‡ Vide vol. i.

were chapels in his father's time.* After the dissolution, this church was given to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicar of this vicarage, for the time being, presents to the dependent chapels.†

2 L 2

* Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 393.

† GAINFORD VICARAGE.

Dedication St. Mary—Mon. St. Mary Ebor. Propr.

The impropriation and patronage of this church is in Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is in the deanry of Darlington.

K. books, 36l. 6s. Od. half—Yearly tenths, 3l. 19s. 7d. far.—Proc. ep. 18s.—Syn. and prox. 4s.—Proc. Arch. 2s.—Real value, 400l.

VICARS.—Bernardus oc. 1174—Guido de Lacy, 1210—Will. Roundel, 1260—Robert de Mortham, 1280—Robert de Mortuo-mari—Robert de Mortham—Robert de Horton, 1349—William de Swafeld, 1356, p. m. Horton—Reginald de Kirkeby, 1362, p. res. Swafeld—Roger de Kirkeby, 1401—Rich. Arnall, LL. B. 1412, p. m. Kirkeby, subd. of Y. coll. 1409, preb. of Barneby, in Y. ch. 1418, after of Langtoff—Anthony de Sancto Quintino, 1427, p. res. Arnall—Roger Esyngwald, LL. B. 1428, p. res. S. Quintino—Richard Drax, 1429, p. res. Esyngwald—Peter Fryston, 1437, p. res. Drax—William Lambert, 1452—William Senwories—William Thompson—William Fulthroppe, 1531, p. res. Thompson. Thompson had a pension of 13l. during life—Robert Bennet, preb. of Durh. 1558, p. m. Fulthroppe pr. discreti viri Joh. Heslerton & Thomas Buhner, co. Eb. generosi, h. v. r'oc advocac'o'is p' Edm. Abb. & Con. nup. dissolut. Mon'ij b. Marie Ebor. eis, &c. fact. &c.—Thomas Segeswick, 1558, p. m. Bennett, S. T. B. Vicar of Enfield, in Middlesex, 1555, King's Prof. of Divinity in Cambridge. V. Crammer's Life, app. p. 183, appointed 10th of April, 1554, by the Univ. to dispute with the Abp. pr. Johes Costren epus et Mag. Collegij sc'e et individual Trin. Cantab. ejusd'q. collegij socij.—Richard Forster, 1559, p. depr. Segeswick. Depriv. eo. qd. h'it et tenuit duo beneficia cum. cura. a'i'ar sine dispensatione li'tina viz. rectoriam eccl. de Chidleyn in dioc. Lichf. et vic. de Gainford contra act. parl. Henry VIII. edit.—William Stevenson, S. T. B. 1562, p. depr. Foster—Henry Nanton, A. M. 1575, p. m. Stevenson—John Cradock, A. M. 1594, p. res. Nanton—John Lively, S. T. B. 1628, p. m. Cradock. Lively was ousted in 1643, and one Greswold, an intruder, put in, who was ejected in 1662, for non-conformity—George Sanderson, an intruder, v. Walker's Suff. Clergy, 251—Edm. Fortherby, A. M. 1662—Thomas Mallet, A. M. 1701—James Mallet, A. M. 1721—William Morgan, D. D. p. m. Mallet, 1747—Tobias Heyrick, B. D. 1754, p. m. Morgan—**** Wilson, p. m. Heyrick—Bertram Russel, p. m. Wilson.—RANDAL'S MSS.—John Cranke, B. D. 25 April, 1798—James Blackburn, M. A. 18 Feb. 1817.

There was a chauntry in this church, dedicated to St Mary, value 2l. 19s. 4d. Joseph Cocker, oc. chaplain, 1501—John Betson, last incumbent, had a pension of 4l. per annum.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a brass plate, fixed on a blue marble in the middle aisle, in the old black letter.

Here lyeth John Stevenson, Agnes, Alys, and M'garet, his wyffs, whos saulys Jehu have m'cy. The ingenious Mr Stephens supposed by the character, this was near 500 years old.

On a brass plate near the former, also fixed in a blue marble.

Hic jacet Willius Perry† qui quidem Willius obiit xxiiij die me's Novembris, Ann. Dni millio CCCC°. LXXXVI. et Katherina uxor ejus quo'd'm filia Thome Brackenbury, armigeri quæ quid'm Katharina obiit xxv. die mes Julij A° Dni millio CCCC°. LXXXV°. quor. ai'b's p'piciet. deus Amen.

† Mr Allan's copy has it thus,—Mr Stephen's, *Payn*.

The church of Gainford is a regular edifice, the chancel ten paces in length and six in width; the windows to the north and

On the north side of the chancel, within the altar rails, on a brass plate framed with oak.

Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. Mary Birkbeck, wife to Mr. Thomas Birkbeck, of Morton. She was of honourable extract, liberal education, and pious converse, who departed this life, Julie the 14th, Anno Domini 1668.

From Mr Stephen's Copy.

The arms.—A. a fess compony O. and S. inter three lions heads erased, G. impaling two coats party per fess. "I think this monument has been erected to the memory of his second wife, as both wives arms are there, she was, I presume, a Noel or a Willoughby."

Mr Allan's Notes.

Cut on brass, the letters raised, on a stone within the altar rails.

Hic jacet humatus Roger Kirkby vocatus
Templi p'latus erat istius intitulatus
Oret quisq. deo memor ut fit ejus miserendo
Crimina tergendō precat ubiq. reo.

Vid. table of incumbents, 1401.—From Mr. Stephen's Copy.

On the edge of a table monument, in the south-east corner of the nave, the letters embossed,

Hic jacet dns Will'ms Pudcey Miles & Elizabeth uxor ejus quorum a'is'rm,
p'picietur deus Amen.

From Mr Stephens's Copy.

Against the south wall, on white marble.

In limine vicino
Et sacris præforibus tenetur pulvere
Maria conjunx Johannis Middleton, Gen.
Spe quam certa resurgendi
Intrandi. sempiternas Portas
Cum sepulchra reddent Mortuos
Maria hæc reliquit Mariolam
! Quæ vix prius cæpit vivere, quam illa desijt
Orta est ex veteri Garthorum Stirpe
Patro Jonathan et avo Gulielmo de Headlam, Gen.
Obiit ad 8th Cal. Aug. ætatis 19.
Annoq. Domini MDCCVI.
Mariam sequitur Johannes Middleton
Iustiq. sepelitur
Qui amissæ conjugis in piam memoriam
Sepulchrale hoc dum struit marmor
(Fato sic visum est) ipse moritur
Nempe die Martij 21mo.
Æt suæ 40^{mo}. Annoq. Dm.
MDCCIX.

On a table monument in the church-yard, engraved on brass.

Edmundus Fotherby, A. M. filius dni Johs. Fotherby de Barham in com. Cantij equitis, schola Westmonast bonis ille erat imbutus literis, quas Trin. Coll. Cant. Alumnus coluit socius expoluit, et cum huic ecclesia de Gainford (cujus per XLI. annos vicarius fuit) sana doctrina et vita proba piq. profuisset defunctus in dominica vinea Laboribus XII. de martij Anno ætatis 76. Domini MDCC. Hic requiescit in pace, juxta reconduntur duo ipsius liberi, Martinus et Elisabeth.

south, were exactly similar, long and round topped; those to the north are now closed by the vestry room: the east end is lighted by three long windows, ornamented with small round pilasters, belted in the middle, and a roll at the top and bottom: it is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, springing from brackets. The nave is 28 paces in length, having regular side aisles; in the whole 13 paces in width: each aisle is formed by two round lofty columns, not less than 18 feet in the height of the shaft, supporting pointed arches. The tower rises on four pointed arches, springing from clustered columns towards the body of the church, and from pilasters in the west wall.

Mr. Stephens communicated a fragment of an inscription dug up in the green; it was cut under an indented roll, and what was legible is as follows: ...AID the CETAE..... in a very rude letter.* Among many nations, the idea of putting into the grave with the dead, utensils to which the party was most attached, hath prevailed; in a grave was lately dug up, a tobacco stopper, cut in boxwood, tipped with silver, marked I. T. a hand grasping a Bible at the top. In the green were lately discovered, in a gravel pit, many human skulls, but no other bones, probably the evidence of some dreadful decapitation, in the feudal ages, by the guillotine.

On a fine elevation, about half a mile to the north of the turnpike road leading to Barnard Castle, stands Sellaby,† the mansion of the ancient family of Brackenburies, lately rebuilt and beautified, and now (1794) the seat of the honourable Frederick Vane: the adjacent grounds are laid open, and nature is there so liberal

Against the north wall of the chancel.

Juxta conduntur reliquie

Reverendi Tobie Heyrick, S. T. B.

Hujus Ecclesiæ pro xxviiij annos vicarij

Viri literis probitate ingenio festivo

Et jucundis moribus ornati

Edes suas patere semper voluit amicis et pauperibus

Illorum gratiam conciliabit vultu et mensa hospitali

Seris miscens ludicra spargens hic et inde sales jocusq.

Fecetiarum non in urbanus cultor

Horum precibus sedulo occurrebat

Inopiam sollicito sublevans animo

Et liberali manu

Oblit 30th March, 1782.

Æt. 72.

* Had it been perfect, perhaps it might have pointed out who built the fortress, or inclosed the citadel.

† A modus of 15s. 4d. is paid to the Vicar of Gainford, by the several occupiers of all the lands within the territories of Sellaby, in lieu of all vicarial tithes, of what nature soever, arising or renewing within the same.

of her beauties, that it was not necessary she should receive other embellishments than merely the work of the labourer's hand, to smoothen the surface, and give the native beauties of the landscape to the eye; the adjacent banks of the river Tees, are picturesque; the landscapes are rich and abound in variety. The family of Brackenbury falling into female issue, the estate passed to the Freemans, from whom it was purchased by the late earl of Darlington.

The manor of Alwent was part of the ancient estate of the Nevills; a resident family very early assumed the local name; for about the year 1300, Ralph de Nevill, by his charter, granted to John de Alwent, 29 acres of land in Alwent-moor, under a rent of 19s. 4d. payable to him and his heirs for ever.* The house of Alwent now belongs to Ralph Hodgson, Esq.

To the north east of Gainford, about a mile, lies the village of Headlam, in a low situation. This was also part of the ancient possessions of the Nevills: the family of Brockets have a mansion here, which was lately the place of residence, and of the death of one of the greatest ornaments to her sex, whose departure was lamented by multitudes that witnessed her virtues and benevolence.†

LANGTON was one of the villages anciently resigned to the Earls of Northumberland, and never afterwards restored to the see; it was also part of the possessions of the Nevills: as was Summerhouse, an adjacent village. Of these we have little in the records.

The village of BOLAM stands on a lofty eminence, commanding an extensive prospect to the south and west. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it is said, the tenants of Bolam, pay to the farmers of Midridge Grainge, for liberty of watering their cattle at Wydhope stream. The family of de la Pole, held a considerable estate here. In the 22d year of Bishop Hatfield, William de la Pole, chiv. held of Roger de Percy, knight, jointly with Catharine his wife, seven messuages, 14 tofts, and 22 oxgangs and a half of land in Bolam, by the fifth part of a knight's fee, paying annually for castle-ward, to Barnard Castle, 11s. 5d.‡ Bishop Bury granted him free warren therein. In the inquisition, taken on the death of Catharine, it is said, the lands were held of the Lord of Dalton, Percy.§ In the inqui-

* Ex orig. penes G. Allan, Esq. the seal appendant, with Nevill's arms impressed.

† The widow of John Maire, Esq. formerly of Gray's-Inn.

‡ Rudd's MSS. Inq. p. m. &c.

§ Inq. p. m. Cath. An. 1^o. Fordham.

Book of rates.
£24 0 4

Value of land.
£3054 10 5

GRAY'S MSS.

sition, taken on the death of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, it appears, he held 40 acres of land there, of the Earl of Warwick. The records do not note, that the Nevills held more in Bolam, than before specified; neither is it shewn to whom the great property of de la Pole descended in after ages. The public records of this part of the county, are very imperfect; there having been frequent disputes, touching the exercise of jurisdiction, in the liberty of Castle Barnard, as a member of the wapentake of Sadberg, and of the sheriffdom of that district. In the 3d year of Queen Elizabeth, by authority of her letters patent, one Purseglove, a priest, founded a school and hospital at Guisburn, in Yorkshire, and endowed it with his lands, tenements, rents, and services at Bolam. By a late division of the common fields there, this charity has received a great augmentation, and the country much improvement.*

MORTON TYNEMOUTH, a small village, has nothing remarkable; we discover no cause for the name of Tynemouth, there being no reference, in any records, to the monastery of Tynemouth, or any mines in the adjacent grounds, where tin could be wrought. In the time of Bishop Skirlaw, Agnes the wife of Patric de Morton, died seized of divers lands there; and in the inquisition, the place is called Tylmouth, a name is difficult in

	Land tax at 4s.			County rates 6s. 8d.		
Bolam	£14	18	0	—	£0	16 8
Gainford	61	0	4	—	2	16 11 h.
Headlam	14	13	0	—	0	14 0
Langton	18	0	5	—	0	17 6
Morton Tynemouth	14	2	2	—	0	14 0
Piersbridge	22	9	8	—	1	0 0
Summerhouse	21	15	2	—	1	1 0

Registered estates. Gainford, John Talbot, Esq. 29l. 19s. 4d.—Piersbridge, Geo. Hobson, 30l. MANN'S MSS.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1680	506	146	446
1760 to 1780	460	173	393
Decrease	46	—	53
Increase	—	27	—

Number of burials in the last year, 18—Computed number inhabitants, 540.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Gainford contains 6508 inhabitants.

* By let. pat. dated 5th June, in the 3d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Robert Purseglove was impowered to found this school and hospital, and thereby the guardians thereof were authorized to take lands, not exceeding 60l. a year, to whom should belong a common seal: in pursuance of which, he made a foundation deed, dated 11th of August following.

W. RUDD'S MSS.

In Bolam, was born that great genius, Sir Samuel Garth, Knight, M. D. ob. 19th January, 1719.

its etymology as the former. This was one of the villages resigned to the Earls of Northumberland, and never restored to the see. Bishop Dudley granted licence to the convent of Durham to purchase lands here.

The parish of Winston intervenes between Gainford, and the chapelries of Whoreleton and Barnard Castle: which parish, it is thought expedient to attend to in this place, in order to prevent a disjunction of several important subjects, which would necessarily happen, by reverting to Winston, after treating of Barnard Castle.



THE PARISH OF WINSTON.

WINSTON is a manor belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater. The village is meanly built, on the ridge of a hill, close upon the river Tees. This was formerly the estate of the Scroops of Masham, and being forfeited by Henry Scroop, for treason against King Henry V. came to the see of Durham. By the inquisition, it is found that Henry was seized in fee, which would have grounded a forfeiture to the bishop; but by indenture, dated * at Raby, *in festo sc'i Hill. anno regni R' Edw. filij regis Edw. 7^o*. it appeared that he had only an estate tail, under the grant of Ralph de Nevill to Galfrid le Scroop, being the issue under that intail; and John being brother and heir, was intitled in remainder; till the 26th King Henry VIII. there was not any forfeiture of an estate tail, so that the bishop had not, in fact, any right to the forfeiture, further, than of the life estate of the party. This coming to be inquired of in the time of Bishop Nevill, he restored the manor by his charter, dated 15th April, in the 14th year of his episcopacy, to John the brother and heir of Henry, *Hen'd. de dono nro*, with a saving of the profits which had been answered by the escheator, in his account to the exchequer: the intail was never pleaded, or any judgment obtained for an *amoveas manus*, or any account demanded of the profits. How the manor afterwards came to the family of Menvill, we do not discover; but in the 6th and 7th of Edward VI. and the nineteenth year of Bishop Tunstall, that prelate granted the same to Thomas Tunstall and his heirs, forfeited by the attainder of Ninion Menvill.†

* Cursitor's Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

† Cursit. Rolls.—Rudd's MSS.

The church of Winston stands on an elevated ground, at the east end of the village; the whole edifice is about twelve paces in length, and eight in width, lighted to the east by three narrow windows, and to the south by three windows, and a small additional one: the chancel is divided from the nave by a circular arch; there is an aisle to the south, formed by a round column and a broad one, supporting circular arches: it is decently stilled, and kept clean. The rectory-house stands on the brink of the banks, with hanging gardens in terraces; the landscape viewed from the windows is beautiful; the river flows in easy streams at the foot of the gardens, for a mile in length, crossed by the bridge described in the notes,* and terminated to the east by the hanging woods and broken cliffs adjoining to Gainford.

VOL. III. 2 M

* The bridge was built in 1764, for the accommodation of the country in the carriage of coals and lime from the county of Durham into Yorkshire, a large tract being supplied by means of that passage. The plan of the bridge was projected by the late Sir Thomas Robinson, the arch being the segment of a circle, whose span is one hundred and eleven feet, and the breadth at the top twenty feet. The elevation is such as to render the road level with the lands on the Yorkshire shore; it is built of bluish rag-stone, of a hard, heavy, and durable nature. There are no appearances of a former bridge having stood here, yet, in the will of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, dated at Raby, 18th of October, 1424, preserved in Madox's Form. Angl. p. 433, we find—"Do et lego ad pontem faciendum apud Winston C. Marcas."

WINSTON RECTORY.

Dedicated to St. Andrew—In the deanry of Darlington—The Bishop of Durham patron.

Ang. Sac. p. 748.—Anth. Beke, Bishop of Durham, granted it to the priory and convent, with free-warren in *territorio de Winston*.

K. books, 9l. 18s. 1d. half.—Tenths, 19l. 9s. Od. 3 far.—Proc. Ep. 7s.—Syn. and prox. 2s.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Real val. 400l.

RECTORS.—Ricardus, 1254—Rob. de Ingleby, 1371—Rob. de Subblesdon, 1376, p. m. Ingleby—Robert de Conton, 1379, p. res. Subblesdon—John Gudhogh, 1391, —William Marshall, 1406, p. res. Gudhogh—William Slegall, 1406, p. res. Marshall—John Huntman, S. T. P. 1409, p. res. Slegall—Ralph Steele, 1415, p. res. Huntman—Richard Burgh, 1420, p. m. Steele—Lancelot Claxton, 1458—Thomas Yakesley, 1496, p. res. Claxton—Chr. Hobson, 1511, p. m. Yakesley—Thomas Chambre, 1533, p. m. Hobson—Anthony Salvyn, 1545, p. m. Chambre—Richard Farrowe, 1559, p. res. Salvyn—Edward Bankis, A. M. 1570, p. m. Farrowe—Richard Revington, 1572, p. res. Bankis—Henry Ewbank, A. M. 1588, p. m. Revington—Daniel Birkhead, S. T. P. 1620, p. res. Ewbank—Thomas Jackson, S. T. P. 1625, p. m. Birkhead—Richard Thursty, A. M. 1631, p. res. Jackson—Cuthbert Marley, A. M. 1662—Peter Lancaster, A. M. 1672—Sir George Wheler, Knight, S. T. P. 1706, p. m. Lancaster—Thomas Eden, 1709, p. res. Wheler—John Emerson, A. M. 1754, p. m. Eden—Hon. Richard Byron, A. M. 1774, p. m. Emmerson.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Tho. Burgess, B. D. 28th April, 1795, on the cession of Hou. Richard Byron.—Frederick Mundy, M. A. 23d December, 1803.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a brass plate in the south aisle, in the old text letter.

Of yo^r. charitie pray for y^e. soulle of ——— Mason, the whyche desey'd y^e. ix day of May, in y^e. yere of o^r. Lord MCXXXII. on whose soulle Jhu p'don.

NEWSHAM, a pleasant village, is little noted in the records; the Earls of Westmorland held considerable possessions there.

OSMONDCROFT is not noted in the records.

In BARFORD, the family of Eures held lands under the Bowes.

STUB-HOUSE, a new erected mansion house, formerly the estate of the Holmses, was, in 1794, the seat of Cornelius Harrison, Esq. nephew of the last possessor, and now the property of T. Harrison, Esq.; a sweet retirement, ornamented with plantations made by the late owner, in a good taste.



THE CHAPELRY OF WHORLTON.

WHORLTON, where there is a chapel of ease under Gainford, stands on a level plot near the brink of steep cliffs above the river Tees; there is not a more beautiful situation upon the whole river, though it is at present neglected. The chapel stands on the south of the village, and from the adjacent ground, the prospects over the Yorkshire shore are excellent. To the south, you have a view of Wycliffe house, a new erected mansion, on an elegant plan, lately the seat of Marmaduke Tunstall, deceased, now of Francis Sheldon, Esq. his nephew, who changed his name to Constable, and his widow now resides there; the retirement of the muses, the sciences, and polite literature: in front, you look upon Thorp, the mansion of the late family of Wilkinsons, now become the property of Sheldon Cradock, of Hartford, in the county of York, Esq. in right of his lady: nearer to the water, in the depth of the vale, lies the church and rectory-house of Wycliffe, and to the west you command a prospect of Morton-Hall, the ancient place of the Rookbies, together with Rokeby Park, the elegant seat of John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, Esq. The grounds around these several places are in the highest state of cultivation, graced with fine plantations, and other ornamental works: the river's banks are rocky and steep, fringed with hanging woods, or crowned with noble forest trees; the river falls in cascades hasty and sonorous; and the whole scene is more adapted to the descriptive powers of the pencil than of the pen. On the back terrace, adjoining to Wycliffe house, are two excellent views for the painter; one to the east, wild and august, abounding in rocks, hanging woods, and water; the other to the west in a tamer nature, commanding the

In the chancel.

*Hic jacet dns Joh^e's Puriles Capplans. qui obiit xxvi die Aprilis, A^o. Dni
M^o. CCCC^o. lxxx viij^o.*

vale through which the river flows, having Wycliffe church in front, inclosed on one hand by wooded banks, and fringed rocks, which overhang the stream; on the other by a rich cultivated scene, inclining gently towards the river: neither of the landscapes are too extensive to have due and distinct expression of objects by the painter.

The manor of Whorlton was part of the forfeited estates of the Nevills, and is a member of the honour of Barnard Castle; it was comprised in the grant from the crown to the citizens of London, in trust for sale, more particularly mentioned in the account afterwards given of Barnard Castle; was purchased from the trustees by Taylor and Lee, who sold the same to Ambrose Johnson; in this family it continued till the year 1725, when it was purchased by Mr Sanderson, an ancestor of William Henry Milbourn, Esq. of Armathwaite Castle, in Cumberland.

SLEDWISH, in this chapelry, some time belonged to the Cloptons, of Warwickshire. This estate was forfeited by Ninion Menvill, and in the 5th and 6th of King Edward VI. was granted to Bishop Tunstall and his heirs, as a manor; soon afterwards it became the estate of the Wythams, and was, in 1794, the property of James Poole, Esq. in the right of his wife, only daughter of **** Allen, Esq. late of Greenwich Hospital.

2 M 2

A PEDIGREE OF THE CLOPTON FAMILY,

To whom Sledwich, in the Bishoprick of Durham, once belonged.

John Cockfield, alias Clopton, living under Henry VI.=N. N.
of an ancient family, and for many generations, lords
of Clopton in Warwickshire.

Thomas Clopton,
Lord Mayor of London,
7th King Henry VII.
ob. s. p.

Thomas Clopton, eldest son, from
whose issue the family was conti-
nued at Clopton, till a son of the
younger branch married the heiress
as below.

John Clopton,=N. N.
a younger son,
mercht. of the
Staple in
London.

John Clopton=N. N.

John Clopton had lands=Elizabeth, d. of Ashton,
in Yorkshire. | Esq. of Lancashire.

William Clopton=Anne, his cousin, d. and
of Sledwich in | coh. of William Clopton,
the Bishoprick | Esq. of Clopton in War-
of Durham. | wicksh. the elder branch

William and
John died
s. p.

Thomas Clopton succeeded
to the manor of Clopton
in Warwickshire, his issue
are, or were lately lords of
it; Edward, the grandson
of Thomas, being possessed
of it in 1730; how long
Sledwich remained in this
family, cannot find. It be-
longed to John Wytham,
Esq. great grandfather of
William Wytham, Esq. of
Cliffe.

Urula, married first, George
Markham, Esq. of Ollerton,
in Nottinghamshire. 2dly, Sir
Henry Nevill, Knt. of Holt,
in Leicestershire: by the first
match, she was great, great
grandmother of Mrs. Tunstall.

The Author was indebted to the late Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. for the above Pedigree.

THE CHAPELRY OF BARNARD CASTLE.

THE town of CASTLE BARNARD is situated on the southern inclination of a hill, descending swiftly to the river Tees. It consists of the several streets called Gallowgate, the Horse-market, the Great-market, Newgate, Thorngate, and Briggate, besides several lanes or alleys. The town is a mile in length: the markets occupy a flat, where the buildings are modern and handsome, and the street is upwards of forty yards in width; the Horse-market, the Great-market, and Thorngate, run, nearly in a parallel line. On the summit of a high rock to the westward of the town, stand the remains of the ancient castle, which gave name to the place. The air of this part of the county is remarkably salubrious, the market is cheap and abundant, coals are plentiful within the distance of eight miles: the town stands in a fine sporting country, and the situation possesses every advantage, to render a rural and retired life pleasant. The woollen manufactory, for which the place was happily situated, was some years ago in a very flourishing state, though now declining, from the great rise of cotton goods; much business is done by the tanners, and the stocking trade is particularly flourishing.*

This is a place of antiquity, having its rise soon after the conquest: the district is said, as before observed, to have formed a member of the west ward of the wapentake of Sadberg; but the evidence is not uniform, and it is difficult to ascertain why it was ever connected therewith, or when it was intirely disunited; to attempt it, would at once be laborious and unprofitable; yet we may venture to insist upon it, as an uncontrovertable fact, that Barnard was totally dissevered from the palatine jurisdiction of the bishop, before Sadberg was annexed thereto.† It remained in the crown, as a separate liberty and franchise, and so was held for several years after the conquest, as appears by the records.

* *Journals, House of Commons*, 12th vol. 465, 31st January, 10th William III. Anno 1698.

A petition of the tanners, leather-dressers, and glovers of the town of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, was presented to the house, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners living at great distance from London, and other trading towns, their returns are so small, that they can scarce maintain their families; and since the duty upon leather, their trades are very much decayed, and their families reduced to the utmost extremity; and praying the house to consider of other ways to raise money, than by a tax upon leather.—Ordered, That the said petition do lie upon the table.

† Olim in wapentagio de Sadberg, nunc in Warda de Derlington.

Guido Baliol in Angliam cum W^o. Conq. ven. et dedit ei W. Rufus Baroniam de Bywell in Com. Northum. et cum Baronem inde fecit. Deditq. ei Forestas de Teasdale et Marwood simul cum Dnijs de Middleton in Teasdale et Gainford cū oib. cor. Regalitat. libertatib. et immunitatib. inde spectan.

Guido Baliol came into England with the conqueror: we are informed, that about the year 1093, William Rufus gave to him the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, or otherwise, lands in

Bernardus Baliol fuit filius primogenitus dei Guidonis, et Castrum construxit cui nomen suum dedit Barnardi Castrum. creavitq. Burgenses in eadem villa, et tal. immunitat. et Libertat. sicut hñt Richmondia concessit.

Hñt ille exitum Barnardum qui confirmavit dic. Burgensibus privilegia pred.—Iste Barnardus vel pater ejus vel uterq. eorum fuit un. Baronũ. Ganfridi Epi.

Hñt exitum Hugonem qui confirmavit Burgens. pred. dcās Libtates. Et dedit eis coīam pasturæ et oīes Coīas ex parte australi et Borial a Rivulo qui venit in Waite shaw curritq. in Beckdam. et a via quæ currit a villa pred ad Stanhope. exceptis arboribus i. e. non habere libertat. succidendi arbores in Whytmires, Hawkestone banks seu Birchley Carr. sed ad voluntat suā. vel hered. suor.

Coronatores de B. C. delibaverunt eor rotols Justiciariis Regis apud Sadberg ante Temp R. I.

Dnūs Hugo hñt exitum Johem qui fuit Dnūs Honor. de Bywell Barnd C. et Gainford: ac Dnūs Honor et Comitatus de Huntington et Galloway. et fundavit Coll. Balliolense in Acad. Oxon. ac terras dedit Abathiæ de Chichester. Et 14. K. Hen. III. dotavit Hospitale apud B. C. et confirm Burgens. Libtates pred.

Et Dnūs Johes ex uxore sua Dervergelda filia primogenita Alani de Galloway Constabularij regni Scociæ exitum habuit tres filios quor. junior Johes Baliol duobus senioribus sine ple morien. in jñre matris suæ fuit Rex Sctor. 1293.

N. B. Qq sup Inq. post mortem Com. Warwick apud Newcastle coram R. Rhodes dixit iste juratoribus qd B. C. fuit in Com. Northum. (Temp. Rob. de Insula) sed postea cognovit sub manu sua temp. K. Ed. I. qd sic faciendo lesit Libtat et titlum Eccliæ Sti Cuthbti Dun. de quo se pentit, &c.—M. S. GOWLAND.

Anthus Beck reparavit Castrum Barnardi.—GODW.

Dicitur in plitis de Quo Warr. et Rageman. 21 K. Ed. I. Qq Dnūs Johes Baliol Rex Scociæ hñt apud B C. pred. infra Libtates Epi Dun. Mercatũ. et Feriam Pil-loriam Tumbrellum Furcas et Infangthesf. Et qd capit catalla Felonum Damnat: in Cur. sua. Qdq habet ibi libam Chaceam et Warrenā in oībs Terris suis in libtat dei Epi.

N. B. Dicitur qd isti Balioli et 5 descensus tenuerunt B. C. de Corona Angl. p integram Baroniam usq. temp. Regis Ed. I. sed qd dictus Johes quem Ed. I. declaraverat Regem Scociæ perdidit illud ac omnes possessiones suas quia fregit allegianciam suā. quam juravit dño Ed. I. Et p'tea B. C. tent fuit p integram Baroniam p Comites Warwici de Corona Angl. usq. tem Ed. IV. v. Inquis. cap. 43 Ed. III. et 23 Hen. VI.—Dicitur in Camd. 736 qd Ed. I. provocatus contra Anthun Epm B. C. ab eo abstulit, et Com. de Warwick Contulit. Qq quidem B. C. Lodovicus Epus ptea recuperavit. Dicitur qd Johes de Baliol tenet medietat. Hundredi de Lodingland quæ se'ita fuit in manus Regis eo qd not obtulit se psonalit. ad portandam Virgam coram Justic. Regis Itineran. in Com. Suff. Rot. cl. Reg. A5 15 Ed. I. Suffolk.

Robertus de Cliderhoe et Johes de Sapy Escaetores Rs ultra Trent. successive exercuerunt officia Ecl. apud B. C. Et inq capt. et ret. in Cur de Scio. De re-cordo in Turri Lond.

Lodovicus Epūs causam Ecclesiæ virilit. egit contra Com. de Warwick p B. C. 15 July, 1 K. Ed. III. Quoddam Bre Rs de amoveas manus direct. Rogero de Mortuo mari Custodi B. C. in regalibus officiis ministranti ac al. Terr. et Tentor: Guidonis de Bellocampo quondam Com. Warwick defunct. que Dno Ed. II. tenuit in Capite infra Libtat Epatus Dun. ac manerij de Gainford et al. Terr. quæ fuerunt dei Com.

Fines. Terrar. apud B. C. cōga p Com. Warwici coram Johe Stoner et sociis suis Justis Dni Rs apud Westm. H. 8. Ed. III. et express. esse p. licentiam Rs.—Sed alter. partes Com. Dun. fines levaverunt de Terris suis apud Dun. Vide instrumentum concernens. jus Epi Dun. in Castro et Dño de B. C. 1439 3. Reg. D. et Cha. 247.

Marwood, together with the lordships of Middleton, in Teesdale, and Gainford, with all their royal franchises, liberties, and immunities. It is observable, that, at this period, mention is made

Vid. Fines terrar coram Sharshall et sociis suis menconat in inq. 25. H. VI.

Inq. capt. 25 Hen. VI. p. Escaetorum Com. Northumb. in eodem Com. de quodam morien. seit de B. C. et aliis terris.

K. Ed. IV. p. scriptum suu sub privato sigillo in regni sui cognavit se bene content. qd Laur. Epus Dun. gauderet Man'io et Xastro B. C. forisfact. p. Johem Baliol aliquando dum inde. Rot. cl. dei Epi A. no. 12.

Dicitur qd Dni de B. C. tenurunt ibm curiam Hundredi seu Cur. Com. infra seip. ejus curiæ juridico se extendit in et p. tot. Donium de B. C. et ibi emanarunt bria de Replegiare &c.

Sed. vid. Com. Laur. Epi direct Cancellario et Vic. Dun. ad tenend. Cur. infra Maner. et Dnium Epi. de B. C. Rot. cl. no. 19.

Epor Libr. tenentes servitia sua debent seu debere consuever. a Curias Com ejus. Sed Dni et Libi tenentes de B. C. nec faciunt nec faciebant sectam nec servitium ad Dun. ratione terrar. suar.

Locus execucionis Felonum sup Furcas hodie apparet et videre est: et Triacones continuat. fuer. usq. 26 K. Hen. VIII. qd. inactitat. fuit quod omnes Felones triati essent p. Rs commissionem &c.

Dicitur qd Ecclastico juridico B. C. est in Epo, sed &c. si ullum sit recedum qd apud B. C. infra quod Reginæ tenents seu firmarij sunt, p. mittere nolunt officarios Vic. Dun. intrare ad exequend. alia Warrant. seu precepta vel a justic. ejusdem Com. Dun. p. servic. coibz et ordinarijs vel ex curiis com. p'd nisi licencia seu subscripcone firmior pred.—Apud B. C. conceduntur licenciæ p. cervisia vendend et p. Badgers et Drovers.

Quodq. Libi tenen. et resiantes in dco dnio de B. C. comparere seu apparere recusant ad Assizas Sessiones Pacis et Torn. Vic ad servicia sua. Quodq. notaverunt et hent Coronatorem &c.

Tales Libtates clamant in Dnio de Gainford et in quibusdam aliis Villis Villat et Hamlett. ad inde adjacen. esse partes et membra inde quæ vero nup advent. sunt in Reginæ Possessionem p. alium titlū et Eschaetam queq. unūque hūeruent aliquas tales Libtates.

Long—Newton—Raby—Staindrop—Myddleton in Teasedale—Foresta in Langley—Egliston—Brancepeth—Winlaton—Beamishpark—et Bradley—eciam sepeales proprietarij, et firmar. inde impediunt execucon pcessum infra easdem vindicantq. alias immunitates ut ad easdem ptin.

11 Dec. 43. El. Inq. capt fuit apud. B. C. coram Thoma de Musgrave Escaetore Dni Rs in Northumb.

Dniūm seu Grangia de Sledwish pcel Dni de B. C. 1. Maria seit. p. Tunstall. Epm Dun. ut Forisfact. p. Attincturam Niniani Menvill de alta pdicone. Rot. cl. Epi 80.

Licencia regia Rico Duci Glouc. concessa p. fundacone Ecclie Collegiatæ apud B. C. infra Castrum ibm de Decano, 12 Capellanis, 10 Clericis, 6 Choristis et uno Clerico. 3. Dudg. Mon. 203.

Constabularij Castri Bernardi.—Constabularis Castri p'd Tem. Ed. III. Rs. Et in recordo in tunc Parlamento dicitur qd Castrum et Man'ium de B. C. cum ptin. forisfacta fuerunt Antho Epo Dun. p. Johem de Baliol quondm Dni Castri et Man'ii de Castro Bernardo p'd.

Rogerus de Mortuomari 1 Ed. I. fuit sub isto Rege Custos Dni Rs Castri pred. cui Rogero bre de amoveas manus Rs direct fuit. Rot. cl. Rs. 1. Ed. III. pt. 1. m. 10. 12. 20. 23.

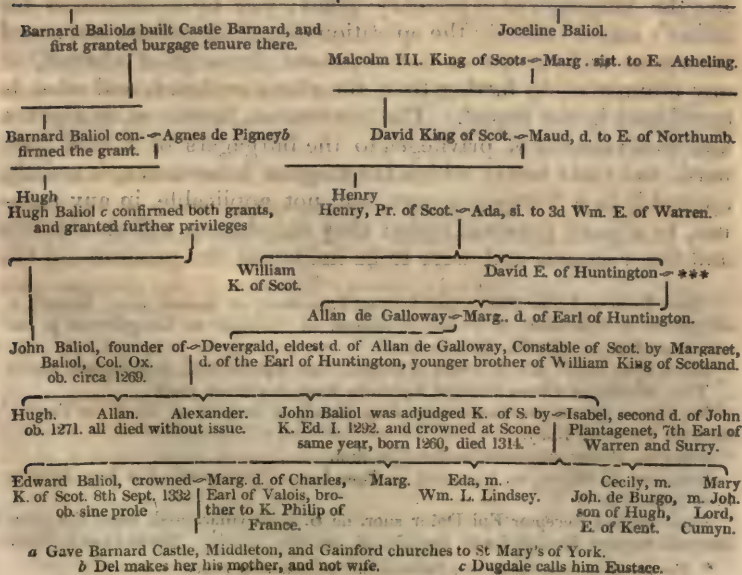
Johes Dnūs de Nevil mil. const. Constab. et Magister Forestarius Castri Epi Dun. voc. Barnacastle.—Et Forestar. Epi de Teasedale, dur. bene plito, cum feod 10 Marcar. Rot. cl. Epi M. M. no. 21.

De senellis, Cur. et Maner. Custodibz Parci, et receptor. Epi ibm.

of no other places, than Middleton, Marwood, and Gainford; and Marwood is named among the villis consigned to the Earls of Northumberland; the castle of Barnard, with the park and demesne lands, remain members of the township of Marwood to this time. In the old maps, a town of Marwood is delineated, where the present street of Gallowgate begins. On an eminence at the head of the street, where the roads divide, some few years ago, were dug up stepping stones and a broad pavement, by many apprehended to be the remains of the market cross of Marwood; but we rather conceive, from the name of Gallowgate, and the old name of *Hang-slave*, in the ancient records, that this was the place of execution, and these the remains of the engine used for decapitation in this great barony. Adjoining, is an old chapel, called Bedekirk, long disused, but not mentioned in any of the ecclesiastical registers, or records: all which contribute to strengthen the idea, that the original town was Marwood; and that, upon the erection of a fortress, the inhabitants being encouraged by the grant of privileges, were induced to build habitations under the protection of the castle, by which the ancient town of Marwood became deserted, and was suffered to go down. Barnard Baliol was the eldest son of Guy,* and

* PEDIGREE OF BALIOL.

Guy Baliol came into England with William the Conqueror. William Rufus gave him the barony of Bywell; also the forest of Teesdale and Marwood, and the lordships of Middleton and Gainford.



to him the castle owes its foundation : about the year 1178, Barnard his son, made a grant of privileges to the inhabitants of Castle Barnard, to whom a burgage tenure had been granted.

The original grant is deposited in Barnard Castle town-chest; wrote on vellum in a strong course, square hand, and is in the following form :

Bernard. de Baill. omnib. hoïbs suis z amicis Francis z Anglis presentibz z futuris sals. sciatis me dedisse z concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse burgesibus meis de Castello Bernard. z *heredibz suis omes illas liberalitates z liberas consuetudines quas dedit eis pater meus z cocessit tenendas a me z heredibz meis feudo z hereditate secundum liberalitates de Richemunt quas dedit eis pater meus z concessit* Hii sunt testes Randulf fil. Huilard Radulf de Gunwart Hingelram de Dumart Gocelin de Heliscurt Reginald Camerari' Robt. de Rue Malger sacerdos Helias sacerdos Reginald Pistor Jno. P'posit Seward de Spini Henrie fil ei Suein P'posit Brunig z Reginald fr. ei Walt. d. Breseis Hugo. f. Reg. Rob. fil. Ailric Ricard. fil. Art. Radulf. d. Dalt. Radulf Raschet.*

From what has been set forth, it is to be observed, that in the space of seventy years, this territory was granted out from the crown, the borough was constituted, and the castle erected, and had descended to the grandson of Gui. Barnard's charter shews he was not the original patron of this place, for though his deed has the language of a primary grant; yet, by reference to his father's act, it has only the operation of a confirmatory one; and we are so unfortunate as not to possess the original charter, or any minutes of it, further than the above evidence, and what is mentioned in the sequel. The instrument, before us, is a grant and confirmation of privileges to the burgagers of Castle Barnard, and their heirs; which language of inheritance, is strictly appicable to a burgage tenure, and not applicable, in any manner, to a mere personal right: they are therein called liberties and free customs, and were to be holden of the grantor and his

Laur. Epūs p. L'ras. Pat. appoint. 4, ou 5, ou deux ad tenend Cur. Manerij et et Dni sui de Gainforth, B. Castle, Middleton in Teesdale et Longnewton p. hac vice tant. Rot. cl. Epi M. M. no. 19.

Idem Epūs const. Ro. Wardale ad tenend. Cur. Epi de B. C. et locis pred. no. 28 Tho. Middleton Clicus Halmot Epi infra Epat. et Curiar. pred.

Ws Bowes mil. caplis senellus Re. Eliz. Man'ij et Dnij sui de B. C. et Constabularius Castri de Raby.

Georgius Bowes mil. senellus Re Eliz. ibm.

Galfridus Middleton ar. Constitut. p. Epm Laur. Custos parcis Epi ibm. durante bene plito. Rot. cl.

Johes Ireland Receptor Epi Dñior suor. de B. C. et villar. pred. quam diu plac. sub vad. consuet. Rot. cl. Laur. Epi. M. M. no. 26. MICKLETON'S MSS.

* For the Seal attached to this Instrument see following page.

A Seal of Yellow Wax.

heirs in chief, in fee, and inheritance, similar to the liberties of Richmond. This reference leaves us in the dark, to what particulars the grant extended. The words *quas dedit eis pater meus et concessit*, though occurring in the habendum, carry no implication, that he granted any thing to Richmond. The words *eis*, grammatically referring to the burgagers of Castle Barnard; nor do we know that the Baliols had any interest in Richmond. The next record in point of time is a grant, made by Hugh Baliol, in the following form :

Hugo de Ballo om'ibz has lit'as visuris v'l auditoris tam p'sentibus qm fut'ris sals sciatis me co'cessisse et p'senti carta mea co'firmasse burgensibz meis de Cast'o B'nardi om's lib'tates et lib'as consuetudines Richemund sicut in carta Bernardi de Ballo antecessoris mei qm habent continet'. Concessi aut. eis tota' comunem past'am et oia comunia in orientali et boriali p'te a q'da. rivulo q. venit de watescalre et descendit in Beckdam, et a via q. venit a cast' Bernardi et vadit versus Stanhope *illis heredibus suis* habendu' et tenendu' *de me et heredibz meis* lib'e et q'ete' et integ. in viis in semitis in moris in mariscis in t'bariis in petariis in planis in pascuis in int'itibz et exitibz et oibz comunibz et lib'tatibz et aisiamentis ad villa de Cast. Bernardi p'tentibz infra villa et extra in aliq. retinem'to Excepto qd ipi burgenses et heredes eor. no'capient de bosco de Wythners n' de Hanckeslave n' de Birlancicker nisi p' voluntate' mea' v'l heredu' meor. Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio rata sit et stabil imp'petuu'. p'senta carta sigilli mei aposicione roboravi Hiis testibz Ingelramo de Ballo Pet. de Eprisey Guid. de Eglist. Hug. Maubor. Guid.

de Magno Sarto Daniel de Novo Castello Guid. Pele. Joh. de Brostone Jocelino de Hiche Willo Dispensatore Rob. fil. Joh. Bernardo filiolo et multis aliis.*

Seal of Green Wax.



By this last deed, Hugh granted and confirmed to his burgagers of Castle Barnard, all the like liberties and free customs, as those of Richmond,† as specified in the charter of Barnard his ancestor; and then the instrument proceeds, and he thereby grants to them, all that common pasture, and all common lands, in the east and north parts, from a certain rivulet which flows from Watescale or Watershaw, and runs into Beckdam: and from the road which leads from Castle Barnard, and goes towards Stanhope, *to them and their heirs*, with an exception, that the burgagers *and their heirs*, should not take from the wood of Wythners, or Hankeslave, Berlainicker (places which are not now known) without the consent of him and his heirs. Here are also words of *inheritance*, and the same construction must be given thereto, as before noted. Watershaw-beck, where it runs into Beckdam, and the road leading from Barnard Castle to Stanhope, are the distinguishing boundary marks of the common then granted, lying to the north and east of the town, and soon after taken up into husbandry, a description that includes the town-fields, which have lately been divided and inclosed by virtue of an act of Parliament; and this description in no wise applies to the moor or common lands which lye to the north and west, for the name of Stanhope here signifies Stonehope or Stone-hill, a place now called Stane-ton-hill.

* This grant is also deposited in Barnard Castle town-chest.

† A borough sending members to parliament, elected by those holding houses of burgage tenure, &c. The trades were chartered and incorporated long after the burgage tenure was granted.

Hugh Baliol* married Agnes de Valencia, neice to King Henry III. and she had in jointure, Middleton and Gainford.† Barnard, his father or grandfather, was, or both of them, (as Mickleton's MSS. note) were reckoned among the barons of Galfrid, Bishop of Durham, but there is great reason to doubt this fact;‡ it is probable they were merely adherents, or friendly allies, for Cumin the usurper, sent a detachment into this territory, and ravaged it with much cruelty, putting some to the torture, and carrying others away prisoners. Spearman, in his inquiry, p. 48. says, The coroners of Barnard Castle, anciently delivered up their rolls to the king's justices of Sadberg, before the 10th of Richard I. but they never appeared at Durham; these were justices itinerant *ad placito coron. rege. vide inter placita de assize sub Custodia Tho. Agar, dep. Camerar. Scacc.*

In his time, Alexander of Scotland, made an irruption, and having subdued all the fortresses in Northumberland for Lewis of France, in his route came before the castle of Barnard; where Eustace de Vesey, on a reconnoitring party, was slain by a shot from a cross bow; we are not told whether the fortress was attacked or not.

In Lambardes Dictionary, p. 44. from Math. Paris, we have the following account of this tragical event:|| “Toward the end of Kinge Jhons reigne, what tyme Lewes of Fraunce molested this realme, Alexander King of Scotland, came to Dover, and did to Lewes, the homage, that of right he ought to Jhon: and as he passed by Castle Barnard, with his companie (which castle then stode in the precinct of Halywerkfolk in the custodie of Hugh Baliol) he surveid it about, to espie whether it were assailable of any side; and while he was thus occupied, one within discharged a cross bowe, and strake Eustace Vesey (which had marryed his syster) on the forehead with such might, that he fell dead to the ground, whereof the kinge and all his nobles conceived great sorrow, but wear not able to amend it.”

John Baliol was the next possessor; and he made the following grant to the people within his borough:

This grant is deposited in Barnard Castle town-chest, and is wrote in a delicate and beautiful round bottomed character:—
Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum p'ven'it Johes de Bayillioli salut, &c. nov'it univ'sitas v'ra nos dedisse concessisse et hac

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* Ann. 1216, was governor of Berwick, ob. 13th Henry III. Ann. 1228.

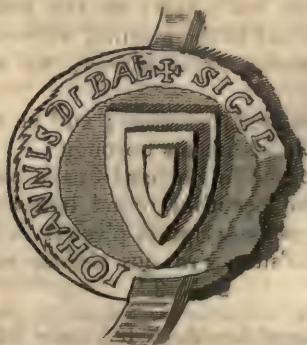
An old manuscript at Egleston.

† Wharton's Ang. Sac. p. 710.

|| Ann. 1216.

p'centi carta n'ra confirmasse burgensibus n'ris de Castro B'nardi et lib'e tenentibus in eadem burgo inuentibus et ad illud spectantibus quandam commune' pasturam in Marewode per has divisas scilicet, a cruce Roger ascendendo p'muru' usq. ad saltura' de subtus Stanleie v'sus occidentem et a d'ta saltura usq. ad viam de Egleston p'pinquiorem vie de Backstongate v'sus aquilonem, et ita p'viam de Egleston usq. ad occidentalem pedem pontis dol est mossemire, et ita usq. in Blakedene v'sus aquilone in excambium de Standulanbank et de Wateschawe et de Pottes, quas in parco n'ra inclusimus, et etiam in excambium t'rarum quas dominus Henricus Spring et Rob'tus Grethved tenent de nobis ad dumum de Hus, quas quidem pasturas et t'ras d'ci burgenses et libere tenentes reddiderunt remiserunt et quietum clamav'unt nobis et heredibus n'ris p' se et heredibus suis habendam et tenendam d'tis burgensibus et lib'e tenentibus et eorum heredibus de nobis et he'dib' n'ris in feodo et he'ditate libe' quiete et integre in om'ibus sicut tenent aliam comunem pasturam suam de nobis. Excep'to q'd non possunt secare in bosco quod est infra divisas p'd'cas neq. seccum neq. viride, nec in turbario fodere nec eciam in mora que est infra easdem divisas Flach't. fac'e. et nos et h'des nri d'tam comunem pasturam d'tis burgensibus et libere tenentibus et eoru' h'dibus contra omnes ho'ies warrantizabimus in p'petuu'. Et ut hec n'ra donaco' concessio et presentis carte confirmaco' p'petue firmitatis robur obtineat presens scriptum sigilli nri apposit'oeduximus roborandu Hiis testibus Dno Henrico Spring. Dno Rob'te Traine, Dom. Engelramo Mauborne Dno Henrico de Egelston Goscelino de Westwyc Radulfo de Langetona, Joho de Croft et multis aliis.*

A Seal of Green War.



* 1269, ob. 53d Henry III.—1229, founded hosp. 14th Henry III.

In this instrument we find a second race of grantees, for he not only makes his charter to his burgagers, but also to the freeholders of the town, "of a certain common pasture in Marwood, by the boundaries therein set forth, to wit, from a cross, called Roger Cross, by the wall up to the Saltury or Deer's Leap, under Stanley, on the west; and from thence to Egleston way, adjoining to Beaconstone gate, on the north; and so by Egleston way to the west foot of East-moss-mire bridge, and so in Blackdean towards the north; *in exchange for lands which he had inclosed in his park; and others which the burgagers had released to him and his heirs.* To hold the pasture so granted to the burgagers, and freeholders *and their heirs*, of of the grantor, *and his heirs in fee and inheritance*, as they held their other common pasture." But it was therein excepted, that the grantees should not take any wood, green or dry, within the limits, or dig in the turbary, or in the moor. The word Flacht used in this place, is derived from the word *flache* in the old French; and signifies, in this record, that no pits or holes should be dug. In the preceeding grant, all the common land, from Beckdam and Stanhope, or Stainton way, was granted, being the east and north east portion of the wastes: by the last grant we have the western portion of the common lands conveyed, and for that purpose it was necessary, only to distinguish the outside boundary, and not to repeat the boundaries (Stanhope way and Beckdam) of the lands before granted; which were noted in the former instrument, for the purpose of distinguishing, with perspicuity, the granted from the ungranted lands; the description in the last grant ceases at that point, and doth not circumvallate (if we may use the expression) the ground comprised in the former deed; for the other boundaries were notorious, and the ancients hated a multiplicity of words in their instruments. It is to be observed in the last instrument, lands called a common pasture, are granted in fee and inheritance to two sets of subjects, capable of inheriting, to wit, those holding burgage tenements and freeholders; and no separate personal right, is thereby created. By these two charters, were granted to the proprietors of lands and tenements in Barnard Castle, a wide tract of country, the eastern boundary comprehends near 9000 acres of excellent ground, the western boundary, 700 acres of land, capable of high cultivation. John Baliol, then Lord of Castle Barnard, about the 14th year of King Henry III. founded an hospital there, which was dedicated to St John the Baptist, which he endowed with lands; but the endowment, and every evidence of the original state of this foundation are lost, so that

no more can be related of it, than what appears in modern instruments: the nomination of custos or master, has for many years past, remained in the lord chancellor and the master, in right of his office, receives a small yearly reserved rent from the lands, which are let out on a lease for three lives, renewable on payment of a moderate fine, much after the rate of the Lord Bishop of Durham's renewal fines. Three women are received into the house, who have 3s. 4d. a month, and 25s. every other year for gowns. The hospital stands in the south row of Newgate-street.*

* "There certainly was an hospital of St. John, valued, 26th King Henry VIII. at 5l. 15s. 8d. in the whole 5l. 9s. 4d. clear; and it seems to be yet in being; and the gift of the mastership to be in the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Officium "magistri sive custodis S. Johannis Baptista in villa de Barn. Cast. concessum fuit p. Dom. Tho. Egerton, custod. magni sigilli 17 Dec. 1596 Christofero Jackson." — TANNER'S NOTES, p. 117.

Being a Lay-Hospital, was not dissolved.

Great part of the lands with which the hospital was endowed, laid in the town fields; which were lately inclosed; and that fact proves they were in cultivation, and doled out between the time of the grant, and the foundation of the hospital, perhaps, previous to John's grant of the pasture; or otherwise, they were allotted out into stints or cattle-gates, but we prefer the former idea.

1650, *A Rental, or Particular of the Hospital Lands in the Tenure of Anthony Cradock.*

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Bank Close	1	4	0	Galgate Garth..	0	10	0
Westwick town end.....	2	0	0	Broom Close.....	1	2	0
Two Sleket Sykes.....	2	0	0	17 days mowing low field.....	8	10	0
Pinfold Close.....	0	13	4	10 do. Ings.....	2	10	0
The Garths.....	2	0	0	6 do. Crook.....	4	10	0
Priests Close.....	1	0	0	16 Newfield.....	4	16	0
Crook Close.....	3	10	0	16 Pasture-gates.....	8	0	0

42 5 4

Now worth 200l. a-year, and upwards.

Extract from Liveley's Book, quond. vic. of Gainford.

The rent thus reserved in the lease, "yielding and paying therefore yearly, and every year during the said term, unto the said E. B. and his successors, custos's of the said hospital, and their deputies or assigns, the sum of 9l. 16s. 8d. of lawful, &c. within the mansion-house or the said hospital, &c. viz. the sum of 3s. 4d. to each of the said beadwomen in the said hospital, on the first day in every month in every year; and the further sum of 1l. 5s. to be laid out by the said lessees, to buy the said beadwomen coats or gowns, at every other year, at the feast of the nativity of our Lord; and the residue and remainder of the said sum of 9l. 16s. 8d. unto the said E. B. and his successors, custos's of the said hospital, for his or their deputies or assigns, by two even and equal portions, &c. Four pounds ten shillings thereof, being an improved rent, for the better accommodation of the beadwomen of the said hospital: And whereas, an acknowledgement of 20 horse load of coals, or the sum of ten shillings, has been beyond the memory of man, yearly paid to the said hospital, &c. to, and for the use of the said beadwomen, forth and out of the lands, late belonging to Sir William Bowes, &c. called Low Huller Bush, near

Alexander, the third son of John the last grantee, and elder brother of John, King of Scotland, made his confirmatory charter, and therein took away some of the restrictions his father's charter contained, so that the family of Baliol, in five successions, held and enjoyed Barnard Castle of the crown *per baroniam integram*, with *jura regalia*.*

The following grant is in Barnard Castle chest, wrote in a fine square text, with full capitals, much like the pope's confirmation of Pudsey's charter to Durham :

Alexander de Baliolo omnibus has litt'as visuris v'l auditur' tam p'sentibus q'm futuris scilt sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse burgensibus meis de Castro Bernardi om'es libertates et liberas consuetudines Richmundie sicut in Castris Bernardi et Hug. de Balliolo antecessor meor. quas habent continet? Cencessi etia *eisd'm com'unem pasturam in Marwode per illas divisas que in carta pr'is mei Johis, de Baliolo q'm habent plenius expriment heredibus suis*. Habendum et tenendum *de me et heredibus meis* libere et quiete et integre viis, in semitis, in moris, in mariscis, in *turbariis* in *petariis* in planis in pascuis, introitibus et exitibus et omibus comunibus et libertatibus et aisimentis ad villam de Castro Bernardi p'tinentibus infra villam et ext' sine aliquo retinemento Excepto qd ipi burgenses et heredes eor non capient de *Bosco de Withners* nec de *Hankeslave* nec de *Birlaneker* nisi p'voluntate meam vel herdu'meor. Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmac'o rat sit et stabilis *imp'petui*. presente. cartam sigilli mei apposico'ne roboravi Hiis testibus Dno Hugone de Ever. Dno Henrico Springe. Dno Rob'to Trayne. Dno Johe' de Egleston. Adam Barte tunc senescallo meo Radulfo de Langeton, Eudone de Cletlam et aliis. ———
(The Seal lost.)

Langley Dale in the parish of Gainford, &c. The said E. B. doth oblige himself and his successors, custos's of the said hospital, to procure the payment of the said yearly acknowledgement, or otherwise to allow the sum of ten shillings, out of the remaining part of the rent above-mentioned." An absolute clause of re-entry, in case of failure in payments, &c.

Patent of Appointment. George the III, To all, &c.

Know ye, that we of our special grace, &c. have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto our beloved in Christ, Andrew Wood, clerk, master of arts; the master or keeper of the hospital of St John the Baptist, &c. now void by the death, &c. last master or keeper thereof, and to our donation, collation, and free disposition, in full right belonging; and him, the said alvmaster, or keeper of the hospital aforesaid, we make, ordain, and constitute by these presents, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid office of master, &c. during his natural life, together with all and singular houses, mansions, buildings, orchards, gardens, inclosures, lands, &c. by the Chancellor of Great Britain.

* Per inquis. capt. 43d Ed. III. and 23d Hen. VI. lib. D. 250.

During the time of John Baliol, (son of John) who was adjudged to be king of Scotland by Edward I. we have the most perfect account of the franchises and privileges of this liberty; not only under the pleas of quo warranto, in the 21st year of King Edward I. but by other records and authorities: From some, it appeareth, that there was anciently an itinerant judge sent to dispense justice: there was also a chief bailiff of the liberty or franchise; a constable of the castle, a forrester, and a porter of the castle, with separate fees; and a coroner for that liberty was appointed by the lord thereof. Spearman observes,* "That the Bishop of Durham had his proper escheator, and "three coroners allowed by quo warranto; his three coroners "are in his own three wards, Easington, Darlington, and "Chester, whereof Barnard Castle was not parcell, till of late, "since the reign of Philip and Mary, he hath now his other "coroner for Stockton ward." The office of escheator hath been used within Barnard Castle, as appears by many writs awarded out of the chancery at Westminster, and inquisitions returned there. Spearman† says, "Robert de Clitherhoe, and "John de Sapy, successively exercised the escheatorship at Barnard Castle,‡ by grant from the crown; and afterwards, viz. "*Inquisit. capt. apud Castrum Bernard. coram Robert d' Clitherhoe escatаре Dom. Regis ultra Trent, &c.* returned into the "exchequer, remaining of record in the tower." It is to be observed, that the nomination of this officer, by the crown, was after Baliol's forfeiture, mentioned in the sequel. The lords of the liberty, had anciently divers knights' fees, wardships, marriages, and reliefs there; and had the goods of the nief or native, which they frequently took into their hands. They had free warren and chase, with extent of large moors and wastes, in which the soil, mines, quarries, and other perquisites, from whence they made the grants before specified. They had the return of writs and warrants awarded thither, so that no officer or minister should enter there, but by writ *de non omittas*: also, "markets and fairs, pillory and tumbrell, furcas and infangtheof, "goods and chattels, of felons condemned within their courts;§" toll and stallage, assize of bread, weights and measures, clerks of the markets, and all things, and privileges belonging to fairs and markets; and that none should keep ale-houses within that liberty, without licence of the steward in open court, for which

* Enq. p. 48. vid. Exempl. 10th Hen. IV. Easington, Darlington, Chester.—
Rym. Fœd. v. 2. p. 572.

† Ibid.

‡ q. Edward II.

§ Rym. Fœd. v. 8. p. 372. 21st Edw. I. 1293.

there was a yearly rent of Brew-farm, anciently paid to the lord. On the forfeiture of John Baliol, Bishop Beck claimed his estates, as of the jura regalia of his palatinate, which is particularly mentioned in the annals of that prelate: the king, studious of humbling the proud Beck, and willing to abridge the over-grown power of a subject, in whose province was such a distinguished franchise, seized the palatinate; the restitution thereof was not long of being obtained, but it came back to the prelate mutilated and abridged of those noble acquisitions it had so lately gained, by the forfeitures of Baliol and Brus. Goodwin tells us, whilst Beck possessed Barnard Castle, he made considerable reparations there, but what they were we are at a loss to judge. Edward, in contempt of the bishop's power, and palatinate jurisdiction, gave Barnard Castle,* with its members, to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in whose family it continued for five descents. It doth not appear, that Beck made any struggle to regain the valuable appendages which had fallen to the see, and by violence were wrested from him; yet the matter did not sleep with his successor; for, on his reconciliation with Edward II. he had the royal promise, that Barnard Castle and Hartlepoole should be restored: but the matter remained unsettled, till Lewis Beaumont succeeding to the see, brought the same before parliament, and obtained a clear decision in his favour; on which a writ, *de amoveas manus* issued, directed to Roger Mortimer, then governor of Barnard Castle. There must have been some compromise with the Warwicks after this determination, for they were not deprived of the possession, neither do we find, on the part of the see, any act of right or jurisdiction exercised by Beaumont, remaining on record: on the contrary, the Warwicks acknowledged several fines, in which they did not even admit, that Barnard Castle was within the palatine jurisdiction, but passed the same before *justiciar Domini Regis apud Westm. Octav. Hillar. Anno 18th Edw. III. &c.* when the other parts of the county levied fines at Durham; in the fine, it is said, that it was per licentiam ipsius regis coram Johanne Stoner et sociis suis justiciar. Domini regis apud Westm.; and another fine the same year, before John Sapy, and his fellows, of the same lands, found in an inquisition, taken 25th Henry VI.

An. 1398, Pat. 21. Rich. II. p. 1. m. 15. William Scroope, Earl of Wiltshire, obtained a grant, to himself and the heirs male of his body, of the castle, town, and lordship of Barnard Castle;

VOL. III.

2 O

* Dugdale Bar. v. 1. p. 229. An. 1316, Henry Fitz Hugh was constituted governor of this castle, by reason of the minority of the Earl of Warwick. Dugd. 403.

and also of the manors of Middleton and Gainford, part of the possessions of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.* This was an act of the displeasure of the sovereign, against Beauchamp, as being one of the ministers, who over-awed him in his youth; but no sooner had Henry IV. ascended the throne, than every act of the 21st of Richard was reversed, and the Earl of Warwick was restored to his inheritance.

Will. Rydel Constabular. Castri Bernardi oc. 30. Nov. 1321.†

Roger de Mortuo mari 1327.

Hugh Despencer made governour by the barons, 48 Hen. III.

In the time of Bishop Langley, either from some jealousy of the burgagers or burgage holders, touching an infringement of their privileges, or some dispute relative to the rights of the lord of this franchise, or perhaps to perpetuate the testimony of a grant then lost; Nicholas del Spence and John de Yrland, bailiffs of Castle Barnard, and the burgagers or burgage holders entered into an instrument for the purpose of handing down to posterity the best evidence they could of such rights and privileges, setting forth, "That the liberties of Castle Barnard" "were as follow, to wit, that Hugh de Baliol had granted to all his" "burgagers of Castle Barnard *and all their tenants therein dwell-*" "*ing*, common of pasture in his wood of Marwood, for all their" "cattle, without paying any agistment or pannage rent: also," "that they might drive their cattle in Hermyre at their pleasure:" "that each Burgager might have and make his furnace, without" "paying any consideration; also might have room for building," "and to gather his dung in the way before his door to the" "middle way. That the burgagers should have the like free" "customs as Richmond. In case the grantor thought fit to" "erect a furnace, the burgagers and their tenants should have" "none without licence. To hold to the grantees *in fee and in-*" "*heritance*. Also they ought to grind their corn, grown in" "their lands in the fields of Castle Barnard, at the lord's mill," "at a sixteenth mulcture, and the baker should bake their meal" "for a halfpenny, and find fuel for the furnace." We have no evidence of this charter, but what is contained in this inspeximus or rehearsal: the pasturage in the wood of Marwood was the eatage and herbage of the present common land, by the grants before set forth, specified to be a common pasture in Marwood;

* Dugd. Bar. 661.

† The family of Riddell is of great antiquity; and is possessed of considerable estates in this county; historical annals of this family will be found in the latter part of this volume.

and the restriction in the last grant, touching the cutting of wood, implies that the same was forest ground, where there was mast and pannage. We refer the reader to the record, which is in the following words :

In Barnard Castle town chest:—Omnibus hoc script. visur. vel auditur Nich. del Spence Johe's de Yrland Ball's Burg. Castri B'nardi Thomas Sharp Johes de Stonesdale et Johes de Gyrlington Burgenses CastriB. et alii salutem. Sciatis qd hæc sint lib'tates nr'æ villæ Castrib. in h. v'ba, vid. Hugo de Balliol saltim. Sciatis me dedisse co'cessisse et hac p'nti carta mea confirmasse om'ib's Burgensib's meis CastriB. et *omib's tenentib's suis manentib's in eadem villa* comm. pasturam in bosco meo de Marwood ad om'ia av'ia sua sine agestamento v'l panagio. Item co'cedo eisd. et *tenentib's suis* qd possint fugare Pecora in Hermyre p' volu'tate sua. Item co'cedo p'm. et h'ered. meis eisd. Burgen qd quilt' eor. possit h'ere et fac'e furnu' suæ. p'pri'. si'e considerac'oe mei v'l hedu'. meor. It'm co'cedo qd quilt. Burgen. possit cape' viam ante ostiu'. suu'. p'domib's suis ædificand. et fumu' colligere in via ante ostiu' usq media' viam. It'm, eisd. Burgen's co'cido o'es lib'as consuetudines Richm. It'm valo et co'cedo p'me et hered. meis qd si co'tinget nos furnu'. fac'e in villa; qd nullus burgen. *nec tenentes sui* teneant ibi furnar nisi p'pria voluntate. Has vere lib'tates et lib'as co'suetudines dedi et co'cessi *illis et Hered. suis* Hend. et tenend, de me et hered. meis *in feodo et Heditate* lib'e quiete et honorifice in boso et plano in p'tis in pascuis in viis in semitis in moris in mariscis in aquis et juris in introitib's et exitib's cu'. pastur et cu'. lib'tatib's aysiamenis infra vill. Castri B. et ex qual't'cu'q. p'ten It'm qd debent moler.' bladu', *crescens sup't'ra'. suam in Campo Castri B.* ad mol. meu'. CastriB. ad sextu'. deciu'. vas. Et p'dci Burgen. Pistrine ***** farine p' obul. tentu' et Pister fur'm invenit eis focale su'ptib's suis p'priis. ac ut mea donac'o et presen. Cartam sigilli me apposic'one roborand. Hiis testib's &c. Dat apud Castri B. tercio die men's Marc. Anno Dni M°. CCCC°. X°. *

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* *Under Plea of Quo Warranto.*

Johannes de Britannio Comes Richemundiæ clamat, &c. habere liberum Burgum suum apud Richemunde, &c. — GALE'S REGIST. HON. DE RICHMOND, p. 89.

Observations in Registrum, p. 252. — Gale, &c.

"De Richemundiæ oppido quamvis sedes sit et caput Honoris amplissimi, levis vel "nulla hucusque in registro habetur mentio. *Liber Censualis* illud omnino reticet, "ut pote vix, aut ne vix quidem eo tempore fundatum: sed quid in causa fuerit ut "tam alto per tot postea secula damnatam esset silentio, non est adeo in promptu "dicere, nisi quod cum Comitibus variis immunitatibus et privilegiis villam hanc dona- "vissent, reservata sibi metipsis solum modo ex illa *feodi firma*, sui quasi juris deve- "nerat, ideoque in censum eorum haud referenda."

A small oval seal of green wax, impressed with the figure of a crocodile.

Bishop Booth made strong efforts to confirm the determinations made in favour of the see, in the parliament of Edw. III. but though he issued many instruments,* and had repetition of the adjudications in his favour, yet the family of Warwick continued to hold the possession, and by marriage of Anna, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, Barnard Castle passed to Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards K. Richard III. It seems this was a favourite place with the Duke, for he added greatly to the castle, and contributed much to its ornaments.† We do not find that the Warwicks performed any great works here, their cognizance, insignia or standard, was the bear and ragged staff;‡ of which we discover no sculptures in any parts of the castle: on the other hand, the cognizance or insignia of Richard was a boar passant, and we find the same remaining in the walls of the castle, and scattered all over the town, in houses built of the stones obtained from the ruins. The chief parts of the present remains appear to have been the work of this munificent prince. In the words of Tanner in his Notitia, p. 117, "Richard Duke of Gloucester, obtained a licence from King Edward IV. an. regni 17, (1477) "to found a college in the castle here, for a dean and twelve "secular priests, ten clerks, and six choristers, to the honour of "Christ Jesus, the Virgin Mary, St. Margaret and St. Ninian, "and to purchase lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value of "400 marks. But I meet with no further account of it."§ In

* V. letter from K. Ed. IV. to Bp. Durh. ann. Booth v. I. 1470, conclusion. We be content and will, that you occupy, have, and enjoy the said manor and castle (Barnard Cast.) with all the appurtenances, according to your right and title. Given under our privy seal, at Lewis, the second day of June, in the tenth year of our reign.

Booth rot. m. no. 21. 2. Jan. 1459. Appointment of John Lord Nevill, constabular et magistrum forestar. Castri n'ri vocat. Bernacastell et forestæ n're de Teasdale, &c. Also a grant of 40 marcs yearly, out of the issues and profits of the lordship of B. C. by the hands of his receiver.—Also an appointment of Galf. Middleton, of the office of park-keeper of Barnard Castle park. Vide ut sup.

† This appears by his cognizance, a boar passant.

‡ Ex genealogio comitatum verevisensium.

Arthgal was the first Erle of Warwick, in the dayes of King Arturo, and was one of the round table. This Erthgal tooke a bere in his armes, for that (Erthgal) in Britisch soundith a bere in English. Lel. Col.

The inscription on the monument of Richard Beauchamp, given in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 293, runs thus.

§ Richard * Beauchamp, § late Eorle of Warwick, * Lord Despenser of * Bergevenny, § and of many other, &c. So much for a specimen.

Where the marks are placed, are the figures of a ragged staff and bear alternately.

§ "Vid Mon. Ang. v. 3. p. 2. p. 203. licentiam Ed. IV. pro fundatione." Pat. 17. Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 16.

11111
11111
11111
11111

Inscription on the Font.

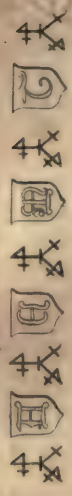


Fig. V.



Fig. IV.

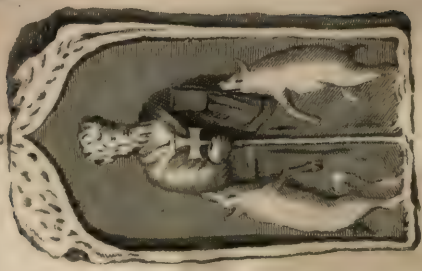


Fig. II.



Fig. III.



Fig. I.



Head of the Stone.

the English Monasticon, p. 369, it is added from the words of the licence, "They to be a body corporate, with all rights, powers, and privileges, as such: and the said Duke and his heirs to be perpetual patrons of the said college, to be called the college of Richard Duke of Gloucester, at Barnard Castle, in the diocese of Durham." It is presumed this was not carried into full effect, for no traces thereof are further to be found, either in books printed, or in manuscripts;* probably some buildings were erected for the purpose, but Richard's ambitious views and speedy death, within eight years from that period, put a stop thereto. In the wall of one of the houses, on the west side of Thorngate, is a stone, with the name Richardus, cut in a most beautiful raised letter. And at the corner of Newgate-street is a sculpture of an ecclesiastic in a canopied nich, boldly relieved, grasping a crosier in the right hand, and a book in the left, with a boar on each hand, which looks like an ornament for the gateway of some religious house, as is represented in the annexed plate, fig. IIII. What is particularly to be observed in the before noted licence of foundation, is, that thereby great contempt is thrown upon the palatine jurisdiction of the bishop, in whom was vested all legal authority for that purpose; and the king's exercise of that right, appears to be an arbitrary infringement of the franchises of the prelate.†

In the Egleston manuscript, before noted, it is said, that Barnard Castle, on the death of Richard, "came to Henry VII. and so hath continued in the crown ever since, as appeareth by several records and accounts, made by the constables of the castle and the bailiffe of that libertie, till it came to the Earl of Westmorland by marriage, and by him was forfeited 12th Elizabeth:" this account wants much elucidation. In 1471, Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, was slain at the battle of Barnet. His lady Anna, by the death of Henry her brother, without surviving issue, became possessed of his great inheritances, being his only sister of the full blood: after the death of Earl Richard, his lady's possessions, amongst which Barnard Castle was a part, were, by authority of Parliament, taken from her, and settled on Isabel and Ann, her two daughters and heirs, the wives of the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, as if she had been naturally dead; and the same were with-held from her, till the third year of Henry VII. 1488, when the king, having a mind for Barnard

* Mr Allan.

† In the annexed plate, the seal of the burgagers, which is fixed to several instruments now in being, particularly their nominations of the chaplains and chauntry priests, fig. II.—Fig. III. The font with its sculptures.—Fig. V. a specimen of a large quantity of silver coin, found on Barnard Castle moor.

Castle, the daughters being then dead, by a new act annually the former settlement, and restored her to the possession of the castle and manor, with power to alienate them; and the same year, on the 13th of December, by a special feofment and fine, she conveyed them wholly to the king, intailing it on the issue male of his body, with remainder to herself and her heirs.* The preceding manuscript says, Barnard Castle came to the Earl of Westmorland by marriage. How this happened, we are left to conjecture only: if it was derived in that manner, it probably came by intermarriage with the Buckingham family: Ralph, the third son of Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham, married Margaret Countess of Richmond,† mother to King Henry VII. and Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, married Catharine, daughter of Edward, last Duke of Buckingham of the Stafford line. Be that as it may, it is certain this castle and manor, after passing through the possessions of sundry persons, were the estate of Charles, Earl of Westmorland, at the time of his attainder, in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth. The bishop claimed the Earl's large estates, in forfeiture, but the parliament interfered, and gave them to the crown, under pretence of making restitution for the expences sustained on that occasion, and particularly for her protection and care of the bishoprick. Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, on the rumour of that defection of the Nevills, seized Barnard Castle, and filled it with troops; he defended himself there against the rebel forces, until the Queen's army approached, previous to the affair of Bramham Moor. This manor and castle were granted by King James I. to Robert, Viscount Branspath, and Earl of Somerset, and reverted to the crown on his attainder. During the possession of the crown, various instruments were made, and now of record, relative to the forfeited estates, which it will be necessary to attend to. Queen Elizabeth caused an inquisition to be taken thereof, which now remains in the king's exchequer: but as it only exhibits a mere rental of the lands, nothing occurs therein worthy a place here. In the eleventh year of the Queen's reign, she demised the demesne lands of Barnard Castle, with some mines, to George Bowes for 21 years, and on the death of George, in the year 1581, she accepted a surrender of the lease, and for a fine renewed the demise for 21 years from that date: what appears singular in this record, and irreconcilable is, the Earl of Westmorland was not attainted till after the 11th year of the Queen. The estates continuing in the crown, during the reign of Queen

* Dugdale, 307.

† Vincent, p. 87.

Elizabeth, and passing to King James I. he caused an inquisition to be taken thereof, which, in the 12th year of his reign, 1616, was returned into his exchequer, where it remains of record. In this instrument many curious particulars appear, in regard to the boundaries.—In the Egleston MS. the privileges are briefly stated, viz “ Court leet, and all things thereto belonging, as “ choosing of constables; and all tasters, taking waif and stray “ goods and chattles of felons in all degrees, and of outlawed “ persons: a market every Wednesday, and two fair-days on “ Easter Wednesday, and Magdalen’s day; the tolls, a pillory, “ a tunbrel; searchers of victuals and leather-praisers; assize “ and assay of wine, ale, and bread; a borough court every “ third Monday; the steward exerciseth the office of coroner: “ the bailiff of the libertie executes processe, and the sheriff and “ other officers enter not there; the inhabitants were exempt “ from appearance at assizes, sessions, sheriffs torne, and county “ court: they had their coles at Grewburne pitt, for a half- “ penny a corse, by reason their pavements were injured by “ carriages, and their commons and grass destroyed;” such are stated to be existing privileges in the time of King James I. For the maintenance of the Prince of Wales’s household, King James consigned the forfeited estates; and in the 14th year of his reign, demised to Sir Francis Bacon, Attorney General, and others, the castle of Barnard Castle, with the lordship or manor, for a term of 99 years, in trust to empower them to grant leases for 27 years or three lives, under certain rents, for the benefit of the Prince of Wales, and the survivors of the grantees, assigned to Sir Henry Vane, for the unexpired residue of the term. The demesne lands of Castle Barnard, with a coney borough therein, the Broad Park, alias Brood Park, and colt Park, together with various closes, among which are named, Viner Close, Woolez, and the Flatts:* and King Charles I. in the 2d year of his reign, by his grant, dated the 14th March, 1626, in consideration of a considerable sum of money, granted to Samuel Cordwell and Henry Dingley, in trust for Sir Henry, the reversion of the assigned premises; together with all deer and wild cattle in the said parks, free chace and free warren in all the parks and lands granted, to be holden of the crown in capite by knights’ service, under the yearly rent of 100l. 19s. 4d. In the 4th year of the king, A. D. 1629, his majesty granted all the forfeited estates,

* Francis Hunter, of Barnard Castle, was possessed of a farm they called the Flatts, of the yearly value of 24l. which, with other valuable effects, eschaeted to the lord of the manor; on his hanging himself; and Talbot Bowes, than steward, made seizure thereof

and all rents thereout proceeding, save some small exceptions and reservations, then remaining in the crown, to sundry citizens of London, in trust to sell the same; from whence all the titles of purchasers are derived. The castle, honour, and privileges, with the parks, lands, and appurtenances, were purchased by an ancestor of the present Earl of Darlington; and in the 16th year of King Charles I. 1640, Sir Henry Vane had a grant from the crown of sundry privileges annexed to his manor of Raby, and honour of Castle Barnard. In the year 1699,* King William III. created it a barony, and conferred the honourable title on Sir Christopher Vane: it now (1794) gives title to the present earl's son.

The remains of the castle cover about six acres and three quarters of ground: the parts of chief strength stand on the brink of a steep rock, about eighty perpendicular feet above the river, on the north-west corner of the principal area, commanding a most beautiful prospect up the river. It is not possible to form any competent idea, by the present ruins, what this fortress was, in its original state, or greatest strength: it was inclosed from the town by a strong and high wall, with one gateway from the present market-place, and another to the north from the Flatts. The area entered by the market-place gate doth not appear to have had any communication with the chief strongholds and bulwarks of the place, but probably contained the chapel after mentioned: it is separated from the interior buildings by a deep fosse, which surrounds the rest of the fortress. This area is fenced with a high wall along the edge of the rocks behind Briggate, or Bridge-

* *Reg omnibus ad quos &c. dedimus et concessimus ac p'presentes pro nobis et Heredibz. et successorib'z. n'r's. Damus et concedimus p'fat. Hen. Vane Mil. et Heredibz suis q'd ipse p'fat Hen. Vane Mil. et Heredes sui (de cetero) in p'p'm. habeant teneant et gaudent ac habere tenere et gaudere valeant et possint in et infra Doinin. sive maner. suum de Raby cum suis jurib'z membris et p'tinen. universis in Comitatu et Ep'atu Dunelm. aut eor. ill. ac in et infra omnia et singula illa sua maner. vill. villat. hamlet. loca limita et prescincta de Raby Langley forest, Woodland, Strickley Park, Egleston, Bolau, Shotton, Walkerfield, Cockfield, Staindrop, Langton, Raby, Somerhouse, Petraw, Haughton, Egleston, &c. Nec non in et infra maner. vill villat. et hamlet. loca limitt et pre'cinct. de Barnard Castle towne, Westwick, Whorlton, Marwood, Hagg, Gainford, Piercebridge, Langton, Barnard Castle, Headlam, et Newsham, ac in et infra maner. suum de Middleton et Newbiggin in Long Newton et Egleston et eor. quodl't ac infra omnia illa Vill Vallat. et Hamlet. sua parcel. existent aut reputat seu acceptat fore parcell. sive p'teu. p'dict domin. sive maner. sua de Barnard Castle, has libertates sequentes. Omnia et singula bona catala et debitor. omn. tenend. &c. de parva predico'e attinct. murdrator. felon. &c. Escapia et evasiones tam felon &c. returna omnia brev. et p'cess &c. Fines Redem'cones Amerciamen. et forisfactur. &c. Wavia Estratuer. et Thesaur. invent. Placit. omn. accomp. et querelar. d'm's non excedunt 40 sol. Cur. ad plita p'dict. tenend et terminand. Plita debonis et Catalis replegiat. Cur. Lit. et vis. francpleg. Cur hundred et assais. Lib'm Warrennum. Potest substituend. et nominan l coronatorem.*

EX ORIG. ROLLS CHAPEL.

gate street. In all this length of wall, there appears no cantonment, bastion, or turret: if ever it had embrasures, they are now totally gone. To the north, the wall has a more ancient and fortified appearance. The gateway to the Flatts opens from a large area to the Roman road, which, on the one hand, communicated with the ford, that gave name to the village on the Yorkshire banks of the river, called Street-ford now corrupted to Stratford; and on the other hand led towards Street-le-ham and Staindrop. This area, together with that before described, were anciently used to receive the cattle of the adjacent country, in times of invasion and public danger. The gateway last mentioned is defended by one half-round tower, or demi-bastion, and the broken walls shew some appearance of maskings and outworks: at a turn of the wall, towards the south, there was a tower which, by its projection, flanked the wall towards the gate. Over the fosse there was a draw-bridge to the gate. In this area are the remains of some edifices, one of which is called Brackenbury's Tower, having deep vaults, now lying open: but as the ground is covered with a thick old orchard, it is impossible to form any distinct idea of the former state of edifices therein. The chief strongholds of this fortress stand on more elevated ground than any within the areas described; surrounded by a dry ditch or covered way,* with small gateways through the cross or intersec-

VOL. III. 2 P

* Mr Gross describes it as cut in the rock, but it hath not that appearance when examined strictly.—Several coins of Edward I. and Edward III. have been found within the castle walls, in good preservation: a silver coin was lately found and brought to the author, the impression very distinct, but the characters or device, not yet explained by any one to whom it has been shewn. It doth not seem of foreign die, by the pellets round the rim. A fine pewter medal was also found, supposed to be struck on the accession of James I.—And several Ave Maria brass pieces.

In a letter in Gale's MSS. from Mr Warburton to Mr Gale, in which he is tracing some of the Roman roads, he says, "It seemed to point at Barnard Castle, and if so, "probably Stratford, near that place was where it crossed the river Tees, both on "account of its name, and being in a direct line to Old Town in Allendale, where I "have chosen to place Alone."—This learned writer's visiting the country, would have saved him from the mistake he falls into, from pursuing a favourite prejudice:—for the Roman road which led to Barnard Castle, was a way of communication or cross way, which proceeding from the High Street, or great road from Catterick to Bowes, led over the river at Stratford, and is visible in its full dimension and figure, along part of Lord Darlington's pasture grounds, called the Flatts, and then disappears where the hill has been ploughed; it is discovered again by Streatlam, and between Staindrop and West Aukland, a little to the southward of the present turnpike road, and so to the foot of Bildersshaw hill, where it joined to the great Roman road, from Piercebridge to Binchester.

Lel. in his Itin. which was made in the reign of King Henry VIII. says, the bridge of Barnard Castle was of three arches: it is now of two elliptic arches, and at the end next Barnard Castle in the battlement, is a stone inscribed E. R. 1569; so it is probable, the old bridge was gone to decay, which occasioned the present bridge to be built at that period.

ing walls; this ditch is terminated on one hand by a sally-port that commanded the bridge to the west, and perhaps was anciently of use to scour the pass under the wall, now Briggate street; and the other sally-port to the north; the covered way almost surrounded the inner fortress. The area, in which the chief erections were arranged, is almost circular, and the buildings are of different æras. Towards the orchard, the walls are of modern and superior architecture, supported by strong buttresses, and defended by a square turret towards the east; to the south, the wall appears very ancient and thick, and has been strengthened, by trains or lines of large oak beams, disposed in tiers in the centre of the wall, at equal distances, so as to render it firm against battering engines: on each side of the sally-port to the bridge, within the gate, was a semicircular demi-bastion, loaded with earth to the top, very strong, and of rough mason work, built chiefly of blue flints; the greatest part of one of the bastions still stands; the other, whose foundation only appears, has long been gone to decay. Here are some of the most ancient parts of the castle, and probably part of the works of the Baliols. The west side of the area has contained the principal lodgings, in some parts six stories in height; the state rooms have stood on this quarter; two large pointed windows, looking upon the river, seem to be the most modern; together with a bow-window hung on corbles in the upper ceiling, of which is the figure of a boar passant, releived, and in good preservation: adjoining to these apartments, and on the north-west corner of the fortress, is a circular tower, of excellent masonry, in ashler work, having a vault, the roof of which is plain, without ribs or central pillar. This vault is 30 feet in diameter; the stairs, by which you ascend to the upper apartments are channeled in the wall. In the adjoining grounds, called the Flatts, in a large reservoir cut in swampy ground, called the *Ever*, water was collected and conveyed thence in pipes, to supply the garrison and cattle inclosed within the walls of the outer areas, in times of public danger; for which protection the adjacent lands paid a rent, called Castle-guard rent, for the castleward. By the cognizance of the boar, and the apparent age of the buildings last described, it is reasonable to determine, these were the works of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who, it is said, possessed this castle in right of his wife. Having given a short description of the remains of this edifice, as they now appear, we will cast an eye on the account given by Leland,* when he visited this place in the time of King Henry VIII. "From Stanthorpe to Barnardes

* Itin. vol. I. fo. 95.

" Castle, by meatley good corne and pasture, five miles. This
 " is a meatley praty toon, having a good market, and meatley
 " welle buildid. The town self is but a part of Guineford pa-
 " roch, wher the hed chirch is six miles lower on Tese, and in
 " the bishoprike. The castelle of Barnard stondith stately upon
 " Tese; the first area hath no very notable thing in it, but the
 " fair chapelle, wher be two cantuaries. In the midle of the
 " body of this chapel is a fair marble tumbe, with an image and
 " an inscription about it in French. Ther is another in the
 " south waul of the body of the chapell, of free stone, with an
 " image of the same: some say that they were of the Bailliolles."
 There is not the least trace of this chapel remaining: some stone
 coffins lie in the ditch, which serve for water troughs for cattle.*
 Leland says—" The inner area is very large, and prately motid,
 " and welle furnished with towers of great lodging. There be-
 " long two parkes to this castelle, and one is caullid Marwood,
 " and thereby is a chace that berith also the name of Marwood,
 " and that goith on Tese ripe up into Tesedale. There is but
 " a hill betwixt the chaces of Langley and Marwood."

2 P 2

* We can discover the traces of no more than one chauntry in this chapel, which was dedicated to the twelve apostles. In the king's books 5l. 0s. 5d. yearly, tenths 10s. and a halfpenny. By whom this chauntry was founded is not known; but it certainly was ancient, for Robert Proctour, chaplain, in August 1362, sets forth in his petition to Bishop Thomas, that the chauntry which he holds within the castle of Castle Barnard, was founded from time immemorial, and that he usually received for his support, five marks of yearly rent, out of the manor of East Conscliff, of which sum Ralph de Nevill, Charles, Lord of Raby, pays him 14s. 10d. for his proportion of lands and tenements, which he holds in dower of his wife; but that the residue of the said five marks, was not paid from the time of the assignment of the dowry of Joan, the relict of William, Baron of Graystock, Lord of the aforesaid manor, because the eschaetor at the death of the said baron, had seized into the Bishop's hands, the manor above named, and with-held the usual payment, to the petitioner's great loss, and disherison of the chauntry. He therefore prays the bishop to right him, and cause the arrears to be paid: all which particulars being found true, upon an inquisition at Sadberg. Rob. Elay als. Hillarie, was pensioned at 5l. per ann. 1553, in Willis's account of abbeys: and yet in Bishop Tunstal's Register (as if this charity had not been dissolved) it is mentioned, that Chr. Robinson, pbr. was instituted 28th May, 1554, p. m. ult. incumb. at the presentation of Queen Mary, the true patroness of this chauntry.—RANDAL'S MSS.

What became of the tombs mentioned by Leland, no one knows; there is no memorial left of their being removed. In the walls of a house in Thorngate, built of stones removed from the ruins of the castle, and where the arms of Bowes are fixed, are three fragments of a monumental inscription, raised beautifully in the square text character, which put together make

brounabbat.—Tui. a'ie Pice—ur deus.

Owt of a Table in the Chapel of S— within Barnara's Castell.

Cest memoratum avint le an del incarnation mile deus ceux ***** e trentre troys
 al entredel an el secunde moys tut droyt le quant joi de fefer, dunc trespasa le franc
 gerrer. Alen le seigneur de Galweyth pries ad dieu ke sa alme lui plause. Amen.

The church of Castle Barnard stands on elevated ground. On the east side of the great street is a large and spacious building, in the form of a cross, with a detached tower, formerly supporting a leaded spire; but that becoming ruinous, it was removed some few years ago, and the tower was raised sixty additional feet in height. The inside of the church is wretchedly stalled, the pavement broken and uneven, and the whole appearance slovenly and offensive. The chancel is in length fourteen paces, and six paces in width, with oak stalls: lighted by a large window to the east, of five divisions, under a pointed arch, and by four narrow windows to the south. It is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, rising from pilasters, with embattled capitals. inclosed with gates and stalls. You descend by three deep steps, The nave hath side ailes, the south aile being formed by three octagonal pillars, supporting pointed arches; the north aile, by one octagonal pillar to the east, supporting a pointed arch; and two round pillars, supporting circular arches: the length of the nave is nineteen paces, and the width, with the ailes, eighteen paces. The windows are irregular. The cross is formed by two additional porches, where chauntries have been founded: the whole length is twenty-eight paces.* The north porch hath two arches in the wall for monuments, but no effigies remain. The south porch hath, for several years, been the burying place of the family of Bowes, but now closely stalled: it is not at pre-

* Barnard Castle chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, value 30l. 9s.—A stipend from the Vicar of Gainford, 6l. 10s.—Lord Crew's bounty, 10l.—Lands in Yorkshire.—Lands at Holdsworth, Langley-dale.—Real value, 100l.—In the deanry of Darlington.—Contains about 3000 inhabitants.

Mon S. Mar. Ebor. propr. The Vicar of Gainford patron. Given by the Bishops to the monastery of St Mary in York.

CURATES.—John Messenger, 1436—Sir John Slake, prost. 1483—Peter Carter, cap. 1533—Ralph Bailles, cl. 1565—Tho. Clerke, 1566—Ralph Heightley, 1570—Matth. Copperthwaite, 1576—Cuth. Bradley, 1577—John Shering, 1622—Giles Forster, A. M. 1634—John Rogers, A. M. an intruder, 1644—Wih. Bickerton, A. M. 1662—John Brokell, 1673—John Chapman, A. M. 1682—Alexander Swinton, a Scot, 1694—Arthur Wilton, 1736, p. m. Swinton—Tho. Marshall, 1739, p. m. Wilton.—Taylor Thirkeld, 1740—Tho. Forster, A. M. 1740—John Charlton, A. B. 1743, p. m. Forster—Will. Dunn, A. D. 1747, p. m. Charlton—Joshua White, A. M. 1760—James Stubbs Hale, M. A. 24 July, 1785, p. m. White.—RANDAL'S MSS.—John Davidson

Land tax at 4s.

County rates 6s. 8d.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Barnard Castle	46	4	3		1	15	0
Stainton and Streatlam	30	6	10		1	10	6
Westwick	23	16	8		1	1	0
Marwood	25	18	4		1	5	6

Registered Estates. Barnard Castle, Tho. Maire, Esq. 2l. 5s. Mich. Pudsey, 2l. 18s. Westwick, Sir Joh. Webb, Bart. Joh. Talbot and Joh. Stoner, Esqrs. 451l. 8s. 8d. MANN'S MSS.

sent in its original form, as is evident by the remains of a pillar and broken arch in the south-west corner. In this porch was the chauntry of the Virgin Mary, founded by Robert Morthin, or Mortham, Vicar of Gainford, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, who was interred therein, and his monument and effigies are still preserved there.* It seems the chaplain was presented by the Vicar of Gainford, as patron, at the nomination of the burgage-holders, or community of Barnard Castle. There is a remarkable bason, of large dimensions, for a font, in this church, of an octagonal figure, cut in black marble, or porphyry, which is found in the bed of the river Tees, near this place: four of the faces have each a shield raised thereon, bearing Saxon characters; the intermediate facings are inscribed with a figure, much like some of the tradesmen's marks or devices, but doubtless, here of religious implication, and perhaps symbolical of the Trinity: the characters are cyphers, to express the usual sentence which we see inscribed on old fonts in various modes, viz. "*Pater filius et spiritus Sanctus.*"†

There are four bells in the tower, one of which is of great antiquity, and of excellent tone: the inscription round the brim, is in the oldest Saxon character, "*Campana sancti trinitatis et omnium sanctorum.*" From the character, one should be led to determine, this was one of the oldest bells in the diocese. There were four other chauntries in this church, besides that of the Virgin; their founders unknown: St. Catharine's, St. Helen's, St. Margaret's, with an endowment of 6l. and Trinity, or the Guild of Trinity, with an endowment of 5l. 18s. 8d.

On the east side of Thorngate, is an old building which has the appearance of a religious house; round a bow-window is cut in the square character, this sentence, *Soli Deo honor et gloria*‡

-- Tanner§ notes, that "the provincial of the friers heremites of the order of St. Austin, obtained leave of Archbishop Nevill, in the vacancy of the bishoprick of Durham, to build

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1669	1092	200	1049
1760 to 1779	2131	547	1858
Increase	1039	347	809
Number of burials in the last year, 97.—Computed number of inhabitants, 2920.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of population from 1811 to 1821	1649	1932	3581
Increase since 1811	595		

* Figure 1st in the plate.

† Figure 2d in the plate.

‡ Black Letter. § p. 116.

"a friery and chapel, upon ground given by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in his lordship of Castle Barnard, within the parish of Gainford, as appears by Mr Hutton's Extracts out of Archbishop Nevill's Register; but whether this took effect, I know not, no mention either in printed books or manuscripts." The back buildings form a square, and other appearances encourage the idea, that the religious edifice stood here.*

Spearman in his Inquiry, p. 49, says, "The place of execution of felons is at this day apparent, and the trials of matters of right, were there till 26th King Henry VIII. that it was enacted, that all felons should be tried by the king's commission; since which time the felons have been tried at Durham, to save the king's charges of justices coming to Barnard Castle." No inhabitant of Barnard Castle can point out where the place of execution was.

In the Diary of Christopher Sanderson, Esq. in Mr Milbourne's library, at Armathwaite Castle, it is remarked, that "Lieutenant General Oliver Cromwell came into Barnard Castle, Tuesday the 24th day of October, 1648, and went to Richmond the next day."† In 1636, the plague raged so much

* The form of the character in this inscription corresponds well with the above date.

† "There went out of Barnard Castle to meet him and rode before him to the town, and so conducted him into his lodgings, and presented him with burnt wine and short cakes, Anthony Martindale, Matth. Stodart, Cuth. Raine, Robert Hutton, Francis Hutchinson, William Hutton, Morgan Rowlandson, Thomas Heslop, Samuel Martindale, George Bayle, John Lively, and William Wharton."

Mr Sanderson kept a diary for several years of remarkable events, wind and weather. Some of the following extracts are curious:

A. D. 1662, Rye 10s. a bushel, wheat 12s. peas 7s. and 8s.—1672, A wet harvest, oats out after Lukesmas.—1673 A wet harvest, little hay cut, 1st Sept. corn unsound, multitudes of sheep died.—18th January, 39 ships cast away on the Northumberland coast, 16 belonging to Newcastle and Sheels; their very best vessels.—Oats 6s. a bushel, bigg 6s. 6d. new measure, rye 6s. 4d. malt 18s. and 20s. a load, new measure.—1574, A famine, if corn had not come in at Newcastle; oats not got in at Luke's-day; at Rood-day, 1673, there was above 400 red deer in Teesdale forest, but were destroyed in the snow.—21st June, 1675, election at Durham, candidates, Sir James Clavering, John Tempest, Esq. Tho. Vane, Esq. begun on Monday, continued till Wednesday, Sir Gilbert Gerard, High Sheriff; 1046 votes for Tempest, 857 for Vane, 737 for Clavering. Mr Vane died the Friday following.—20th Dec. 1675, much thunder and lightning; 29th Jan. blackbirds sang; 19th Feb. the cuckow heard; 28th Feb. his servant fishing, went dry shod over Tees at Winkham.—1676, A remarkable fine harvest, all corn got in before Sept. wheat 3s. 6d. a bushel; rye, bigg. and barley, 2s. a bushel, oats 4s. and 5s. a load, old measure. 28th October, 1676, the sun shining bright at noon, the stars were seen.—24th February, 1678–9, Election, Sir Robert Eden 1538 votes, Colonel Tempest 1174, Charles Vane, Esq. 920.—In the beginning of Dec. 1680, was observed a long meteor, west and by north; it appeared just at close of day, began at the top of the firmament and reached the horizon.—1681, a great

in the neighbourhood that the fair held at Magdalen tide was cried down; and in April, 1645, that dreadful visitation made great havock in the town and its environs.*

The environs of this place are remarkably beautiful, and the vale of Tees every where abounds with the noblest and most romantic landscapes: from Gainford to the head of the river, a course of near 30 miles, there is the greatest variety of picturesque, pastoral, and august scenery, that any vale in the north of England affords. From the castle cliffs, northward, you view the river, forming a fine canal above a mile in length; on the one hand, bordered by a hanging forest of oaks, which climbs a regular ascent of a considerable height; on the other hand fine meadow lands, inclining gently to the river; the view is terminated by bold cliffs crowned with stately trees, and a farmhold of the Duke of Devonshire's, called Toller-hill-house. The walk to Toller-hill is much esteemed; it leads through level pasture grounds, by the brink of the river, whose banks are beautifully clothed with wood. The view from Toller-hill-house, is at once elegant and august; you command the fine canal, the vale, hanging woods, and, at an agreeable distance, the ruins of Barnard Castle rise nobly on the landscape, in the centre, towering from lofty and broken cliffs; and on each flank, skirting the mount with long extended battlements: the chief parts of the castle are seen in this view, the circular tower, and the most stately parts of the edifice, mantled with ivy; mixing a high colouring, for the painter's imitation; the brown rocks, fringed with brushwood, the brighter yellow towers, the dark and shaded battlements, and deep coloured ivy, are contrasted by the azure lake, on whose face they are reflected. Behind the ruins,

drought, no grass, cattle on baron lee, obliged to be carried up to the high fells; oats in June, 10s. a load, rye-loaves 1d. a pound, rye 7s. a bushel Winchester; hay sold for six times its usual price, much remained to be mowed in the middle of September.—1684-5, 18th Feb. king proclaimed at Barnard Castle. Only three justices, Sir William Bowes, Mr William Robinson, and self; several gentlemen had a dinner at Blagrove's, and spent towards 20l; had two trumpeters, with silver trumpets, and four drums; cost me 23s.—Thursday, 17th May, a great storm of thunder at Bishop Auckland, hail-stones five inches round; the glass windows were broken, the bishops chapel cost about 25l. repairing.—SANDERSON'S DIARY.

Rain's Note-book.—1604, the severe winter obliged the people of Richmond and Bishoprick to carry their cattle over Stainmore, to seek fodder after Fastness Even.—1614, A great snow, the deepest ever known, did not yield until 26th Feb. (he then names nine people of this place, and neighbourhood, who were lost) it was past travelling, but in danger of life both for man and beast; by report, was six yards deep in the country.—April 1642, after the affair of Newburn, there came 500 Scots to billet in Barnard Castle, of which 200 were horse, and left a debt of 80l.—In 1635, a very great flood in the river Tees.—1636, the plague broke out at Osmoncroft and Winston.—RAIN'S NOTE BOOK.

- * *Law. Raine's Memorandums in the hands of Miss Mary Raine, B. C.*

the tower of the church, and some of the highest houses are seen ; and the back ground inclines in a beautiful manner towards the chief objects, yielding the soft, yellow, and azure tints to the landscape. The pasture ground, called the Flatts, afford a fine terrace ; a long level is formed on the brow of the hill, which, tradition informs us, was the old parade, or array ground, for the garrison of the castle ; here the landscapes are various, you look upon the ruins and the bridge ; you have a view up the winding vale of Deepdale, beautifully fringed with an indented forest ; and taking a large stretch of the country northward, with a prospect of the elegant new-built mansion at Lartington, the seat of Henry Witham, Esq. At the extremity of the Flatts, is a walk on the summit of a deep and wooded dale, for a mile in length : a path is cut through the hanging woods, by the margin of the river, for two miles in length. South-eastward, lie the demesne lands, let out in pasturage, constantly open to the inhabitants for exercise and pleasure. By the path which lies on the margin of the river, through level meads, you are led to a new bridge, of one arch, over the river Tees, built by John Sawrey Morrit, Esq. of Rokeby Park : from this bridge, two excellent fine landscapes present themselves. To the north-west, you look up the river, which falls in innumerable cascades, foaming over rocks of porphyry ; on the right, a hanging forest crowns the cliffs : the extreme objects are the church, and part of the town of Barnard Castle ; to the left, and in front, the beautiful ruins of Egleston Abbey, cover the summit of a bold eminence ; a thick and solemn forest spreads a deep shade behind the ruins, and adds greatly to their awful magnificence. To the south-east, you command a long tract of the river's course, through a succession of rocks, whose summits are fringed with stately trees ; to terminate this august avenue, at the distance of a mile, stands the delightful and elegant villa of Rokeby, with the park, one of the sweetest retirements on the banks of Tees.

WESTWICK is a small village, half a mile distant from Barnard Castle, towards the east. This is a manor of Sir John Webb's, within the honour of Castle Barnard, and was parcel of the forfeited possessions of the earl of Westmorland.*

The village of Stainton, called in some of the records, *Stainton Law* and *Stainton in les Craggs*, lies to the north, distant from Castle Barnard about two miles, is situated on a very exposed situation, and on the brink of large free-stone quarries, from

* In the reversionary grant to the citizens of London, from King Charles I. "Nec non omn. ill. terr. et tenemen. n'ra cum. p'tin. in Westwick, &c. ann. red. sive. valor 27l. 12s. 2d. Increm. red. 14l. 4d.

whence the materials for the principal edifices in the neighbourhood have, for many years, been obtained: great part of the castle of Barnard is built of stone, got from thence. Stainton, though now a mean and inconsiderable village, was of some note in earlier times: it was one of the villages resigned to the Earls of Northumberland, and never restored to the see. Streatlam was another village, under the same resignation. The same persons possessing Streatlam and Stainton for several ages, obliges us to carry on an account of the two places together; great part of Stainton is still united with Streatlam; a small estate therein belongs to the family of Hutton, of Mask, in Richmondshire. Streatlam and Stainton were part of the possessions of the Baliols, and came to the family of Bowes, in the beginning of the 14th century. Barnard Baliol, Baron of Bywell, and grandfather to the King of Scots, gave Streatlam and Stainton, Broomlaw, Barforth, Cleatlam, Osmond, Croft, and Huller Bush, in dowry with Agnes his neice, on her marriage with Sir John Trayne. This Agnes was the daughter and sole heir of Ralph de le Hay, Lord Percy; and Sir Adam Bowes married Alice, the daughter and sole heir of the before named Sir John Trayne, and Agnes his wife, and by that marriage, the large possessions of those families centered in Bowes. Amongst the records of St. Mary's, it is said, there was an entry in a book, relative to the foundation of the monastery, to the following effect: "Alanus Niger Comes
 "Richmondia unus fundatorum hujus monasterij. Iste Alanus
 "Niger. frater Ducis Brittaina intravit Angliam in exercitu.
 "Willi'mi Conquestoris, cui dictus Willimus contulit pro ser-
 "vicio suo Dominium et comitatum Richmond: Et postea idem
 "Alanus primus Com. Richmondia in defensionem tenentium
 "suorum comitatus predict. contra expugnationes hominum de
 "Westmorland et Cumberland rebellantium contradictum con-
 "questorem, ac cum Gospatrico Duce Northumbria adherentium
 "Regi Scotorum edificavit sibi Turrim d' Arcubus in quo con-
 "stituit Guillarmum consanguineum suum praefectum super 500
 "sigitarios, et dedit ei scutum proprium cum armis Brittaina et
 "tres arcus desuper; et novum bundellum sigitarium pro capitali;
 "in signe suo, ipse Gullermus exinde nuncupatus fuit Guillermus
 "de Arcubus." Sir Adam was the great great grandson of the first William.* a Sir Robert, his son, intailed all his estates on

VOL. III.

2 Q

* There is a deed from Sir John Trayne, dated A. D. 1310, of divers lands and royalties.

a Sir John Trayne's arms were *argent, a cross patonce vert, between four martlets of the 2d.*—The arms of De-le-Hay were *argent, a Fex Gules, between six martlets of the 2d.*

his issue male, by deed, bearing date the 29th Edward III. A. D. 1356;^b but he dying without issue, his estates descended to Sir William, his brother, who marrying Maude, daughter and heiress of Jordan Dawdon,^c became possessed of the lands belonging that ancient family, at Dawdon, Seaham, Ryhope, Barnes, Pallion, Colcroft, and Seton: Sir William was made knight and banneret at the battle of Poitiers, in the year 1356. His son, Sir Robert Bowes,^d was made knight and banneret at the siege of Roan, in Normandy; and was one of the victims to the misconduct of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, at the battle of Bangey Bridge, where he fell with several other illustrious personages, in the year 1419. Sir William, his son, by Jane Conyers, was knighted at the battle of Verboyle, in France, in the year 1424. By marriage with Joan, daughter of Ralph, Lord Graystock, he had the manor of Newton, near Durham.^e He was chamberlain to John, Duke of Bedford, whilst regent in France, and by him made governor of the castle of Gallyard in Normandy; he continued abroad 20 years, and sent home a model and plan for rebuilding his castle of Streatlam, to which he retired on his return from France. Sir William, his son, was warden many years of the middle march against Scotland, and high sheriff of Northumberland;†^f Sir William his eldest son, dying without issue,^g his brother, Sir Ralph, succeeded to the estates; by his marriage with Margery, one of the daughters

^b He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Lilburne, of Lilburne, in Northumberland, whose arms were *argent, three Water Budgets sable*.

^c Arms, *or a fex dancette gules, between three daws of the 2d.*

^d He married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Conyers, of Sockburne, whose arms were *az. a maunch, or.*

^e Joan, his wife, was d. of Ra. Lord Graystock, whose arms were *argent, upon three bars azure, three Chaplets Gules.*

† *Lel. Itin. v. IV. p. 2.* The Bowes were gentlemen in the bishoprike of Durham, long afore Henry the V's tyme, and had the chief land and house of theyr name that they have there; yet one of this house, caullid Sir George Bowes, was chaumbrelayne with the Duke of Bedeford, brother to Henry the V. and uncle to the VI. and protectour and governour in Fraunce, by whose favor, Bowes, caullid in French, Monsieur de Arches, being in Fraunce with hym a xvii yeres, waxid riche, and comming home, augmeutid his lande and fame. Bowes of the kinge's counsell at Yorke, is a younger of the chief house of the Bowes; and Bowes that was in Fraunce, was great grauntfather to this Bowes of the counsell; and he is also uncle to the best of the Bowes that now is. Syr William Bowes that was in Fraunce with the Duke of Bedeford did builde a fundamentis, the manor place of Stretlam, in the bishoprike of Durham, not far from Barnardes Castelle. The chief house, and the aunciente of the name, is in the bishoprike at ———.

^f Married Maud, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, Baron of Ravensworth, whose arms were *az. three Cheveronells conjoined in the base or, chief of the 2d.*

^g He married a Clifton, whose arms were, *Chequoi or and Gules, a Bend ermine.* She was niece to Lawrence, Bishop of Durham, and by her he had lands in Lincolnshire, near Stamford, where he frequently resided.

and coheireses of Richard Conyers,^h he gained large possessions at Cowton, in Yorkshire. Sir Ralph, his son and heir, was knighted at Flodden Field.ⁱ His eldest son, who was settled at Dawdon, dying without issue male, Robert the second son succeeded, who was master of the rolls, privy counsellor to King Henry VIII. and warden of the middle marches:^k his children died in their infancy, so that the family possessions descended to Richard Bowes, the youngest son of Sir Ralph Bowes, Knight, by Margery Conyers; he married Elizabeth, the daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Roger Aske, of Aske, Knight, by whom he had issue,^l Sir George Bowes, who became the heir general of the family, and to him descended the Dawdon estates, and other possessions in the eastern part of this county: he was made knight marshal, by special commission, for his singular services to the queen; was the only powerful person in the north, who attempted to oppose the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, with their accomplices, and forfeited himself in Barnard Castle. Was in many commissions for treaties with Scotland, and had other distinguished marks of confidence and trust.^m His eldest son, Sir William Bowes, was frequently employed in embassies to Scotland, and was treasurer of Berwick upon Tweed, to the time of James I. when the garrison was discharged;ⁿ he died without issue male, and his brother George Bowes, of Biddick, dying in his life-time, he was succeeded by his nephew, Sir George Bowes of Bradley-hall, in Weardale: but the Streatlam estate did not descend to him; for by virtue of a settlement, made on the second marriage of Sir George, the knight marshal, with Jane, the daughter of Sir John Talbot, it

2 Q 2

^h Conyers of Cowton, had for arms, *az. a maunch or*, with which Sir Ralph quartered the arms of St. Quinton *Or. a Cheveron Gules, a chiefe verrey*, and in the 4th quarter, *sable a saltire argent*. His wife survived and lived to great age, giving divers lands and large sums of money to pious uses, and by her will, dated 6th Aug. 16th Henry VIII. she bestowed a considerable sum, for the purchase of a thousand masses.

ⁱ His wife Elizabeth, was sister to Henry Lord Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, whose arms were *Chequi topaz and saphire, a fesse ruby*. They had a daughter, Margery, married to Sir Ralph Eure, son and heir of William, first Lord Eure.

^k Had both sons and daughters, who died infants.

^l The arms of Aske, were *azure, five fusils in fess argent*, and also *ermine a cross lozenge gules*.

^m His first wife's arms were *or, a lion rampant gules, collard of the first*; there is one display of the arms of Talbot, from which family his second wife came.

ⁿ Scroop had for his arms *azure, a bend or*. Wrays had *sable a fess between three battle axes argent*. His second wife was the widow of Godfrey Fuljam, Esq. and by her he had great possessions at Walton, near Chesterfield in Derbyshire, where he lived and died.

came to the issue of that marriage, Sir Talbot Bowes, who failing in issue, his second brother, Thomas Bowes, Esq. who was born at Barnard Castle, succeeded him; from whom, in a lineal descent, the Streatlam estates came to the late Lady Strathmore, as only child of George Bowes, Esq. the last male heir of this house.

We cannot give greater antiquity to the castle of Streatlam, than the time of Sir John Trayne, and that too, by applying the title of Newcastle (which appears in some of the records) to this place; and that will bring it nearly to the age of 500 years. Sir William Bowes, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, rebuilt the castle after a Norman model, but what was its figure, magnificence, or strength, we cannot even form a conjecture, for the present castle was built on the old foundations, in the beginning of the last century, on an elegant plan, as to its front; but by retaining many of the old apartments, it is not conveniently laid out. Nothing but a veneration for the ancient seat of the family, could induce Sir William Bowes to erect such a mansion, in so ineligible a situation. It stands in a deep vale, a small brook runs close to its front; high and irregular hills arise on every side, in some parts covered with a forest; the whole aspect is gloomy and confined. The opposite grounds are used as a park for deer, and afford a narrow prospect; there is something romantic in such secluded scenes, but they are better suited to the vicinity of a cottage than a palace.*

As was noted under the title of Stainton in the Street or Great Stainton, it is certain there was a chapel belonging to Stainton en les-Craggs, now treated of, not only from the evidence of several instruments, in which the church lands are named as abuttals, but from the deed of Guy de Fontibus,† wherein provision is made for having a chaplain, and all other things necessary for divine offices, with a saving to the mother church of Gainford, of all tithes and obventions, and the proper resort of the people of Stainton and Streatlam on the great festivals.‡

* There is a fine plate of this castle in Antiq. Repert. p. 2. from a drawing of Mr Bailey's.

† Randal's MSS.

‡ Omnibus s'co mat'is ecclie filiis tam p'sentibus quam futuris Guido de Fontib's coll. sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse assensu et voluntate G. de Laci (vic. about 1210) p'a de Gainford, Warino Traine et Horgoni fil. ejus et oib's eor. successorib's nre divini officium celebrac'one plenarie p'petuo et continue intuitu karitatis. Ita scil' q. p'dcis W. et heredes sui Capillanum et Clericum et omnia alia necessaria ad divinum officium celebrandum pertinencia sumptibus suis invenient. et p'des W. Traine et heredes sui m. et oib's successoribus meis idoneum Capellanum p'sentabunt qui predicta Capell'e deservient, ille quidem Capellan. mat'ci ecclie et oib's eisdem ecclie p'sonis fidelitatem et securitatem faceret tam de

THE PARISH OF STAINDROP.

FROM Streatlam, passing towards Staindrop, you enter into one of the most beautiful vales in the county of Durham. On the high grounds above Streatlam Castle, you look down upon the town of Staindrop, seated in the bosom of the valley, having the Castle of Raby, with its extended parks and plantations, on the left, and on the other hand, a fine sweep of country, highly cultivated, inclining towards the northeast, with a distant landscape, scattered over with villages and hamlets.

Staindrop* has one wide and extended street, lying east and west, in length about half a mile, with the church at the eastern extremity. It is well built, and is surrounded with excellent lands. This is a place of antiquity, being of considerable importance in the time of Canute, who, in veneration of Saint Cuthbert, during the episcopacy of Eadmund Bishop of Durham, gave his mansion house of Staindrop, with its appendages, as an offering at the holy shrine: Symeon, and the other authors,† who speak of this transaction, say the appendages consisted of Cnapton, supposed

decimis quam de oibz aliis obven' conibz. Et non est p'st's mittendum. qd. p'dcis W. et heredes sui et om's homines siu d' Streatlam et de Stainton tam m'o quam p'annum ad matricem Eccl'iam convenient in die sanct natal. Dni. in purific. s'ce marie, in die pasch. in die sc'o Margar. Ut au'm hec mea concessio t'actu temporis infirmari non possit sigilli mei apposit'one roboravi hiis testibus Americo tunc Archid. Walt'o de Pidig. tunc decano Mag'ro Henrico Hug's de Ferritate Ric. p'a de Winest. Thoma p'a d' acle Mag'ro Simone de Fe'ljts Mag'ro Alex. Nor. Nigello Capellano, Warino Clerico d' Gernigt. Rob'to fil. Meldred Turdeno Escolat. Simone d' Haltorn Walt'o de monasteriis Willo fil. Rob'ti Lawr. Camerario. An oval seal of white wax, with the impression of a hawk or eagle, inscribed, Sigillum Guidonis de Fontibus.——RANDAL'S MSS.

Rol. B. Hatfield, Sch. 5, No. 2. Commissio ad inquirend. p' Hugone de Westwick Cl. Tho. dei gra. &c. dil. et fid. suis Tho. de Ingelby, Rag'o de Fulthorp Willelmo de Elmedon et Johi de Hyndeley, S. Ex gravi querela Hugonis de W. Cl. accepimus qd Tho. de Bello campo Com. de Warr. Tho. le Bland Nichus de Harwode Cl. et Joh. de Cotes, ac quidam alii malefactores et pacis nostr' perturbatores duos equos et duodecim vaccas ipsius Hugonis pretii viginta marcar. apud Staynton jux Castrum Bernardi inventos vi et armis ceperunt et abduxerunt et in homines et serventes suis ibid. insultum fecerunt, et ipsos verberaverunt vulneraverunt et male tractaverunt p' q'd id. Hugo servitium eadem hominum et servientium p' magnum tempus amisit et al. enormia ei intulerunt ad grave damnum ipsius H. et contra pacem nostram. Et quia transgressionem illam, si p'petrata fuerit, relinquere nolumus impunitam: Assignavimus vos, tres et duos virum quor. &c. Justic n'ros ad inquirend p' sacrum bonor. et legalium hominum co. Dun. p' quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, de noi'bz malefactorum p'dictor. qui una cum p'fatis, &c. transgressionem predictam p'petrarunt, &c. et ad end. transgressionem audiend, &c. on cujus rei. &c. Pat. &c. dat. 28. die Dec. Ao. p. nri tricesimo tercio, A. D. 1577.—Ibid. MSS.

* A drop, villa seu villata—*c. i. Villaxarosa*, in warda de Derlington.

† Vol. I. with the authorities noted. Vide also Lambard's Dict. p. 324, referring to Chron. Lindisf.

be Snotterton, Shotton, Raby, Walkerfield, Evenwood, Aycliff, Lutrington, Eldon, Ingleton, Thickley, Middleton, or Midleston: those places might be of Canute's gift, but there is no cause to credit they were otherwise appendages to Staindrop; several of them lying at a considerable distance. Bishop Flambard looked upon the territory, which the monastery held by the royal gift, with eyes of jealousy, and seized the dominion of Staindropshire into his hands; but in the hour of contrition, on the approaches of death, he made restitution to the church, and yielded up those possessions. The convent, soon after the bishop's death, in the year 1131, whilst Algar was prior, granted Staindrop and Staindropshire to Dolphin, descended of Uchtred, to be holden of him in capite, reserving the yearly rent of four pounds.* We frequently find in records of this antiquity, the word *fil.* for *filius*, used when the person spoken of was a grandson or great grandson of the ancestor referred to: so in the Stainton records, we see Robert *fil.* Maldred, when he was great grandson, and in the present case, Dolphin, in the record stiled *filius*, was great grandson of Uchtred; as is fully illustrated by the pedigree;† which shews that the issue of Isabella, heiress of the Nevills, by Maldred, assumed the name of her mother's family, and was the first Nevill of Raby, in the beginning of the 13th century. In the year 1343, Ralph de Nevill obtained licence from prior John Fossour and the convent, to found three chauntries in the church of Staindrop: how the convent became entitled to exercise this jurisdiction, is not easy to prove; the records remain silent, save as to the fact: Bishop Bury then held the see, and the rolls of his time shew no confirmatory instrument. It should seem, that the convent had reserved the church, in their grant to Dolphin. From the authority of Dugdale's Baronage, it appears, that under some exchange, by grant, dated the 25th June, 1372, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had the advowsons of Staindrop and Brancepeth churches: if this was a fact, the advowson of Staindrop church must quickly after have come to the Nevill family, and probably by the gift of Henry IV. or the exchange was only a temporary one, and the advowsons were restored on the Earl's marrying the Duke's daughter Johan, to his second wife; for Bishop Hatfield, by his licence, dated the 24th Jan. 1378, impowered Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, to erect and found a college, of one master or warden, and chaplains, to be continually resident, together with certain poor or decayed gentlemen, and other poor persons, in the town of Staindrop;

* Testib. Rob. Archid. & Ranulf Arch. 1 Cart. fo. 186, D. and Ch. Lib.

† See the pedigree, placed at Castle Barnard.

the same to be perpetual; and when the college should be so erected, that the Earl might give and assign thereto, two messuages and twelve acres of land, with their appurtenances at Staindrop, for the habitation of the master, clerks, and poor persons, together with the advowson of the church of Staindrop, towards their maintenance, and in support of divine service: the master, clerks, and poor persons to be a body corporate.* How unhappy was it, that the indiscriminate hand of dissolution should overturn this excellent institution. The college is destroyed to its very foundations. Lel. in his Itinerary, vol. I. p. 72, 73, speaking of the Nevills, and this college, says, "Johan (Ralph's second wife) erected the very house itself of the college of Staindrop; it is set on the north side of the collegiate church, and is strongly buildid al of stone." The church of Latham in Lancashire, which was a cell to Durham, and Brigham church in Cumberland, were appropriated to this hospital, in augmentation of its revenue. By the entry in the bishop's register, it appears, that the foundation was much more liberal, than is stated in Tanner, for we see from thence, that the original institution was for one custos, eight chaplains, four secular clerks, six esquires, six gen-

* Tanner's Notitia, p. 116. Ra. E. of Westm. founded here, temp. Hen. IV. a college for a master or warden, six priests, six clerks, six decayed gentlemen,† six poor officers, and other poor men to the honour of the Virgin Mary. It was endowed at the dissolution, with 170l. 4s. 6d. per ann. in the whole, and 126l. 5s. 10d. clear.

† *Sex pauperes valetti*. Gentlemen were formerly *valetti* or *valecti*, but perhaps never but when they had some office or employment under a superior.

Vide Mon. Angl. v. III. p. 2, p. 142. Form Angl. p. 432. Test. Rad. Neville.—Regist.

Hen. Bowet Archiepis. Ebor. appropriatio Ecclesie de Letham. huic collegio.

6th March, 1412.—Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 4. pro Eccl. de Latham. Pat. 16 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 7. pro Eccl. de Brigham.

Here were paid in 1553, in annuities, 64l. 15s.—To Thomas Garnard, master or minister, 10l.—To William Harding, chaplain, 5l.

Thomas dei gra. &c. S. Sciatis, &c. concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est Radulfo de Neville Comiti. Westmerlandie quod ipse quodam Collegium de uno Magistro sive Custode Capellano ac certis aliis Capellanis et clericis continue residentibus, nec non certis pauperibus generosis, et aliis pauperibus, in villa de Staynedrop infra libertatem nostram Dunelmensem imperpetuum duraturum juxta ordinationem ipsius Comitis, in hac parte faciendam facere creare et stabilire possit. Et quod idem Comes postquam dictum Collegium sit factum creatum et stabilitum fuerit, duo messuagia et duodecim acras terre cum pertinentiis in Staynedrope pro in habitatione ipsorum Magistris sive Custodis Capellanorum Clericorum et pauperum inde facienda, ac advocacionem Ecclesie de Staynedrope, que de nobis non tenentur in capite ut dicitur, dare possit et assignare eisdem Magistro sive Custodi Capellanis Clericis et pauperibus, habendam et tenendam sibi et successoribus suis Magistro sive Custodi Capellanis Clericis et pauperibus, Collegij predicti in auxilium sustentationis sue, ac sustentationem divini servicii, ac aliorum onerum eidem Collegio incumbentium juxta ordinationem ipsius Comitis in hac parte faciendum imperpetuum. Et eisdem Magistro sive Custodi Capellanis Clericis et pauperibus, quod ipsi messuagia terram et advocacionem predicta a prefato Comite recipere, et eandem Ecclesiam appropriare et eam sic appropriatum in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis predictis in auxilium sustentationis sue, ac sustentationis onerum predictorum juxta ordinationem predictam, sicut predictum est imperpetuum tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus speciale, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuum non ponendis editio non obstante.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra concessimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris predictis quantum in nobis est eisdem Magistro sive Custodi Capellanis Clericis et pauperibus, quod ipsi et eorum successores Magistri sive Custodes Capellani Clerici et pauperes Collegij predicti sint unum corpus per se et collegium incorporatum, et persone habiles et capaces ad capiendum acquirendum et recipiendum terras tenementa et possessiones quacunque nomine Collegij predicti. Et quod iidem Magister sive custos et successores sui Magistri sive Custodes Collegij predicti habeant quodam commune sigillum aum, pro negotiis ipsius Collegij deserviturum, et quod implacitare possint et implacitari in quibuscumque Curis nostris et al bi nomine Collegij predicti imperpetuum, &c. Dat. Dunelmie per manus Willielmi Chancelier Cancellarii nostri. 10. die Nov. An. Pont. nost. 30. —DUGDALE'S MONAST. v. 3. p. 142.—Pat. 10th Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 17. per inspex.

lemen, and six other poor persons; the licence doth not restrain the founder to numbers or their quality, the expression therein being *nec non certis pauperibus generosis et aliis, pauperibus*, and it is most probable, the Earl intended this house for the reception of his military retainers, or those servants most immediately about his person, *sex valetorum*, who should be reduced by misfortunes, or otherwise disabled; and in that sense, the appellations of *armigeorum* and *valetorum* will have the most proper application.*

Bishop Hatfield granted to John de Nevill, Lord of Raby, by his charter, dated the 24th day of January 1378, a weekly market, and an annual fair at Staindrop; the market to be holden on Saturday, and the fair on the vigil of St Thomas the martyr, and two days next succeeding.† The market hath been revived of late years, with very great advantage to the town, but the fair is disused.

* Vide cartam appropriationis Ecclesie de Staindrop in Reg. T. L. fo. 56. In qua carta recitatur cum Radulfus comes Westmerland de licentia Tho. Langley epi Collegium unius Custodiis 8 Capellanorum 4 Clericorum secularium sex armigerorum sex valetorum et sex aliorum pauperum construxit et fundavit et certis possessionibus illud dotavit. ac jus patronus Ecclesie parochialis ville de Staindrope eis concessit Ecclesiam paroch. predict. jam vacantem cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis eisdem Custodi Cappellanis Clericis, &c. Idem epus annexit incorporavit et univit.

Et ordinacones super inde fecit 18th Aprilis, a^o, 1412, Reg. T. L. lb.

HODGSON'S MSS.

MASTERS.—*Ad quos et Capellanos Ecclesie predictae spectat presentatio ad Ecclesiam seu ecclesiam predictam.*

Madox Form. p. 147. Rob. Knayton, cl: 1432.—John Normon, 1438. Et Capellani Clerici armigeri valect. et pauperes ejusdem recognoverunt se, &c. v. Rot. claus. Ro. Neville Epi. B. no. 15. in dorso.—William Lambert, oc. 1st May, 1459 and 1477.—Tho. Nevill presb. Quod quidem Tho. Nevill fuit Rector de Brauncepeeth tempore Johis Sherwood Epi Dunelm. post prefati Thome Neville magistri mortem presentates ad magistratum p'deum p. Ricu'm Fox Ep. Dun. ratione custodie terrarum et tentorum que fuerunt Radi nup' comitis Westm. et minoris ætatis Radi heredis ejusd. et nunc Comes Westm. in manibus dicti Epi existentes. William Pollard 20th July, 1498, vid. Rot. claus. A. no. 27.—John Claymond, A. M. 19th Octr. 1500, p. Lras Epi &c. Rogero Laburn clico cancellar, 19th Octr. a^o 6. trans. &c. Rot. A. n^o 50.—William Mawdesley, A. B. p. Lras Ep. 1500. p. res. Claymond Rot. A. n^o 83.—Edm. Natras S. T. P. 1537.—Tho. Garnard, at the dissolution, 1547, p. res. Natras. He had a pension, and died Rector of Middleton in Teesdale, 1549.

HODGSON'S MSS. RANDAL'S MSS. &c.

† Thomas del gra. &c. Sciatis, &c. concessimus, &c. dilecto et fideli n'ro Johi de Neville dno de Raby Chivaler qd ipse et heredes sui habeant ad villam suam de Staindropp infra regiam libertatem n'ram Dun. mercaturam et feriam qualib't septimana die martis et etiam nundinus quolibet anno p' tres dies videlicet in vigilia translatio's sœ Thome Martyris cum duob's diebus immediate sequen. imp'p'm duratur. Ita videlt. q'd p'dca mercatum feria et nundinæ non sint m'catis feriis et nundinis villar. vicinarum p'judicialia neq. nocua temporibus futuris tolnetis consuetudinibus et custumis mercatis et feriis pertinentibus nob. et Eccl. n're Dun. de antiquo jure debitis in oib's semp' salvis In cujus, &c.—P. L'ram de priv. sig.

RANDAL'S MSS.

The church of Staindrop is a stately old building. Leland speaks of it thus, Itin. v. l. fo. 92. "Stanthorp, a small market-town, is about half a mile from Raby. Here is a collegiate church, having now a body and two aisles.* I hard that afore Rafe of Raby time, ther was that alonly, that now is the south isle. In this south isle, as I hard, was buried the grauntfather and grandedam of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuarie there. In the waule of this isle, appere the tumbes and images of three ladys, whereof one hath a crounet, and a tumber of a man childe,

VOL. III. [20 June 1790] 2 R

* This church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in Darlington deanry.—Certified val. 44l. 5s. of which 40l. said to be precarious.

Vicaria p'dicta stat in Libro Sec'ij Regia an. valoria 16l. real val. 80l.

VICARS.—Joh. de Clithe pr. K. Edw. I. 1274.—*Institutio p. Walterum Gifford Archiep. Ebor.* Gills de Routhbur 1294, Prynn, v. 3. p. 590.—Will. de Quickham, 1323, 2d Cart. Lud. fo. 79. 3d Cart. fo. 300. Dean of Chester.—John de Ingleby, 1347, p. m. Quickham.—Will. de Dent, 1362, p. res. Ingleby.—Will. de Deighton, 1363, p. res. Dent.—John Alwent, 1410, *qui resignavit* a^o 1411 Reg. T. S. fo. 44.—Will. Horne, 1412, p. res. Alwent.—John Norman 1432. *pr. ad nominationem Domine Fundatricis Johanne Comitissa Westmerk.*—John Note, 1471.—John Robson, *qui resignavit et superinde Ricus Ep'us Dun.* *ratione Custodie terrarum et mandavit*, &c. Tho. Horner, 1498, p. res. Robson.—Tho. Bentley.—Tho. Gurnell, 1537, p. res. Bentley; Bishop Tunstal granted him license to resign to John Wareyn, for a competent annual pension, dated 27th Dec. 1537.—Rob. Skyrro, 1541.—Henry Skathlock, 1556, p. m. Skyrro.—Rob. Dixon, 1577.—Henry Setree, 1588.—Rob. Dixon, 1595, p. m. Setree.—Nath. Wood, A. M. 1615.—Rob. Dixon, 1616.—John Stockdale, sequestrator curatos, 1617.—Nath. Ward, A. M. 1635; he stayed at Staindrop until 1644, and then went into the army of King Charles I. and was slain at Millum castle in Cumberland.—Millet.—Bowes, *vir fuit parvus et musicus et placidus*.—Sam. Feake, M. A. 1653.—Simon Gilpin, 1660.—Simon Gilpin, 1700, p. m. Gilpin his father.—Tho. Browne, 1717.—Benj. Burgess, 1728.—Will. Gibson, 1740.—Peter Fisher, 1746.—George Davison, M. A. 4th March, 1794, p. m. Fisher.—RANDAL's MSS. N. B. The Latin Notes from Honcor's MSS.—John Thornhill, M. A. 21st June, 1806.

INSCRIPTIONS.

On a Flat Stone within the Altar Rails.

Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas Vane, Esq. who departed this life the 25th of June, 1675, aged 23 years.

On a White Marble.

Here lyes the body of the honourable Grace Vane, daughter to the right honourable Christopher, Lord Barnard, and of the Lady Eliza, eldest daughter of the Earl of Clare, who deceased at Raby Castle the 2d of October 1710, aged 19 years.

On a Marble fixed against the South Pillar, at the Entrance into the Chancel.

Here lyeth the body of Alice, eldest daughter of John Blackett of Hoppyland Esq. and wife of Samuel Burton, of Keverstone, gent. who departed this life, the 4th of May, 1722, aged 47 years.

"and a flat tumbre varii marmoris. Ther is a flat tumbre also, with a playn image of brasse, and a scripture wher is buried Richard sun and heire to Edward, Lord of Bergevenny. This Edward was the first sun of Daraby; Johanna Bewfort was his mother. This Edward had an other sun caullid George, and was lord after; and he had George also lord, and he left Henry, now Lord Bergevenny. John, by Rafe's first wife, was Lord Neville; Richard, by Johan his second wife, was Erle of Sarresbyri; Robert was Byshop of Duresme; George was Lord Latimer; Edward was Lord Bergevenny, and as I remember Rafe had Will. that was Lord Falconbridge. Rafe Neville, the first Erle of Westmerland of that name, is buried yn a right stately tumbre of alabaster yn in the quire of Stanthorp college, and Margarete his first wife, on the left hond of hym; and on the right hond lyith the image of Johan his second wife: but she is buried at Lincoln, by her mother Catarine Swinesford, Duchess of Lancaster. Ther rennith by the north side of the college, a bek, caullid Langley Bek; it riseth at five miles of, by west, in the paroch of Middleton, and cumming thorough Langley, takith the name of it, and a mile or more beneth goith into Tese, lower than Salaby, Mr Brakenbyrie's place." In the description of this church, occasions will offer to make remarks upon what is quoted from Leland; the chancel is in length 16 paces, and in width six paces; within the altar rails in the south wall, are three niches or stalls for the officiating priests. It is lighted to the east, with a large window, under a circular arch; two windows to the north, and three to the south,

	Land tax at 4s.				County rates 6s. 8d.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cleatlam	22	1	4	—	1	1	0
Hilton	16	18	4	—	0	6	4
Ingleton	18	4	6	—	0	17	6
Langley dale & Shotton	35	4	2	—	1	13	4
Raby	47	7	8	—	1	9	8
Staindrop	46	9	8	—	1	11	4
Walkertield	14	15	6	—	0	14	0
Woodland	5	8	1	—	0	5	2

Registered estates. Cleatlam, Tho. Howard, Esq. 8l. 15s. Od.—MANN'S MSS.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	657	142	650
1760 to 1779	1052	225	786
Increase	395	83	136

Number of burials last year, 40—Inhabitants, 1200.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Staindrop contains 2047 inhabitants, besides those attributable to it in Cleatlam Township, which is entered in Gainford parish.

under pointed arches; the arms of Nevills, with quarterings, and the arms of England, in stained glass, in the east window. The chancel is stalled with oak, twelve stalls on each side; and, some few years ago, was greatly crowded with two large table monuments, one of alabaster, the other of wood, highly decorated, having recumbent effigies, of excellent workmanship. The alabaster tomb stands nearest to the altar. Leland was not informed where Margaret, the first wife of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, was interred; she was the daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, died the 9th of June, 1370, and was buried at Brancepeth: his second wife, Johan, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, died the 13th November, 1440, and was buried at Lincoln. On this tomb lie three effigies in alabaster; the effigy of the Earl, represents him in complete armour, except the helmet, on which the head is rested, bearing the crest, a bull's head; the sculcap, which is much broken, has on the front, I. H. S. in the old character; the hands are elevated, in gauntlets, on the breast the cross; the legs are extended, spurs on the heels, and the feet resting on a lion. The ladies heads are rested on cushions, supported by cherubs, and at the feet of each figure, is a desk with two kneeling clerks. Around the tomb are niches, ornamented with tabernacle work; but no inscription. The second tomb is of wood, and has three recumbent figures, also cut in wood. A plate of it is given in the Antiquarian Repertory, from a drawing of Mr Bailey's. This is the monument of Henry, the fifth Earl of Westmorland; he married, to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, by whom he had issue, an only son, Charles: Jane, his second wife, was daughter of Sir Richard Chomley, Knight; his third wife was called Margaret, but her family, we believe, is not noted. He died 9th Feb. 1564, and by his will, dated 18th of Aug. 1563, directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Staindrop, under the tomb that was last made, near to the lady Jane his wife. An inscription is raised round the edge of the table, in these words: "This tomb made in the yere of wr Lord God, 1560, and in the second yere of Elezabeth bi the grace of God "Quene of England, Franc and Ierland, defendor of the faith "bi the commandament of the right Honorable Hen. Erle of "Westmerland for himself and his thre wives, that is to say, "Anne, doughter to therl of Rutland, Jane, Margaret, doughters." No more remaining. Round the sides of the monument, within a kind of colonade, formed by small carved pillars, are awkward figures of the children, and above them, in the like

character, the names of Elenor, Kathrin, Ralfe, Charls, Edward, Shon, Adeli, with a seventh, whose name is defaced. On the ends, are carved, the arms of the family, with a multitude of quarterings. His effigy is cut with a curled head, and pointed beard, a suit or armour, the hands elevated, without gauntlets; the legs extended, and the feet rested on a greyhound. The hands of the ladies are elevated, and the dresses remarkably awkward, and without ornament. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch; an elegant seat is formed where the roodloft was for the reception of Lord Darlington's family. The nave is regular, having two side aisles, each formed by five pillars: two to the east in each row, are round, with capitals garnished with roses; the two next are clustered pillars; the last, to the west, is clustered, but remarkably heavy, composed of various irregular parts. The arches are circular, except the last to the west, which is pointed, and supports the tower: the arches in the south row, are ornamented with the zigzag figure, those on the north row have not that ornament, which gives much colour to what Leland says, that originally there was only an aisle to the south, which was appropriated for the interment of the ancient family of the house of Raby, as appears by the tombs in the wall; where our author says, they made a cantuary or chauntry. It is before observed, that in 1343, Ralph de Nevill obtained licence for founding three chauntries in this church, and it is probable the south aisle was originally a porch for this pious purpose. There are two arches in the south wall, one of which appears to have been constructed for a superior personage, for the arch is ornamented with tabernacle work, at the summit of which is a bracket, as if designed to support a small crucifix or image, with a lamp or light; under this arch, is a recumbent effigy, but it is impossible to distinguish whether it is designed for an ecclesiastic or a female; it has a hood over the head, and the garments go down to the feet; the hands are elevated: near it lies another effigy in the same habit, that doth not seem to have originally belonged to that place; but when the aisle was stalled, to have been put there merely to preserve it. To the east of this tomb, are three niches or stalls in the wall for the officiating clerks, who performed the ceremonies and masses for the dead. In the same wall is a similar circular arch, but without ornament above it: in this place is another recumbent effigy, dressed like the former, with hands elevated, and the effigy of a child set by it, not seeming to belong to the place. The figure, with a coronet, described by Leland, doth not lie in either of these recesses, nor is to be found in the church at this time. If

there are any inscriptions on these monuments, they are so covered with the stalls, as not to be seen at this time. Most of the brass work is gone from the tomb-stone, which, Leland says, covered the remains of Richard, son of Edward, Lord Aberga-veny: two of the escucheons remain.*

After the dissolution, this church remained in the crown, until King Charles I. created it a vicarage, at the petition of Sir Henry Vane, and thereby authorised Bishop Morton to institute a proper clerk, who should have capacity of taking lands and tenements; and Sir Henry was empowered to grant lands, tenements, rents, services, and other profits, besides what King James had granted thereto; and he also thereby granted to Sir Henry and his heirs, the perpetual advowson, presentation, and right of patronage of the church for ever.

About a mile to the north of Staindrop, is RABY CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Darlington: a noble pile of stately towers, retaining all the appearance of its antiquity, and giving the most perfect idea of a great baron's palace in the feudal ages. It stands on an eminence, is founded on a rock, and is surrounded with a parapet and embrazured wall, together with a deep fosse. It is probable, from the excellent situation, that on this plot of ground stood Canute's mansion, which he gave to the church with Staindrop, indiscriminately mentioned by ancient authors with Staindrop, and covered by that appellation. One of the towers, is of so singular a figure, that it prompts a conjecture of its being of great antiquity; we have no examples, that we recollect, of Danish architecture in the north, to afford a comparison; we can only make a supposition, that this bulwark was of that æra, and from its description, leave the reader to determine the probability of the idea. Leland visited this castle long before the forfeiture, and whilst the family of Nevills were in great magnificence.† In the 1st vol. Itin. p. 90, he gives the following

* Vid. Dugdale's Baron. p. 309.—In fenestra australis insull pictura seu imago est hominis cum triplici Corona sup' ejus Caput et baculum pastorale in manu sua tenens, et subter ejus pede scriptum Stus Gregorius. In orientali fenestra insule borealis est representatio misterij st'e et individue Trinitatis.—Hobson's MSS.

† The great possessions of the Nevills in this county, will best appear by reference to the inq. post mort. taken on the death Ra. Earl of Westmorl. in the 20th year of Bishop Langley. " Compl. est p inq. c. ap. Barnard Castel, &c. q'd Rad'us nup. Com. Westmerl. in dicto b'ri nominat. ob. S. in d'nico suo ut de feodo de manerio de *Elwyk*, &c. val. xlixl. et ten. de hered. d'ni de Hert.—Uno mess et xl. acr. &c. in *Bolam*, ten de co Warwick. val. xxs.—doub mess. et xl. acr. in *Hurworth*, ten. de d'no Ep. in cap. val. xxvis. viiid.—Uno mess et xx acr. in *Nethir Coniscliff*. ten. de Barone de Graystoke val. 3s.—Un. mess. et C. acr. in *Ullerbusk* ten. de co Warw. val. xls.—iiii mess. i cot. vii bovat. et duabs acr. et red xxijs. de ter. de Joh. Cawod in *Alwent* uno cum servticio ejusd. Joh. ten. de co. Warw. val. v

account: "Owte of a rouille of the genealogie of the Erles of Westmerland. There was in the rolle a petygree derivid from Owtrede, Erle of Northumberland, yn strait line to one Mildrede. This Mildred had a sunne caullid Robert, and Robert had a doughter and heire caullid Emme, by whom the Nevilles had Raby. Ribaldus frater Alani niger Comititis Britanniæ et Richemonte, was lord of Middleham, and by marriage with an heire generall of this line, the Nevilles cam to Middleham. Da Raby, the first Erle of Westmerland. had a xx children by his wifes. Mary, one of the Lady Nevilles of Raby, was buried at Coverham, and her husband to, as I remember. From St. Andres Akeland to Raby Castel 5 miles, part by arable, and more by pastures and morisch hilly ground, baron of wood. Raby is the largest castel of longingeas in all the

marc.—xxvijs. in Denton iijs. iiijd. in Egleston iijs. iiijd. in Hoghton iijjs. iiijd. in Somerhouse parcel Castri et nanerij de Raby et Staindrop maneria de Somerhouse et Stainton in the Strete, Dalton, beside Elwic et Swaynston Castr. et vil. de Brauncpath Stoklee et Wyllington cum advocaco'e ecclie de Brauncpath ten. de d'no Ep. in cap. p. hom. et fid. ac. S. duor. feod. militis et com. sect. ad com. val. C. Marcas.—Maner. et vill. de East Brandon. &c. val. xl—xx mess. et cccc acr. t're xl acr. prati et me. me. acr. more et pastura in foresta de Brauncpath, cum Cruyk et uno molendino aquatico val. xijl.—Maner de Holmeland val. xiiijl. duod. mess. et daub. bov. t're in Hunwic val. vjs. viijd.—Maner de Tudhowe val. xxxl. x^m burg. in Sunderland jux marc val. xls.—2 mess. et c acr. ter. cum. minera carb. in Wodyfal val. xls.—Maner de Halleywell val. xl.—Maner de Birley val. x marc.—2 mess. et cc acr. in Fyskburn ten. de Will. Claxton val. xls.—Maner. de Oxendale val. xxl.—1 mess. et 3 bov. t're in Cockerton val. xiijs. iiijd.—Maner. et villa de Stanley et Billeypaw val. xls.—Maner. de Wollyhall p'cel de maner de Brancepath val. xxvjs. viijd.—1 mess. Cocksyde-house jux Hedleyhope val. ijs—7 mess. 12 col. xxiij burg. iiij bov. vj acr. t're et vj acr. prat. in Derlyngton et uno clauso et uno Columbar val. xls.—1 mess x acr. in Halghton val. vs.—Mawfeld cum minera ibid et Coltpark—Maner de Raby et Staindrop cum advocac'o'e Eccl. col. de Staindrop cum membris suis viz Foresta de Langley, Newson, Eldon Shotton, Ingleton, Snoterton, cum me'te ville de Cletelam, Hilton et Wakirfield, maner. de Cockfield cum Wodland et advoc. Eccl. ejusd. que quid. Castrum manerium de Raby et Staindrop cum advoc. &c. cum Newson, Eldon, Shotton, Ingilton, Snoterton, cum m'ete ville de Cletlam, Hilton, Wakirfield, membris p'dci Castri ten. de Pr. Dun. p' S. unius Cervi et cs. val. cl. et de'a foresta de Langley et man. de Cockfield et advoc. Eccl. &c. ten. de d'no Ep.—Foresta val. xvjl. et maner. &c. xxl.—1 mess et c acr. in Allanshels val. ixs.

Maneria de Keverston et Blakiwell, West Brandon, cum Ivesley, Roulee, Hedeley Corneshouse cum Hedleyhop, Thornell, Grenwell, et Helmpark, Bynchestre, et Hires Whithworth, Whellawe, Westbeden, Pelton, Winlawton, cum minis Carbonum de fullay pute et morlay pute, &c. Statfeld et Newton Q'd quid maner de Keverston ten. de Pr. Dun. et als ten. de d'no Ep.—Un. burg. in foro Dun duo.—mess in Owengate in Ballio Boriali infra Castrum Dun.—Advoc. ecclie B. M. Virg. in Ballio australi Dun. inra Castrum pred.—quinq. toftis cum gardinis et oct. acr. in Gilligate ten. de magistro Hosp. de Kepier. solv. &c. viis ixd et sect. cur. magistris in Vico pred. val. xxxijs. viijd.—red. xxs. in Huton.—xxs. in Westmorton, ijs. Geligate.—Maner de Cambous in Bedlyngtonshire—Medietes manerij de Westlykburn, Husbandland.—Maner de Chapyngton.—1 mess et vj acr. in Medmesley ten. de Edw. Hastyns mil. &c.

RANDAL'S MSS.

“ north country, and is of a strong building, but not set other
 “ on hill, or very strong ground. As I enterid by a causey, into
 “ it ther was a litle stagne on the right honde; and in the first
 “ area, were but two towres on a ech ende as entres, and no
 “ other buildid; yn the 2 area, as in entring was a great gate of
 “ iren with a tour, and 2 or 3 mo on the right hond. Then
 “ were al the chief toures of the 3 court, as in the hart of the
 “ castel. The haul and al the houses of offices be large and
 “ stately; and in the haul I saw an incredible great beame of an
 “ hart. The great chambre was exceeding large, but now it is
 “ fals rofid and dividid into 2 or 3 partes. I saw ther a litle
 “ chambre wherein was in windowes of colerid glasse al the
 “ petigre of the Nevilles: but it is now taken down and glasisd
 “ with clere glasse. Ther is a tower in the castel, having the
 “ mark of 2 capitale t's from Bertram Bulmer. Ther is another
 “ tower, the bering the name of Jane, bastard sister to Henry
 “ IV. and wife to Rafe Neville the first Erl of Westmerland.
 “ Ther long 3 parkes to Raby, whereof 2 be plenished with dere.
 “ The midle park hath a lodge in it; and thereby is a chace,
 “ bering the name of Langeley, and hath fallow dere: it is a 3
 “ miles in lenght.”

Nothing can contribute more to give the reader an idea of the ancient magnificence of this place, than to refer to an enumeration of the sumptuous furniture, plate, and goods, bequeathed by the wills of John Nevill, and Ralph Nevill, the most distinguished proprietors of this place in former times.* Great part of this

* Dat. ultimo die Augusti 1386. Ego Johannis de Nevill Dominus de Raby, &c. Imprimis do, &c. Corpusq. meum ad sepeliendum in monasterio Dunelmensi juxta Corpus Matildæ quondam uxoris meæ. Item, Do et lego pro omnimodes expensio sepulture meæ faciendis de ordinatione executorum meorum ccl &c. Item Radulpho silio meo et hæredi ij lectos de serico meliores vj lectos pro Banerettis cum curtinis xij lectos cum tapetibus ad capud, j aulam viridem cum armis meis, et unam aulam bleu cum terellis cum lecto ejusdem settæ, vi duodenas discorum iiij duodenas sals ariorum, viij ollas potellers, iiij ollas lagenas xxiiij peces, iiij duodenas coclearium viij Chargeros vi pelves cum ij lavatoriis unde ij pro Episcopo, i bolle cum cooperculo argento et vi Sciphos coopertos de quibus j de auro et v deauratos, ac omnia animalia mea pro carucis carcetis et plaustris ad maneria mea de Hoton, Snap, Dighton, Midleham, Raby, Blancepath, et Claveryng; et omnia blada mea ad dicta maneria pertinentia crescentia sive in granariis vel in garbis; et acetiam cc vaccas pro staturo cc stottes et stirkes, M. M. bidentes, &c. ij vestimenta pro Capella, vid. j nigrum cum armis meis, et j album et rubeum, et iiij auterclothis meliores. Item Thomæ filio meo xxiiij discos argenteos xii saucers, ii bacyns et ii eauers, vi peces unde ii cooperto xiiij sine cooperculis de argenteo, j scyphum de auro coopertum, j lectum de serico palee cum rubeo et nigro et ccc marcas in argenteo vel in valore de bonis et catallis meis. Item, Domino Willielmo de Nevill fratri meo j lectum viridem poudratum cum Falconibus, cum tapetibus ejusdem settæ, and xii discos argenteos. Item Domine Eufemæ de Heslarton sorori meæ, j sciphum deauratum coopertum et ij para de bedis de auro. Item Domine Eleonore sorori meæ minorissæ, ad emendacionem domorum Sanctæ Claræ extra Aldgate London; c marcas item Eliza-

noble structure was built by John de Nevill, to whom Bishop Hatfield in the year 1379, granted licence to castellate and for-

bethæ filia meæ minorissæ ibidem xl marcas item do et lego dictæ Elizabeth et do-
mui Sanctæ Claræ prædictæ Londinæ quindecim marcas annuatim exeuntes de om-
nibus domibus Hospicii mei in London, ad terminum vitæ ipsius Elizabeth. Item,
Alesia Deyncourt filia meæ xii discos vi saucers, et ii ollas potellers argenteas. Item
Dominæ Matildæ Lescrop filia meæ xii discos xii saucers argenteos et j scyphum de
auratum coopertum. Item Eleanoræ de Lomley filia meæ ij banneret beddis de
Norfolk cum curtinīs xij discos vj saucers et ij ollas, ij potz potellers ij pelves cum ij
lavatoriis argenteis xl vaccas et xx stottos iiii annorum. Item Domino Ricardo
Lescrop ij pelves cum ij lavatoriis argenteis, et j magnum calecim cum patera. Item
Dominæ Elizabeth de Nevill uxori Domini Willielmi fratris mei j scyphum argenteum
deauratum cum cooperculo. Item Domino Briano de Stapleton sen. j sciphum vel
ij scyphos ad volcrem xx marcarum. Item Thomæ de Elton j scyphum deauratum
coopertum et L marcas. Item Thomæ Fairfax j sciphum deauratum et xx libras.
Item cuilibet forestario meo, et cuilibet præpositio maneriorum meorum vocato sar-
jant xxs. Item, Domino Johanni Fairfax j sciphum deauratum cum j lavatorio.
Item, Fratribus de Alverton, &c. C. marcas. Item, Ricardo Chamberleyne xx mar-
cas. Item, Roberto de Coverham xl. et j sciphum argenteum deauratum. Item,
Johanni de Hampsterley carpentario v marcas. Item, dum contingat me obire, volo
quod tota firma mea unius termini tunc ultimo elapsi condonetur omnibus tenentibus
meis videlicet husbandis cotiers et bond; nec volo quod legacio hæc se extendat ad
liberos tenentes meos aut ingenios qui habent terras de suo proprio vel aliorum et
tenent aliquid de me, &c. Item, Domino archiepiscopo Eborum fratri meo j vesti-
mentum rubeum de velvet cum le verouike in granis rosarum de super brondata,
Item, Volo quod D marcæ distribuatur inter servientes meos, videlicet armigeros
valettos et garciones qui non nominantur in Testamento meo per discretionem exe-
cutores meorum; unde Robert Skypton, Cok fratri suo, J. S. et J. F. de Butteller
cuilibet es. Item, Dictis Roberto et Cok ij lectos militum. Item, Domino Roberto
de Nevill de Hornby ij bacyns ij eawers et sciphum argenteum deauratum. Item,
Thomæ de Claxton xx marcas et j sciphum deauratum, &c. Item, Volo quod ee
marcæ de illis De marcis superius legatu ad distribuendam inter non nominatus in hæc
testamento, distribuatur inter carucarios plaustrarios et custodes animalium meorum
videlicet Hyne Nethirdes et Shephirdes per discretionem executorum meorum, &c.
Item, Lego dictæ Alisæ Deyncourt filia meæ j lectum rubeum quilt point cum j
testro de eadem setta loco cujusdam alterius lecti quondam sibi legati, &c. Item,
Volo quod xxiiij torches et v tapers, quolibet taper pondere x lib. præparentur pro
sepultura mea absq. alis hercio; et volo quod dicti xxiiij torchij tenentur per xxiiij
paupres indutos togis de russeto; et volo quod cista corporis mei cooperiatur cum
pamro lanea de frusseto et j cruce rehea, et quod barrarij circa corpus meum die
sepulture meæ ordinentur de eadem setta; et quod j equus sit arraiatus pro guerra
cum j homine armato de armis meis cooperto de russeto cum schocons de armis meis,
et j alius equus de eadem setta cum j homine desuper bro banerio meo absque
pluribus equis; et dicti duo equi obtentur die sepulture meæ, sicut moris est, et
sint demissi cum Ecclesia. Item, Volo quod orones qui restientur pro sepultura
mea, induantur russeto et etiam le Chariot in quo contigerit corpus meum duci ad
humacionem cooperiatur de russeto secta cistæ et barrariorum, cum scachono armorum
meorum ut supra, &c. &c.

Ego Radulphus de Nevill comes Westmerland, &c. Imprimis do et lego, &c.
Corpusq. meum ad sepeliendum infra monasterium conventuale S. Cuthberti Du-
nelmi, vel in ecclesia collegiata de Standropp. Item, De lego nomine mortuarij
mei, duos equos cum apparatu secundum ordinacionem executorum meorum, in die
sepulture meæ prout moris est. Item, Do et lego Johannæ uxori meæ, prosusten-
tacione sua et liberorum nostrorum terciam partem bonorum et rerum meorum
mobiliū, cum optimo cippo meo auri, cum vj chargeours xxiiij discis argenteis, et
cum uno lecto de arras operato cum auro, cum coteris eidem pertinentibus et

tify the same.* It continued in the possession of that family till the forfeiture by Charles the sixth Earl of Westmorland, in 1570, when it came to the crown, together with his other possessions, as mentioned under Barnard Castle. No man ever suffered a greater reverse of fortune, or brought it upon himself in a more simple or ridiculous manner; he fled into the Netherlands, where he was received by the Spaniards, and amongst

VOL. III.

2 S

concordantibus. Item, Do et lego predictæ Johanne uxori meæ centum vaccas xxiiij jumenta mille oves duas ollas argenteas deauratus et iiij ollas argenteas albas. Item, Do et lego Ricardo de Nevill filio meo ij chargeours xij discos et j pelvim com j ewer argenti et unum lectum de arras cum coteris palid de coloræ rubeo viridi et albo, &c. Item, Do et lego dicto Ricardo filio meo iiij wilde horsez. ad tunc nuper tractos vel in stabulo meo existentes. Item, Volo quod Rudulfus filius meus habeat sibi et heredibus suis masculis Baroniam de Biwell, &c. &c. Item, Do et lego Georgio de Nevill filio meo vj discos argenti unum ciphum deauratum et j ollam poteller argenti. Item, Do et lego Edwardo de Nevill filio meo, et hæredibus suis masculis manerim meum de Winlayton in Episcopatu Dunelmensi cum pernentijs suis et vj discos argenti cum j ciphu deaurato. Item, Do et lego Katerinæ comitessæ Marescall filiæ meæ unum ciphum deauratum et j ollam deauratum. Item, filiæ meæ comitessæ de Stafford j ciphum deauratum et j ewer argenteum. Item, Do et lego filiæ meæ comitessæ Northumbriæ j ciphum deauratum et j ewer argenti. Item, Do et lego filiæ meæ Cecilie Ducissæ Eborum j ciphum deauratum et j ewer argenti. Item, Do et lego filiæ meæ de Manley j ciphum deauratum et j ewer argenteum. Item, filiæ meæ de Gray unum ciphum deauratum. Item, Filiæ meæ de Dacre j ciphum deauratum. Item, Filiæ meæ Lescrop j ciphum deauratum. Item, Do et lego conventui fratrum de Allerton pro coquino et aliis domibus ibidem reparandis et ædificandis xl. Item, Si Deo volente contingat me obire cito post festum vel terminum Pentecostes vel S. Martini in yeme, tunc volo, quod de firmistenenciis meorum ubique de mea propria hæreditate, qui tenent de me annuatim xxs. et infra, videlicet pro uno tantum termino ante obitum meum debito, nihil de eis inde levetur vel capiatur; sed omnino est mea voluntas, ut inde singuli perdonentur. Item, Do et lego cuilibet armigero meo mecum equitante et continuo in hospicio meo existente usque ad tempus obitus mei x marcas, et cuilibet valecto xls. et cuilibet Gromo xxs. et cuilibet Pagetto vjs. viijd. Item, Do et lego cuilibet mulierum generosarum cum uxore mea ad tunc existencium x marcas, et cuilibet mulierum generosarum alterius status in nutritorio infancium meorum ad tunc existencium xls. Et Ancillæ vel mulierii ad tunc aervienti ibidem xxs. Item, Do et lego cuilibet conventui Fratrum infra Episcopatus Ebor. et Dunelmi xls in elemosina: et cuilibet anachoritate in dictis Episcopatibus xxs. et cuilibet conventui monialium in dictis Episcopatibus xxs. et cuilibet clerico capellæ non promoti ad tunc xxs et cuilibet querestario vjs. viijd. Idem, Do et lego ad ædificationem et complementum collegij de Standropp de bonis et jocalibus meis ad valorem ccc marcarum ei non perficiatur in vita mea. Item, Do et lego prædicto collegio de Standropp omnia vestimenta et altariola de capella mea ibidem imperpetuum, ad divina obsequia deservitura. Item, Do et lego cuilibet capellano de dicto collegio ad tunc existenti xxs. cuilibet generoso sæculari ejusdem collegij vjs. viijd. Item, Do et lego c marcas ad ædificationem turris de Warcop in Westmerland si non ædificatur in vita mea. Item, Do et lego ad pontem faciendum apud Wynston c marcas, &c. Item, Do et lego de bonis meis ad valorem ccc marcarum pro convivio et expensis funeralibus; et xl. ulterius ad distribuendum pauperibus in elemosina pro duos dies tantum; vid utroque die distribuendo xli. &c. &c.

* By letters under his privy seal, by the hands of Will. de Elmedon, chancellor, 10th May. 33d year of his pontificacy. ad Richard II. A. D. 1379.—After the accession of King Henry II. no one was allowed to fortify his mansion without licence.

them spent the remainder of his days, living upon a slender pension allowed him by the King of Spain. He was convicted of high treason, and outlawed, and the sentence was confirmed by the next parliament, 13th Elizabeth, 1571. He died in 1584, and the title became extinct. The forfeited estates continued in the crown, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and descending to King James I. he caused an inquisition to be taken of the manor and castle of Raby, with their appendages; together with the other manors, as before mentioned; and they passed, by grant, to the citizens of London, in trust to be sold, under which the ancestor of the present Earl of Darlington purchased them.*

We will take a cursory view of what modern visitors have said of this place, previous to a more minute description. The ingenious Mr Grose, in his *Antiquities of England and Wales*, has presented us with two views of this castle, attended with descriptions, and also a plate of the ground plot. "The situation, in a park, beautifully admitting a view of the deer, is rather pastoral than romantic, being on the side of a vast amphitheatre of country, which affords a prospect of rich cultivation, terminated by west and east by distant hills, and to the south by an extended plain, exhibiting that freedom now so much pursued in rural speculations. On the other hand, the nearer parts of the horizon are charmingly verged by plantations raised by the present noble owner, who, in every part of a very extended property, gives the highest proof of his attention and taste. Although the surrounding country boasts not much of the marvellous and sublime in nature, yet the deficiency of such objects seems amply supplied, in another stile, by the growing elegance of every reform, where convenience, profit, and order, are happily blended. The castle, with its nearly circular terrace, inclosed within a military wall, is said to measure two acres, and the demesnes annexed, to exceed thirty miles in length. As it is not the plan of this work, to delineate the face of a country, and still less to enter into agricultural projects, we shall only observe, that the family has, for several years carried forward extensive improvements."

* *Vernon's Rep.* v. ii. p. 733. *Peer Williams, &c.* In the year 1714, Lord B. having taken some displeasure against his son, on whom the castle was settled, got 200 workmen together of a sudden, and in a few days stripped it of its covering of lead, iron, glass, doors, and boards, &c. to the value of 3000*l.* The son filed his bill, praying an injunction to stay committing waste in pulling down the castle; on a hearing, the court not only continued the injunction, but decreed that the castle should be repaired, and put in the same condition it was, August 1714; for which purpose a commission issued, to ascertain what ought to be done, and a master appointed to see it done, at the expence of Lord B.

In his second description, he repeats what is before given from Leland's Itinerary; and proceeds with descriptive notes, communicated by Mr Pennant, many of which are judicious and highly pertinent, and will ornament the following description: in the book entitled a New Display of the Beauties of England, Raby is thus spoken of—"It is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern strokes, inconsistent with the general taste of the edifice; ; but simply magnificent, it strikes by its magnitude, and that idea of strength and command naturally annexed to the view of vast walls, lofty towers, battlements, and the surrounding out-works of an old baron's residence. The building itself, besides the courts, covers an acre of land; the size may from thence be concluded. The south front of it is very beautiful, the centre is from a design of Inigo Jones; nothing in the Gothic taste can be more elegant than the stile and proportion of the windows. The rooms are very numerous, and more modern in their proportion and distribution, than one would easily conceive to be possible within the walls of so ancient a building; but, by means of numerous passages and closets, many of which have been scooped out of the walls, and back-stairs, the apartments are extremely convenient, well connected, and at the same time perfectly distinct: several improvements have been lately made, which add greatly to the spaciousness and convenience of the apartments in general. The bed-chambers and dressing-rooms are of a good size and proportion, and some of the lower apartments large and elegantly fitted up. One of the drawing-rooms is thirty feet by twenty; and the adjoining dining-room is fifty-one by twenty-one; the windows of both of plate glass, and in the smallest and lightest of brass frames. Near the dining-room there is a rendezvous apartment, ninety feet long, thirty-six broad, and thirty-six high; a proportion that pleases the eye at the very entrance; an addition of thirty feet in length is now making, terminated by a circular tower, in the same stile as the rest of the castle; by which means the south front is greatly improved, and the room receives not only an additional space, but the light of a circular window. The park and ornamented grounds around the castle are disposed with very great taste. The lawns, woods, and plantations, are objects remarkably beautiful. Entering the lawn from the plantations near the house, the whole sweep has a very fine effect. The dog-kennel, a Gothic ornamented building, is seen on one side rising out of a fine wood, and beautifying the scene much: upon the hill, to the right, is a Gothic farm-house, a simple but pleasing

“ design, in a very fine situation; in front, along the valley,
“ several clumps of trees are scattered, and between them a farm-
“ house belonging his lordship, on a distant rising hill; a build-
“ ing which greatly ornaments the grounds. This part of the
“ lawn is finely inclosed on three sides with thriving plantations.
“ This leads into the extended part of the lawn, which is, for its
“ extent, as beautiful a one as can any where be seen: the
“ inequality of the ground is remarkably favourable to its beauty;
“ it consists of fine sweeps of grass, stretching away to the right
“ and left over hills most elegantly spread with plantations on
“ each side, and presenting to the eye a fine waving uninter-
“ ed surface through a valley, till it loses itself in such a manner
“ among the woods, as to give room to the imagination to play
“ and picture an extent superior to the reality. In front, upon
“ a fine rising hill, is situated the farm-yard, with a most elegant
“ Gothic screen in it. From this hill, you look back on a very
“ fine scene. To the left, the whole is bounded by a most noble
“ range of planted hanging hills, which extend to the woods in
“ front, surrounding the castle in a most picturesque manner:
“ the hollow scoops of lawn are peculiarly beautiful. To the
“ right it has a noble sweep through the valley, with a prodigious
“ extensive prospect over it to Rosbury-topping, (in Cleveland:)
“ nothing can be more beautiful than this whole view, which is
“ composed of the most elegant disposition of the ground imagin-
“ able: the hanging hills spread with wood, the hollow scoops
“ of grass, spacious lawns, and distant prospect upon the whole,
“ fill the eye and please the imagination. Winding up to the
“ right, and moving along the terrace, which is a natural one,
“ but leads through an extensive plantation, the views it com-
“ mands are fine. You look down upon the farm, and the hills
“ upon which it stands, which waves through the valley in a most
“ pleasing manner: throwing your eye more in front, you catch
“ a lake breaking upon the view in irregular sheets of the water,
“ just over the tops of the lower woods; the effect most truly
“ picturesque. Upon the right, the whole valley is commanded,
“ and the village of Staindrop, well situated among inclosures
“ and straggling trees. Advancing, the prospect varies; a fine
“ sweep of cultivated hill is seen upon the left, and the Gothic
“ farm-house, ornamenting all the surrounding grounds; descend-
“ ing into the vale, you catch the village and church of Stain-
“ drop most picturesquely among the trees. Further down,
“ from among the sloping woods, through which the riding leads,
“ the castle is seen rising most nobly, from a foreground of wood,
“ in a stile truly magnificent. Crossing this part of the lawn to

“the lower terrace, you meet with grounds before unseen, which
“are excellently disposed; the plantations judiciously sketched,
“and the views pleasing. The whole range of ground is seen
“to very great advantage, by riding along the southern
“plantation: you there command the whole, from the castle on
“one side, to the hills beyond the farm house on the other: and
“the sweep of plantations here appears very noble. Upon the
“whole, plantations disposed with more taste are no where to
“be seen: none which are sketched with more judgment, for
“setting off the natural inequalities of the ground, and managed
“more artfully for presenting, on a small space of land, a large
“extent of surface to the eye: nor can any thing of the kind be
“more beautiful than the lawn, which spreads among the woods
“so as to appear in different sweeps, indenting the groves in
“some places, and break through them in others. No object
“in the stile of ornament, can be more agreeable to itself, or
“more striking from its situation, than the farm-house, which is
“seen from most parts of the ground, and always to advantage.”
This description would not have been wholly repeated, but, as
the greatest part of it came from the pen of a popular writer,
from whose *Tour* it was extracted, and given a place in the pe-
riodical work from whence it is now copied, it may be excused
with all its repetitions.—There are several approaches to the
castle, one for domestics, another leading to the Darlington road,
a third from Staindrop bridge, and a fourth is projected, to lead
from the Durham road, near Keverston house; by the road lead-
ing from Staindrop bridge, the approach is remarkable; the
visitor ascends gradually through the park, towards the south
front of the castle, which presents itself in the noblest point of
view, surrounded with an embrazured wall, and a fosse cut in the
solid rock, and flanked with extensive plantations; the prospects
on each side open upon the view, as the traveller advances. The
back-ground, though near to the chief objects, rises boldly,
covered with a forest. The new projected road, already cut
through the wood, as it descends from hills much higher than
the castle, will surprise the traveller by opening abruptly upon
the castle, and the beautiful vale beneath it; commanding at
once the park, and all the walks which surround this noble
place, the town of Staindrop, and that long reach of landscape
which is terminated by Cleveland hills; and on which the spires
of Darlington and Conscliff churches, with a multitude of villages,
are striking objects.—There is but one entrance into the outward
area of the castle, by a gate on the north side, guarded with two
square towers, and flanked with a parapet, garnished with turrets.

There are two entrances from thence into the inner area, one opened by the late Lord Darlington, the other an ancient one: the ancient entrance is from the west, by a double gate and covered way, strengthened by two square towers, which *flange*, as the builders' term is, or expand from the gate, and present an angle in front: an outside passage, from one tower to the other, is formed by a hanging gallery over the gate. Here are three shields of arms of the Nevill family, gartered; which matter determines the antiquity of this gate. The covered way is fourteen paces in length, with a groined roof, and has an inner gate, the arches are circular, and both gates have the portcullis. This gateway, at irregular distances, is flanked with square towers: there appears to have been some modern additions to the south, which close the pass, and cut off all communication with the southern part of the area or platform, that otherwise would completely surround the castle; and in ancient times, when it was a place of defence, it is reasonable to believe, would be laid open. In Mr. Grose's work, it is called a "parade, garnished with "battlements." From the square tower, which flanks the gate to the north, a hanging gallery forms a communication with a large square bulwark opposite the outward gate, now called Clifford's Tower. The names of several of the towers have given occasion for a conjecture, that whilst the castle was in the hands of persons, whose names the towers still retain, they added those works thereto: but this idea has no foundation in historical facts; and it is to be apprehended the names were given in compliment to distinguished persons, to whom they were consigned to be defended or garrisoned. From Clifford's Tower, eastward, is a hanging gallery which communicates with a smaller square tower, strengthened with turrets. From thence, eastward, is a modern curtain wall, which conceals a recess, and adjoins to a gateway, lately formed between two small square towers, from whence a passage is made under the ancient chapel. This entrance is the most judicious and elegant improvement the castle has received in any age; by this entrance carriages pass into the large Gothic saloon, the roof of which is arched and "supported by six pillars, the capitals diverging and running "in ribs along the "roof."* A flight of steps leads to the presence chamber, a semi-circular room, where the company set down in the saloon are introduced: from thence passages lead to the chief apartments; the carriages pass through the inner area and covered way, so that a long train of carriages may set down their company without the least interference. Above this saloon is a hall

* Pennant.

"of the first magnitude," which forms one side of the square of the inner area, "is ninety feet in length, thirty-six in breadth, "and thirty-four in height; the roof is flat, and made of wood," the joints ornamented with shields of arms of the family of the Nevills. "Here assembled, in the time of the Nevills, seven "hundred knights, who held of that family."* A gallery of stone crosses the west end of this room, used in ancient times for music, and that mimicry, with which our ancestors were so much pleased.—From the gateway, a modern curtain wall runs to a lofty tower, which appears to be of the highest antiquity of any part of this castle; its figure is that of an ancient arrow-head, with the sharp edge or point to the south; it has four tiers of apartments or floors, and the battlements are garnished with turrets on the three angles to the south, to which you ascend by eighty-nine steps: the masonry is excellent, the front is chiselled, the joints are compact, and the interior parts of the walls are run with hot lime; from the top is a most extensive view south-eastward, in which are comprehended, and distinctly seen, Consciff, Darlington, Sadberge, Long-Newton, Stockton, with Cleveland and Hamilton hills, at the greatest distance. The eminence where Heighington stands, cuts off the view further to the left hand. Near the summit of this tower, are raised in the stone work two letters in the old character, *b*, from whence, and the name this tower now bears, it has been inferred, that it was built by Bertram Bulmer, a conjecture refuted by the circumstance before mentioned, as to Clifford's Tower: perhaps it was repaired under the directions of Bulmer, and was then named in compliment, on account of the intermarriage of the families; it now stands detached from the rest of the castle, and it is said, was separated by a fire, which consumed the intermediate erections. This is the part of the castle, on which we presumed to raise a conjecture, that it owed its origin to Canute, if any part of the edifice can be attributed to that age. The singularity of the figure leads to the supposition: neither the towers attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, nor the Norman castles, in any instance that we have observed, shew a geometrical figure any thing like this: Bertram Bulmer's heiress married Galfrid de Nevill, and he died in the fifth year of Richard I. 1194, and their daughter and heiress married Robert, the son of Maldred, Lord of Raby; from whence the idea of this being Bulmer's Tower gathers little support: the second Bertram was descended of a younger branch, and was Lord of Bulmer: it is most probable the letters are

* Pennant.

denominative of the year in which the repairs were made, and that b was then dominical; of which application we have an instance in an inscription in Conscliff church, before noted. From this tower you advance to the south front. After the descriptions before quoted, little more need to be added, in order to impress on the reader's mind an idea of the magnificence of this ancient structure. Speaking of some of the apartments, Mr. Grose, from Mr. Pennant's Notes, says,—“ In the breakfast room, the recesses are in the form of semi-circles, scooped out “ I may say, of the walls, which are nine feet one inch thick; a “ window is in each of these. I saw also a recess for a bed, gained “ out of the wall, and several other conveniences and communi- “ cations quarried out of it; and in some places pillars are left, “ as in collieries, to support the roof. The oven was of dimen- “ sions suited to the hospitality of those times, higher than a “ tall person, for the tallest may stand upright in it; and I think “ its diameter must be fifteen feet. At present it is converted “ into a wine celler; the sides are divided into ten parts, and “ each holds a hogshead of wine in bottles. The kitchen is a “ magnificent and lofty square, has three chimneys, one for the “ grate, a second for stoves, the third for the great chaldrons. The “ top is arched, and a small cupolo lights it in the centre; but “ on the sides are five windows, with a gallery passing all round “ before them, and four steps from each, pointing down into the “ kitchen, but ending a great height above the floor: their use “ is not known. From the floor, is another staircase that con- “ ducts to the great hall, but the passage is now stopped.—What hecatombs must have been carried that way.” To this account must be added, that the kitchen is a square of thirty feet; the side where no chimney is, opens into the larders: opposite to the grate, the steps descend to the floor, and are wide enough for three persons abreast: on each of the other sides, to the right and left of the grate, are two windows, with five steps descending, but not low enough to enable the persons who should stand thereon, to receive any thing from those in the kitchen: there are narrow passess channelled in the walls, but not capacious enough, we conceive, to allow a person to bear a dish of provisions for the 700 knights and retainers of the Nevills. Did not this place bear so great a resemblance to many of the old monastic kitchens, one would be apt to conjecture it was used formerly as an armory, from whence the instruments of war, bows, arrows, spears, javelins, &c. could be distributed quickly to all parts of the castle, There are several good paintings in the chief apartments; in the dining-room in Clifford's Tower, is

a large music piece, containing the group of figures Rubens placed in the centre of the marriage feast of Canaan, in which he disposed his own portrait as a chief musician, with his contemporaries as performers; this painting is in good character, but no author named. In the same room is an excellent portrait of Lord Mansfield, and there are many others of personages connected with the present family, in that room, and distributed in other apartments. It must be added to the former description of the park and pleasure grounds, that the terrace where it lies open, beyond the pass through the plantations, is seven hundred and sixty paces in length, and commands a noble prospect. In the front ground, the canal is a beautiful object, lying in the bosom of a park, ornamented with those improvements which art can only give, when applied to soften and not distort the face of nature; over the plantations, which skirt the park, Staindrop church, with parts of the town, are seen; from thence to the east, Sellaby-house and wood; further advanced, are the villages of Hilton, Ingleton, and Langton; and a distant sweep of cultivated country, which, with a richness of colouring, prepares the eye to receive the terminating objects, Hamilton hills, in Yorkshire, mixing their azure hugh with the sky. In front, over the beautiful foreground, with Staindrop before mentioned, you command a view towards Forcet, with a conic eminence called Didersdale Hill, on Gatherley Moor, the arrangement of clumps and plantations above Sir Thomas Dundas's seat at Ask, with the church and village of Kirby Ravensworth: the villages of Gales and Barningham, and a hanging landscape dotted with woodlands, surmounted by the brown mountains of Hope and Arkendale: to the wesward, an inclining tract of cultivated country, with the road leading to Barnard Castle; the vale filled with the woods of Streatlam and Lady Close. From the terrace, the grounds of the park lie in an easy slope to the bath house, covered with fine plantations.

The late Lord Darlington's farm and farm-yard, were objects deserving the best attention; the farm included lands of the annual value of 1200*l.* wherein every noble erection, for useful knowledge in husbandry and beneficial improvement in modern agriculture were practised: his lordship retained one ancient usage, which gave pleasure to every eye; in his farm, you may see the tillage land plowed by between twenty and thirty teams of four oxen each; the custom of tilling with horses not prevailing with his better judgement. In the farm-yard were close stands for upwards of forty oxen, besides an open spacious fold, with a cistern of water constantly running: there were covered

racks and pens for eight hundred sheep, with other conveniences, of barn room, sheds, stables and offices, suitable to the magnitude of the farm: the common pasture exceeds three hundred acres: this was a treasure of enjoyment and health to his lordship; and an example worthy the emulation of every lover of his country. The present earl is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, and colonel of the Militia.

Above the gateway of the screen which covers the farm-yard, is a large sculpture of a bull, bearing an ensign of the Nevills' arms, and over the shoulder a mantle, with the same arms; this it is said, was removed from the towers, above the new entrance into the Gothic saloon. From the eminence near this gate, you have a view of the new water-works, which his lordship has brought round the south skirts of the park, in canals, and falls, as the nature of the ground admits; a work which has taken some years to complete, and is a grand and elegant improvement to the noble scenes.



In Langley dale, is a tower on a fine mount, an ancient outpost and guard to the castle: this was the residence of a favourite lady, occasionally visited by one of the Earls of Westmorland; it is close upon the banks of the brook, the vale is romantic, and this bower well situated for retirement, and secret amour.

Slaughter Closes, from their name, imply that they were at some time the scene of battle, but there is no tradition or history

to lead to the fact: human bones were lately dug up, the rusted points of pikes and remains of armour found: at a place further to the north, called Scotch Stone, in casting a trench some few years ago, a large collection of human remains was cut into; no account is to be obtained of this matter.

KEVERSTON, called in the old records KEVERSTON GRAINGE, is about half a mile to the north of Raby, on a fine elevated situation, commanding an extensive prospect over a delightful valley to the east; it anciently belonged to the Setons, was held of the prior of Durham, and was forfeited by Christopher Seton, nearly allied by marriage to Brus, in the time of Bishop Beck; during this prelates, disgrace at court, Keverston was given by King Edward I. to Geoffrey de Hethpole; it was part of the possessions of the Nevills, as a member of Raby, and in latter times was the seat of the family of Burtons, from whom it was purchased by Lord Darlington's ancestor.

WALKERFIELD, a small village to the north-east of Raby; one of the places said to be given to the church of Durham by Canute; in Bishop Langley's time, it appears that a family of Sockburns held lands here under the prior of Durham by fealty, and 12d. rent.* Tyrwhits and Springs held also lands here: Ralph Earl of Westmorland held "maneria de Keverston, cum mediete villie de Cletelam, Hilton, and Walkerfield,"† as members of Raby.

INGLETON, a village two miles east of Raby, in the valley, was one of the places also given by Canute to the church: the family of Bowes held a portion of land here under the Nevills,‡ who possessed the greatest part of the village, as a member of Raby.

HILTON, a village situated on a fine elevation, of a southern aspect, the manor house commanding a beautiful prospect to the east, south, and west, upon the valley; has been the place of residence of a family of Hiltons for several generations, but was lately purchased by the Earl of Darlington. It appears that the manor of Hilton belonged to the Boweses, for Matillis, the widow of William Bowes, Esq. held in dower a third part of the vill of Hilton, which was held of Ralph Earl of Westmorland.§

SNOUTERTON, now a single tenement, though anciently called a manor, lies a mile to the west of Staindrop. It was one of the

2 T 2

* Inq. p. m. Will. Sockburn, ao. 17th Langley.

† Inq. p. m. Rad. Com. Westmer. ao. 11 Langley.

‡ Inq. p. m. Matil. ao. 15th Langley.

§ Inq. p. m. Mal. ux. Will. Bowes, Chiv. ao. xv Langl.

THE PARISH OF MIDDLETON

RETURNING towards the river Tees, we enter upon the large common called Barnard Castle moor, before mentioned, and pass along the side of the vale of Langley dale in our approach to Eggleston, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton, for the sake of distinction called Middleton in Teesdale. Near the head of the moor is Bail-Hill, defended to the south by a breast-work and deep trench, terminating in a morass. This is a well chosen spot for an army of observation, or detachment of scouts, as it commands an extensive prospect down Langley dale, and along the whole range of hills above Raby; you view Merrington and Westerton, the latter of which places lies two miles east of Bishop Auckland; Bruselton Tower above West Auckland, Hilton Town, Heighington, and all the vale to the southward, with Cleveland hills, stretching away to the Teesmouth; and to the south-west the Yorkshire hills, with the vale of Tees, and various villages and hamlets, scattered along the river's banks: the station has only been temporary, perhaps made on some incursion of the Scots, as a safeguard from attack by troops lying southward, or the garrisons of Castle Barnard and Raby. Many coins of Edward I. and some of Alexander of Scotland were found near this place. Pass Shipley House, called in the old records Marwood Hag, on the left, a farm belonging to the family of Bowes, and by them purchased of the Simpsons. Advancing further about a mile, come to an opening of the vale at a place called Foxgyll, from whence the prospect is highly romantic and picturesque; the hills, more lofty and rugged, now form a grand amphitheatre, in circuit about fifteen miles, embosoming a beautiful valley: in front, the town of Eggleston, scattered over an irregular foreground, and Eggleston House, embowered with lofty sycamores; the river, in meanders, discovering itself in a variety of streams and shining canals: to the left, the town of Romalldkirk,* with its ancient church, disposed in a deep and solemn retirement; the eye commands the town green, from this lofty station, which gives a singular beauty to the landscape; further northward the town of Mickleton, with several fine openings and passes in the mountains, where the sunbeams cast that yellow shining tint on the vales, which is happily imitated by some of the great painters, and contributes to give to the lofty

* Arthur Lee and Edw. Taylor, citizens of London, who purchased from the crown, sold a moiety of Shipley, alias Marwood-hagg, to John Raine. Raine granted to Gabriel Wharton, East Roger Moor, and a moiety of Marwood house.

A. D. 1627—Grant by the king to Henry Raine for life, of the office of keeper of Marwood-hag, in the manor of Barnard Castle.

and blue-tinged mountains and rugged precipices a warmth of colouring, of which the pen cannot convey an idea. Laithkirk, a chapel to Romaldkirk, crowns an eminence, whose skirts are scattered over with wood, and the lower grounds are finely diversified with swells and little groves, along the whole vale. Near the extremity of the circus, is Middleton, and the background of the landscape is formed of columnarous rocks, and broken precipices behind Lonton: to the right hand, the range of hills is covered with brown heath, which gives the highest contrast to the beauties of the painted valley.

Here is a neat little chapel.*

Eggleston House, lately the seat of Timothy Hutchinson, Esq. but now of his eldest son, William Hutchinson, Esq. lies to the west of the village, on a lofty situation, close upon the banks of the river; it is shrouded with fine groves of Sycamores, and extended plantations, hanging on the swift descents of the hills. The vale is picturesque, and the several landscapes in view, to the east and west, romantic and wild; consisting of part of the scene before described, reduced to a narrower scale, by the house lying deeper in the valley. The manor of Eggleston† was part of the possessions of the Earl of Westmorland, and was purchased from the citizens of London by indenture, dated the 9th of January, 1631, by John Child, of the Inner-Temple, London, Esq. and Daniel Britain, citizen and vintner. In 1632, Child and Britain conveyed the manor to Tobias Ewbank, of Staindrop; from whom it came by purchase to the family of Sandersons, and in the beginning of the last century was sold to Mr. Hutchinson's ancestor. There are lead-mines in this district, which have been wrought since the time of Edward VI. as appears by authentic records: it is probable the Romans wrought the mines here, for various ancient workings have been discovered, and tools and implements found therein, the use of which was not known to the most experienced miners of this age: they knew, or at least practised in Britain few mechanical powers; and when they met with foul air or water in the mines, they were obliged to desist; so that in both lead and coal-mines, their workings could never be deep, or indeed very material. There are several ancient basons, formed of stone-work, scattered over

* *Eggleston chapel*—The Rector of Middleton patron.

Not charged or certified, is in the deanry of Darlington; has lately had the queen's bounty, so that it is now endowed. They bury but do not marry in this chapelry.—Real value 50l. including a stipend of 6l. paid by the rector.—*Isaac Farrer*, curate.

† Eggleston pays 3s. 4d. yearly to the Lord of Barnard Castle, and is free of tolls there.—The manerial rights are held by William Hutchinson, Esq.

the moor, wherein lead-ore was smelted, or run by force of fuel heaped upon it, assisted by the wind, before a mill or bellows was used.

A small farm, high up in the moors, called *Hope*, belonged to the monastery of Riveaux, and, after the dissolution, was purchased of the crown by William Bitchburn and Roger Marshall, who sold it to Ralph Tailbois, of Thornton, from which family it passed to Richard Clarvaux, of Croft, and afterwards came to the Tempests. A farm of land, called Foggerthwaite, to the north of Eggleston, was part of the ancient possessions of the Scroops, in 1638 was conveyed by Lady Scroop to Anthony Maxon, and afterwards came to Sir Nicholas Tempest: this, with an old mansion and farm called Stotley, near adjoining, which anciently belonged to the family of Cumins, are part of the possessions of the Boweses.



A mile to the north of the village of Eggleston, above a little brook, stands an ancient monument, called *Standing Stones*, represented in the cut. It has consisted of an uniform circle of rough stones, with an inward trench, and in the centre a cairn; much of the materials have been taken away to repair the roads.—At a small distance, and close by the brook, is a large tumulus, crossed from the east to the west by a row of stones. The adjacent ground, forming an inclining plain, was probably the field of battle, and the monuments mark the place of interment of some distinguished chieftains. There is no circumstance in history, which we can, with any certainty, fix here.—The monuments are of distant antiquity.

Proceeding by the foot of Foggerthwaite inclosures, the road hangs on the river's banks; and the view into the vale, though narrowed, comparing it with the prospect from Foxgyll, comprehends a landscape much more elegant, as many objects are opened to the eye, which were from the other station concealed

by the interposition of high lands. The foreground here is rocky, rugged, and extremely wild; from whence you look into the valley, which forms a crescent: to the east, the river, in its various windings, exhibits six distinct canals, having Eggleston levels on one side, wooded banks and rising inclosures on the other; the town of Romaldkirk, with the tower of the church, finely emerging from a thick grove, in the centre; Shipley-house, and steep hanging inclosures, to the north; the Yorkshire hills, above Ravensworth, with the white tower of Kirby church, a terminating obelisk, at the distance of ten miles, fill the back-ground. Turning to the south-ward, you look down upon Mickleton, which winds its buildings round an extensive green, in an oval figure; below the town, is a plot of rich meadows, and the intercommon, or town-field, striped by the variety of culture, spreading forth a beautiful inclining plain to the margin of the river, variegated with ribs of corn, grass, and fallow land, and rows of bushes, intermingled in different directions; the river Lune winds down a narrow valley, pent in by hanging mountains, and empties itself into the Tees, through broken banks, fringed with brushwood; the nearer eminence is crowned with the Laithkirk and a few trees, the more distant hills are lofty, grey, rocky, and wild. To the north, the windings of the river through a fine plain are beautiful; on the right is a conical eminence, crowned with fir trees, and skirted with brushwood, round which the river winds: above that object, stands the little village of *Lonton*, surmounted with columnar and rugged rocks, and pent in by barren and shaken mountains: part of the town of Middleton is seen over the verdant vale, and all above are mountains crowding behind mountains.

The town of MIDDLETON is scattered along the sides of the hills, in no part forming a regular street, of any considerable length. The church and rectory house stand on an elevated situation, to the north of the town.* The chancel is in length

* Middleton super Tees rectory. The king patron.

This church, with two oxgangs of land, a toft and a croft, were part of the possessions of the monastery of St Mary's in York; whose abbot formerly presented at the nomination of the Baliols, for the bishop of Durham's institution. It is in the deanry of Darlington.

King's books 25l. 17s. 1d.—Tenths 2l. 11s. 8d. halp.—Proc. ep. 16s.—Proc. arch. 3s.—Syn. and prox. 3s.—Real value 300l.

RECTORS.—Walter de Langchester—Roger de Kirkeby. 1378, p. res. Langchester—John Bromley, 1416—John Bower, 1432, p. m. Bromley—Stephen Wilberfos, 1434, p. res. Bower—John Palswell, 1501—Edward Nates, S. T. P.—William Bell, 1849, p. m. Nates—Leonard Pilkington, S. T. P. 1559—Anthony Maxton, 1619—Timothy Tullie, A. M. 1660—John Ailason, S. T. B. 1700, p. m. Tullie

eleven paces, and in length near five paces, and is lighted by four windows, one to the east, and three to the south, under pointed arches. The nave is fifteen paces in length, and, with an aisle or porch to the south, is eleven paces in width. It is lighted by a west window, and two windows to the north, and three irregular windows to the south, with one in the aisle to the east. The aisle or porch is formed by one wide arch, rising from a heavy square pillar, and two narrow arches, supported on a round pillar, in height, from the base to the top of the capital, five feet six inches; by the uncouth architecture, one may conjecture this fabric was built before the time of Barnard Baliol, who, it is said,

VOL. III. 2 U

—John Emerson, A. M. 1728, p. m. Allason—Thomas Dade, A. M. 1774, p. m. Emerson—Robert Lascelles, A. M. 1778, p. res. Dade—RANDAL'S MSS.—Charles Bailey Hamilton, M. A. 11 May, 1802.—John Thornhill, M. A. 21 Dec. 1820, p. m. Hamilton.

Monumental Inscription within the Rails of the Altar Table.

In piam memoriam Simonis Comyn Ar. Registrarii Decani et capituli Dunelm. et Auditoris Episcopatus Dunelm: Auditoris etiam Archiepiscopatus Eboracensis Timotheus Comyn filius suus hoc monumentum posuit. Qui anno 1620, 13 die Aprilis vitam cum morte commutavit.

Ex Registro Abbathe S. Mariæ Eboraci in Bibbl. Eccl. Cath. Ebor. fo. 314—vid Stephen's Appendix to the Additions to the Monasticon, p. 92. Inscriptio Cartarum facta per Willielmum Archiepiscopum Eboracensem de presentatione Ecclesiæ de Middleton Tesdale et confirmatio ejusdem.

Ex Registro prædict. p. 314. Littera presentationis de Ecclesia de Middleton in tesdale dat. M^o. CCC^o. lxxiiij.

Sequantur in eodem Registro presentationes Johannis et Edwardi regnum Scotiæ et postea vacante eadem Ecclesia Thomas Comes Warewyck nominavit ad eadem. Inquisitione capta per officialem et commissarium Ludovici Episcopi Dunelmensis, anno 1333, jurati dixerunt quod presentatione ad hanc Ecclesiam pertinebat ad abbatem et conventum beate Mariæ Eboraci, et dictus Episcopus ad eorum presentatione tunc admisit Walterum de Lancaster.

There is a free school here founded by a family of Robinsons, and endowed with lands about the yearly value of 20l. which their worthless heir, a plumber in London, has diminished by various litigious suits with an intention to frustrate the charitable purposes of his ancestors, on account of some legal informalities in the settlement.

<i>Land tax at 4s.</i>		<i>County rates 6s. 8d.</i>	
Egleston	£23 10 8	1	1 0
Forest and Frith	8 17 4	0	8 4 3 far.
Middleton	25 2 0	1	4 6
Newbiggin	12 14 5	0	12 6 3 far.

Registered Estates. John Talbot, Esq. 43l. 11s. 9d.—MANN'S MSS.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	541	119	362
1760 to 1779	1133	242	693

Increase 592 123 331

Number of burials in the last year 37.—Computed number of inhabitants, 1010.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Middleton, in Teesdale, contained 2368 inhabitants.

gave the church to St Mary's of York, with Gainford: but it appears that an agreement was made in the time of John Baliol, wherein the right of presentation was reserved to the Baliols, and thence it comes, that such right of presentation descended with the estates, till the forfeitures of the Nevills carried it into the crown; and it was from the middle of the thirteenth century severed from Gainford.—By Barnard Baliol's grant, it is specified, that Middleton was a chapel in the time of his father, but when or how it became rectorial, we have no records to demonstrate.* To the west is a tower, separated from the church several yards, in which the bells are hung.

The Baliols had an ancient forest here, which, since the forfeitures, hath been disforested, and the soil thereof, with the other estates of the Earls of Westmorland, in Teesdale, (Egleston excepted) are now the property of the Earl of Darlington; whose possessions extend from the extremity of the county of Durham, where it adjoins upon the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, to Piercebridge, in one uninterrupted line; a stretch of country between thirty and forty miles.

The environs of the river abound with the most picturesque and romantic scenes; beautiful falls of water, rocks, and grotesque caverns. About two miles above Middleton, where the river falls in repeated cascades, a bridge,† suspended on iron chains, is stretched from rock to rock, over a chasm near sixty feet deep, for the passage of travellers, but particularly for miners: the bridge is seventy feet in length, and little more than two feet broad, with a hand rail on one side, and planked in such a manner, that the traveller experiences all the tremulous motion of the chain, and sees himself suspended over a roaring gulph, on an agitated, restless gang-way, to which few strangers dare trust themselves.

Two miles further up the river, in a retired situation, on the brink of the stream, is a house, the property of the late Rev. Mr Zouch, now of called *Frier House*, probably built on the site of an old hermitage, the estate being part of the ancient possessions of the monastery of Riveaux; a mile from thence is the great fall of the river, called

THE HIGH FORCE.

The spectacle is truly noble, and the scene august; when the river is increased by heavy rains, it breaks down two channels, that to the north being shelvy, throws the water into sheets of

* Vide grant Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 393.

† Now called the Wynch Bridge.

foam; the other being perpendicular, it falls there in one vast spout, from the precipice, eighty-two perpendicular feet, into a deep bason, at once casting forth a prodigious spray, that receives the colours of the rainbow, and stunning the ear with the hollow noise: the rocks form a wide amphitheatre, and being almost perpendicular, shut up the scene with a solemnity and majesty, not to be expressed: the slopes are decorated with hanging woods, the fissures and openings of the cliffs, with creeping shrubs; and ancient yew trees, here and there scatter their solemn green over the grey rocks, or suspend their rusty branches from the precipices. Various openings and grottoes are formed by the fantastic hand of Nature along the northern shore, over which the hanging trees form a verdant canopy; in those recesses, parties of pleasure often dine, and mix their wine with the living fountain, that trills down the rock;—a delightful scene for beauty, song, and wine!

Whoever would seek for wild and beautiful landscape, should trace this river to its source; it must suffice in this work, to point out to the reader one more scene on its channel. About four miles above the Force or waterfall last described,* is a place called the *Caldron Snout*, from its being the mouth of a long canal, where the river sleeps profoundly, and on a sudden pours itself out, over a succession of shelves and falls, for the space of several hundred yards, through a deep opening or gully in the rocks. The grandeur of this scene baffles description; it is not to be expressed in any miniature drawing; the august beauties must be imagined by the reader, accompanied with the idea, that here a large and powerful river is hurried down from steep to steep, for more than two hundred yards, dashed and distracted by opposing rocks, in various directions, and resounding from the lofty shores, that tremble on their thousand columns. Over the deepest and most awful part of the gulph, but where the rocks approach nearest to each other, a bridge is laid, formed of one piece of timber, without any rail;† where only passengers, who have a brain befitted to aerial flight, may go without horror: the length of the beam appears to be upwards of forty feet from buttress to buttress. It would be tedious to describe every

2 U 2

* *Lel. Itin. v. p. 93.* Yade more hath the hede of Tees. Then it takith a course among rokkes, and reseyving divers other smal hopes or bekkes, and commith much by wild ground for a 8 or x miles to Egleston bridge, wel archid: then to Barnard Castel bridge, very fair of three arches; then to Persebridge, sum time of 5 arches, but a late made new of three arches. Thens to Crofte bridge 5 miles, and so to Yurkam bridge, a ***** miles, and thens to Stokton, where is a fery 3 miles, and so a 4 miles to Tesemouth.

† A rail has lately been added.

beautiful scene that is found on the banks of this river from hence to its source; rocks, cascades, and wild shores, follow its course, to the foot of the mountain of Cross-fell, where the first apparent spring flows; in whose environs, in the deep gullies, snow has lain undissolved for many years; as we proved by many strata of herbs and soil, which appeared in succession as deep as we could penetrate.

The country immediately above Middleton rises gradually; on the skirts of the hills, for four miles, there are scattered inclosures, and pretty good lands, of a southern aspect. Newbiggin is the last village northward—beyond the Tees force, the hills rise very swiftly, and there is not a tree to be seen; Nature here is not barren, but neglected; by planting and inclosing, great improvements might be made in the lands; whenever the noble proprietor shall turn his mind to this district, by planting only, immense advantage would accrue to future ages. The barrenest heights pour forth hidden treasures, being rich in mines. In 1781, from the various mines in this district, there was brought to the mills to be smelted, 5617 bings of ore; four bings and a half, upon an average, will produce a fother of lead, weighing 22 cwt.—Each fother yields ten ounces of silver; and about three pounds per fother will win and manufacture the ore, and carry the lead to market; it sold that year for 17l. a fother. Eggleston lordship that year produced about sixty bings of ore.—The richest product of silver is from Claregill-head mine, in Cumberland, the lead of which yields 42 ounces to the fother.*

The cattle and sheep of this part of the country are small, the cattle are fed to little more than ten stone per quarter; ewes bred in the dale, when fat, weigh from seven to ten pounds per quarter; and wethers from ten to sixteen pounds a quarter: some in the lower grounds are heavier. This country abounds in sheep; no less than 20,000 are said to be depastured on the common lands yearly. Six fleeces of wool generally go to the stone. The vale is well peopled, on account of the great number of men employed in the mines, who, notwithstanding their labour, are strong limbed and stately, approaching to six feet in height.

On each side of the river, the moors abound with game, and the streams are every where filled with trout: such are the compensations bountiful Nature has yielded for her less seemly exterior countenance.

* The author had these notes from Mr Lancelot Harrison, lately deceased, who brought the shot-casting art in this country to very high perfection.

THE PARISH OF COCKFIELD.

COCKFIELD adjoins to the parish of Staindrop on the north, and comprehends, solely, the manor of Cockfield. Here was the ancient seat of the Vavasours, on an elevated situation, moated round, and of an eastern aspect, looking upon the vale of Aucklands. The houses of the present village are straggling, two or three habitations of superior order, the rest being mean hovels; the church is a miserable place of worship.*

In the 5th year of Bishop Hatfield, Henry Vavasour died seized of the manor of Cockfield, held of the Bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, and service at the county,† and quarter part

* Cockfield Rectory.—A discharged living.—Dean. Darlington.—Lord Darlington patron.—Clear y. val. 44l.—Y. tenth, 19s. 9d. 3 far.—Proc. Ep. 4s. 6d.—Proc. arch. 2s.—Syn. and prox. 2s.—Real value 60l.

RECTORS.—Robert Arnay. —William Horne, 1411.—John Lyndesay, 1411, p. res. Horne.—John de Hoton, 1420, p. m. Lyndesay.—Tho. Sproxton, 1432, p. res. Hoton.—Will. Burgh, oc. 12. July 1452.—Will. Askewith, cap. 1504, p. Ralph, Earl of Westmorland.—Nich. Stocall, cl. 1522, p. res. Askewith, pr. ibid.—Will. Clayburgh, cl. 30th Nov. 1540, p. m. Stocall, pr. ibid.—Rich. Baylis, cl. 28th Aug. 1548, p. res. Clayburgh, pr. ibid.—Robert Dixon, A. M. 13th April, 1575, p. m. Baylis, pr. ibid.—Timothy Bossall, A. M. 24th June, 1616, p. res. Dixon, Richard, Bishop of Durham, certified the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by letter under his Episcopal seal, dated 8th Nov. 1620, of the death of Bossall.—Tho. Lyndley, 27th June, 1647, p. m. Bossall. Lyndley, by his proctor, assigned, as a reason for his resignation, that being in debt, he durst not shew his head abroad, and so the cure was intirely neglected, 19th June, 1629.—Geo. Trench, A. M. 1st July, 1621, p. res. Lyndley.—Toby Sedgwick, oc. 18th June, 1658.—Simon Gilpin, 27th Sept. 1690.—Pet. Farran, 13th May, 1730, p. res. Gilpin.—Simon Gilpin, A. M. 1714, p. m. Farran. Epitaph, *Hic jacet in tumulo Petrus Farran Gallicus, nuper hujus Ecclesie Rector, qui obiit primo die xbris ætatis suæ 49 anno 1714.*—Tho. Browne, 1717, p. m. Gilpin.—Ben. Worgom, 1724.—Will. Giblis, 14th March, 1734.—Will. Addison, cl. 20th July 1746, p. m. Gibson.—Pet. Fisher, cl. 1751, p. res. Addison.—George Davison, B. A. 4th March, 1794, p. m. Fisher.—Randal's MSS. &c.—John Thornhill, M. A. 29th July, 1806.

Book of rates.		Value of lands,		GRAY'S MSS.
£. 2 19 10		£. 400 0 0		
Land tax at 4s.		County rates, 6s. 8d.		MANN'S MSS.
Cockfield	£. 20 3 4	£. 0 16 1 h.		

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	90	43	75
1760 to 1779	396	78	258

Increase 306 35 183
Number of burials in the last year, 9.—Computed number of inhabitants, 270.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of population from 1811 to 1821	267	266	533
Increase since 1811	58		

† Inq. p. m. Hen. a^o. 5. Hatf. Inq. p. m. Annabella, a^o. 8. Hatf. Inq. p. m. Hen. a^o. xi. Hatf. Inq. p. m. Eliz. ux. Will. a^o. 17. Skirlaw.

of a knight's fee. In the 31st year of the same prelate, William Vavasour died seized of the manor, with the advowson of the church there; and a certain mine *Carbonum Maritimum*, in the same manor, value twenty marcs, when let to farm. This is the first inland colliery we find mentioned in the records, and the inquisition was taken in the year 1375; since that time, coals have constantly been wrought in that district; the upper seam of coal, under the common, or fell, as it is called, are said to be exhausted, but there is much adjacent ground yet to work under.* In 1420,† Bishop Langley granted his pardon to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, for purchasing, without licence of *Henry la Vavasour*, Chiv. the manor of Cockfield, with the advowson of the church; and by that instrument, dated the 16th of March, 1425, the Bishop confirmed the settlement made thereof, by the Earl, to Johanne his Countess, and the heirs male of their bodies, which had been made without licence.‡ Cockfield was parcel of the forfeited estates.§

On Cockfield-fell, are many lines and entrenchments, a plan of which, communicated by Mr Bailey, was published in the *Antiquarian Repertory*; but as no historical fact can be found to ascertain their age, or the occasion on which they were raised, they must be passed without further notice here.

* The expence of an engine to drain the great seam, would exceed the profits of a confined inland sale.

† Rot. B. No. 53. Rot. E. No. 32.

‡ RANDAL'S MSS.

§ This place gave birth to two of the most ingenious men of the age: Mr Jeremiah Dixon, a Quaker, was educated in mathematics by Mr John Kipling of Barnard Castle, and figured in a public character, being sent by the Royal Society to the island of St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus. He was employed to set the limits and bounds of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and measured a degree of longitude. He was also the inventor of several useful machines used about the coalworks.

Mr George Dixon, his brother, was educated under the same master; and though of a genius that rivalled Jeremiah, yet he confined himself to a more retired line of life, being employed in the north, in various coalworks, and other mine adventures, in which he displayed an extensive knowledge, and competent judgment. The death of those two valuable men, is a great national misfortune, and to individuals who were acquainted with them an inestimable loss. They were the sons of an old and faithful servant, under the Raby family, whose picture is preserved at the castle, inscribed, *An Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile.*

THE PARISH OF STANHOPE.

THE passage from Teesdale into Weardale is difficult, even in the height of summer; the hills are steep, the settles or slacks are mossy and full of dangerous bogs; and the road is pointed out to travellers, by pillars and heaps of stones, place on eminences. In the worst, or most difficult part of the way, you pass the workings of lead mines, at a place called Pike-Law, which, it is said, produced to the first Earl of Darlington, not less than 10,000*l.* a year, for several successive years: at the second pillar, or heap of stones, you obtain a sight of Weardale, a narrow vale, pent in by bleak and lofty mountains, but yet chearing to the eye, long wearied in the precarious paths of the ascent. There are a few houses in the depth of the vale, with a chapel of ease to Stanhope;* the inclosed lands let for near 40*s.* an acre; the farms are small, divided into lots of about 10*l.* a year, with extensive common right; the lower commons bear a fine short herbage; the higher hills are not so heathy and barren as in the head of Teesdale; and the cattle and sheep are of a superior breed.

Leland in his *Itinerary*, vol. 8, says, "There is a place in the very head of Weredale, caullid the Byshop Stones, and there is the limes of the bishoprike. There is both yren and lede owre, and also cols in Weredale. The water of Were is alway of a trobeylid color, as cumming thorough morishe and owrishe soyles. Litle or no fishe taken, but eles, in the upper parte of Were, for fishe can not ther well lyve in it." In the 1st vol. of that learned antiquary's work,† it is noted, that "The ryver Were risith a eight miles above Stanope or more, and though the upper part of Weredale be not very fertile in corne, yet ys there very fine gresse in the dale selfe, wher the ryver passith. The very hede of Were risith of 2 smaull waters, Burnhop and Kelope; Burnhop cummith by south, and Kelope by north, they 2 joining make Were. Ther cummith also Welopbek in by Kelhope. There resorte many rede dere, stragelers to the mountaines of Weredale. Weredale lying as pece of the west marches of the bishoprike, toward Westmerland, is well woodid: and so be the quarters of Ake-land; for by the name it apperith to have been ful of okes." The slag or dross of iron blomages or smelting hearths are scattered over the commons, but no iron is got at this time within this district, neither do any of the woods Leland mentions, lying towards Westmorland, remain. Lead ore is wrought to a great

* Another chapel of ease has lately been built, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, on the 2d day of Sept. 1823.

† P. 61.

value in this part; the workings come down into the bottom of the valley. The red deer are totally destroyed.

The chapel was rebuilt by the late Sir Walter Blacket, assisted by a legacy of 50*l.* given by Dr. Hartwell's will: it is a handsome building, dedicated to St John; has two side aisles; the roof is supported by four lofty stone columns, the shafts of which are 21 feet in length: the whole edifice is in length, 77 feet, and 40 feet in width; neatly sashed, and stalled with oak.* There was a chantry in the ancient chapel, dedicated to *Jesus our Saviour* and *St. John the Baptist*, for which Bishop Booth, for 20*l.* granted his licence, dated the 4th of June 1465, to Robert Rodes, for one chaplain to pray for the happy estate of King Edward IV. George Nevill, Archbishop of York, Bishop Booth, the Honourable Lady Elizabeth Burcestre, the said Robert Rodes and Agnes his wife; and for the souls of John and Isabel, his father and mother, and Henry Ravensworth; with authority for the chaplain and his successors to receive an annual rent of 100*s.* out of the manor of Whitley.†

There is a weekly market held here, on Saturday, which is constantly increasing, so that, in a course of years this may become a flourishing place, as it derives many advantages from the lead mines in the neighbourhood, wherein, it is computed, not less than 800 workmen are constantly employed; the tithe arising from the works, is estimated at 400*l.* a-year, communibus annis. There is also an annual fair held on the fourth of July.‡

The vale in this part is deep and narrow, the slopes ascend swiftly from the river; and, at the distance of about two miles

* A chapel of ease to Stanhope, not charged or certified.

CURATES.—Mich. Horne, 1563.—Robert Charleton, 1583.—Galfridus Perkin, 1584.—Arkingwold Sheppard, 1606.—Will. Hall, 1609.—Will. Raye, 1617.—R. Fawcett, A. B. 1627.—Will. Smith, 1662.—Will. Lodge, deprived 14th Feb. 1706.—John Farran, A. M. 1708.—James Wannup, 1724.—John Bowman.—Joseph Dover, 1728.—Thomas Birkett, 1754.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Joseph Rotheram, clerk, 1784-5.—John Clark, clerk, 1789.—Edward Whitelock, 1809.—Luke Yarker, M. A. 1820.

Monitio generalis contra inhabitantes cap'niz ad sep'andum et extraponendum decimas plumbaginis, &c. 1666.—Thomas Burwell, L. L. D. Reverendi in Ch'ro, &c. Joh'is. &c. sal vobis mandamus quatenus moneatis sen unus v'r'm moneat p'emptorie o'es et singlos inhabitantes cap'niz sc'i Joh'is in Weredale, infra par. de Stanhop dioc. Dun, quod separent dividant et extraponant decimas plumbaginis (Angliæ lead ore) a reliquis novem partibus in separalibus eorum puteis (Angliæ groves) infra cap'niam præd. provenien. et effosse juxta jura et statuta in ea parte edit. et provisa. Et quod de hujus modi separatione intimaco'em facient Isaaco Basire S. T. P. Rectori Ecclesiæ parochialis de Stanhop predict sen ejus Dep'to cuicunq. de die, tempore dici et de loco sive locis subpæna exc'oicacois aliisq. penis, &c. —Ibid MSS.

† Rot. M. Booth, No. 95.

‡ The author owes many valuable remarks. and also much information, touching this part of the county, to the ingenious Mr Robert Richardson, late of Fosterley.

northward, the mountains rise on every hand. We crossed the river Wear a little below the chapel, by a stone bridge of one arch: the vale is narrow, consisting chiefly of meadow grounds. At Westgate, one of the ancient entrances into the park, where is a straggling village, we crossed the brook, called Middlehope Burn, by a bridge of one arch; the tower of Westgate is gone to decay: Leland says* "The Bishop of Duresme hath a praty square pile on the north syde of Were ryver caullid the Westgate, and thereby is a parke, rudely enclosid with stone, of a 12 or 14 miles in cumpae; it is xii miles up in Weredale from Akeland castelle." "There be, as I hard, some litle ferme holdes in this park." Here the Bishops of Durham, held their great forest hunt, to the service of which, so much has occurred in this work from the old records: and the tenants who held of the bishop, on his summons, erected a tabernacle for his reception, and resorted hither with horses and dogs for the chace, bringing the necessary provision of the household, and doing other services appendant to the chace.

The bishops had here their master of the forest and bow-bearer,† as also a park-keeper, a pale-keeper, and other officers

VOL. III. *the park-keeper* 2 X

* Vol. i. Itin.

† A note of fines and seals for leases and patents since the xxth of Nov. 1633, to xxth Nov. 1634.

Stanhope. Conf. Mr William Blackiston's patr. of the foresters and bow-bearers place at Stanhope. *see also the will of a gentleman* RANDAL'S MSS.

In the year 1785, the emperor, by edict, discharged the German peasantry from the ancient customary service of keeping the dogs of the Lords.—Such similarity there was anciently in the customs of this island, and the tenure of lands on the continent.

Rot. M. Nevill, No. 130.—Robertus, &c. sciatis, &c. ac probono et gratuito servicio quod dilect n'r Joh'es Harper jun. nob. &c. dedim. et concessimus eid Johi Offic. forestarij alte foresto n're de Weredale, &c. Hend. &c. ad terminum vite sue percipiendo de nob. et succ. n'ris in officio illo vadia et feoda sicut pater suus et alij forestarij ibidem ex antiquo tempore percipere, &c. et omnibus aliis proficuis et emolumentis eid. offic. &c. spectatibus. In cujus, &c. dat. xx°. die Maij, Anno pontif. nro. x. i°. p'br'e de pr. sigil. *see also the will of a gentleman* Ibid.

Rot. Bury. Sch. 13. a° xo in dorso (A. D. 1342.) R. dei gra. &c. Quia Ricus de Whitparys capital. forestarius n'r de Weredale qui in diversis pecuniar. su' mis nobis tenetur, &c. Tibi precipimus quod omnia tenaten. de quibus idem. Ric. fuit S. in d'nico suo ut de feoda die obit sui ac etiam bona et catalla sua, &c. capias, &c. Et hoc sicut te indempnem erga nos. conservare volu'is nullatenus omittas dat. Dun. &c. *see also the will of a gentleman* Ibid.

A. D. 1382. Joh'es dei gra. &c. S cum bone memorie Thomas nup. Ep'us Dunelm. p'cess n'r im'ediatus p. cart. suam concessierit Joh'i de Popham nepoti suo officium un. capital. forestar. sui de Weredale et Conesclyff cum omnibus et singulis p'tin. suis una cum supervisione parcor. suor. de Conesclyffwod et Aukeland. Hend. &c. Quam quid. concessionem pr. et conventus Dun. Eccle. n're p. cart. suam confirmaverunt et approbaverunt ac nos, &c. dat. &c. decimo octavo die Nov. a'o R. Itegis Rici secundi sexto et consecr. n're primo. Ibid.

for the forest and parks. Also in this liberty, the bishops had their moor-master, or manager of their mines, coroner, bailiff, receiver, and other inferior officers; and exercised therein all the royal privileges the king doth in any of the forests appertaining to the crown.

A plot of broken ground, now called the *Tents*, probably is the spot where the prelate's tabernacle was usually placed. At Eastgate, there is a straggling village.

In this park, and on the hills on the opposite side of the river, lay the armies of Edward III. and Douglas, without coming to any decisive engagement.* It is difficult to ascertain, from the descriptions given to our historians, on which side of the river the English army was encamped. The river keeps a direction from the north-west to the south-east, down a deep vale; on the southern side, the ascents are steeper, and the hills loftier, than on the northern side; from the southern station, by passing the great morass, at the head of the river Tees, called the *Yademoss*, an expeditious way may be taken into Cumberland; from the northern station, the passage must be made into Northumberland; this distinction is given on the supposition, that the river Wear was not crossed in the route: the observation will apply to the following account of the manœuvres of the two armies, and lead us to determine which of the armies encamped in Stanhope park: both sides of the river comprehend the forest of Weardale. The King of Scotland, in the year 1327, placing the Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas at the head of 20,000 men,† ordered them to ravish the English borders; the Scotch historians say, the army ‡ consisted of 24,000 horse; the knights and esquires being mounted on handsome able steeds, and the rest on hardy nags of a small size. They marked their way with the usual devastations, and penetrated through Cumberland, into the south-western parts of Northumberland, and thence into the western parts of this county. Edward's army, with which he marched to oppose the enemy, consisted of 60,000 men, including the troops of Hainault, which were then lately brought into England: the Scotch writers have increased the king's troops to 100,000 men. The king was at Durham on the 15th of July, but uncertain where to find the enemy, his pursuit was guided only by the ruins of villages, which smoked in ashes: the Scotch having no infantry, and being unincumbered with baggage, made forced

* Vid. v. i. p. 275.

† Rapin v. i. p. 48. Smol. v. ii. p. 4.

‡ Frois. temp. 1. Cha. 18, 19. Bruce 403, 422. Ford. l. 13. c. 8. Holling. Hist. Scot. 326. Bord. Hist. 283.

marches through the wilds and mountains, where they knew every defile and pass, so as to harrass the English troops greatly, and to keep at a safe distance. It is said,* Edward divided his forces into three bodies, besides an advanced guard of 4000 horse, which were directed to clear the way, and detain the enemy by skirmishing, until the army should come up and give them battle. This author adds, that taking his route towards the Tyne, he left behind him all his carriages, tents, and provisions, that the troops might not be incumbered in their march. After waiting several days, in hopes of meeting the enemy in their return to their own country, harrassed with the fatigue of a march through a rugged contry, the troops fainting for want of provision, and under the hardships of a wet season, the king was obliged to leave his station, and offer a reward for the discovery of the Scotch army, of which he had then obtained no intelligence. Sir Thomas Rokesby,† at length, led the king to the station of his enemies, Smollet say, "On the other side of the "river Wear, that washed the foot of a high hill, on which they "were very advantageously encamped."—Rapin, from the authority of Barnes and Walsingham, positively asserts, "that "the Scotch were encamped over against Stanhope park, on a "hill, at the foot of which ran the river Wear, shallow indeed, "but full of rocks, which rendered the passage very difficult." The author of the Border History, places the encampment in *Stanhope park*, an error, perhaps, arising from the general appellation of *forest* to all that quarter. On two eminences, on the south side of the river, are lines and intrenchments, but of no regular figure: in Stanhope park is the vestige of a regular camp, in a strong situation, at a place now called Parkhouse Pasture, about two miles above Stanhope; the south side, or intrenchment, is above seventy paces in length, on the brink of a very steep slope towards the river, at the foot of which is a morass, grown here and there with a few straggling alders, and extending itself the whole width of the camp to the river's brink, from which the camp is distant about 70 yards: the slope of the hill turns almost at right angles, round the south-west corner of the plain, and forms the west side of the ground, about 40 paces in length, but terminates in a horizontal plane, before it reaches the north-west corner of the camp. The north side of the intrenchment is about 70 paces in length. There is little appearance remaining of a ditch, and the mound is very low; but at the distance

2 X 2

* Smollett.

† Barnes.

of about 60 paces in front, is another morass, which extends itself to the foot of those steep hills, which inclose the dale. The east side of the intrenchment is 60 paces in length, and guarded with a very deep ditch. In the south-east and south-west corners, appear the foundations of some kind of buildings, but probably they are more modern. How the dimensions of the intrenchments correspond with the account given of Edward's vast armament, is left to the judicious reader; we may conceive, indeed, that most of the troops lay without the limits of the described lines, which, perhaps, only inclosed the royal tents. Edward saw it impracticable to attack the enemy's camp, the passage of the river, the mountain which they occupied, and other impediments, checked his youthful ardour, glowing for feats of arms; he braved them to battle, and sent his heralds bidding defiance; but their object was plunder and depredation, and the glory of noble achievements had no part of the enemy's wishes: in this situation the two armies lay for many days, till Douglas, of an enterprising spirit, with a choice troop of braves, assailed the English camp in the night, and penetrated so far, as to cut some of the cords of the royal tent: Rapin says, "Probably his design was to carry off the king;" a design, even madness could not have projected; his whole band consisted, as authors agree, in not more than 200 horse; in an intrenchment, which was only 70 paces in length, where was the probability of such an attempt: it was merely a desperate diversion, which he conceived would disconcert the English, and throw them into confusion, and the event was merely calculated to give the foe an idea of their intripidity, which should cover a design they had concerted of stealing away into their own country, whilst the English, under arms, expected an attack. The evacuation of the Scotch camp, and their means of passing the morasses, had necessarily been some time in projecting, for the troops bore flakes and hurdles, composed of twigs, or small wood, interwoven; by casting which upon the boggy ground, twenty thousand horse were to pass a morass two miles in width: the preparation of the flakes was a work of some time; The Scotch had no design of fighting, they sought only to return with their booty. Common sense leads to a determination, that there was no fair play in the business; and that Mortimer's treachery deprived the youthful sovereign of the revenge his country claimed against this troop of pillagers. Leland, out of a "Book of Chronicles, in Peter College library,"* states that the King of England had then with him "the fayrest host of Englishmen that ever was seene. Henry

* Col. v. ii. 475.

“ of Lancastre and John of Henaude, had thought to have set on
 “ the Scottes, but Mortymer, by privy practise letted them.
 “ Mortymer also at the same, by false counsel letted Thomas
 “ Brotherton, Erle Marescal, the King’s uncle, to set on the
 “ Scottes, in so much that he sent as mareschaul to Henry of
 “ Lancastre, and John of Henaude, not to fight without his con-
 “ sente. In the mean while, the Scottes stale away, and that
 “ night sum Scottes cam neere the King’s pavilion, and cryed,
 “ Naward, Naward : and another tyme, Douglas, Douglas ! When
 “ the young king knew that the Scottes were fled, withoute hurt,
 “ he wept tendrely.” Certain it is, the retreat was, for some
 days, concerted by the Scottish leaders, and a knight was exposed
 to be taken prisoner, who gave intelligence, that the army
 had received orders to be under arms to march at night, when
 the banner of Douglas should be displayed : this information
 was construed to imply, that another attack was determined upon
 and the English troops stood all night under arms in battle array ;
 things thus prepared, the fires in the Scotch camp were kept
 burning, and the voice of multitudes, that was heard at a distance
 by the out-posts, confirmed the idea of a designed assault ; but
 under covert of a wood, and the interposing mountains, the
 whole Scottish host filed off, and made their retreat towards
 Carlisle ;* which, on the approach of day, was discovered, too
 late for the English to effect any thing more, than to harrass
 the rear, which consisted of about 2000 naked men, who, to
 accelerate their flight, had thrown away their arms and imple-
 ments. Modern writers have servilely adopted Hollingshead’s
 description of the deserted camp, who in a stile of romance,
 not peculiar indeed to his time or nation, tells us, that “ as soone
 “ as the English men were advertised, that the Scots were thus
 “ departed. they hasted to the place where they had lain encamp-
 “ ed, in hopes to have founde some riches, which, for haste,
 “ they had left behind them : but at their coming thither, they
 “ found nothing but X. M. payre of hieghland shoes, which are
 “ made of greene hydes of beastes untanned ; also they found
 “ three hundred hydes of savage beastes set upon stakes, instead
 “ of Cawdrons, therein to seethe their meate : moreover, they
 “ had left behinde them, five hundred dead carcasses of beastes,
 “ and sheepe, which, for that they could not drive them away,
 “ they killed, to the end the Englishe men shoulde have no
 “ gaine by them. There were likewyse founde five Englishe
 “ men wyth theyr legges broken, and bound naked unto trees,
 “ which were quickly loosed and committed to the cure of chi-

* Smollet et als.

"rurgians." Smollet adds a thousand wooden spits loaden with beef; and Ridpath, not content with this exaggerated tale, which those who view the country, even in this improved age, must sufficiently discover, adds, "the English saw proofs of that simplicity and hardiness of living, which gave their enemies a superiority to forces far from numerous, but at the same time, more luxurious than themselves. Many carcases of black cattle, red, and fallow deer, were found, &c.: the rest of their provision consisted of oat-meal, which they were wont to carry in bags behind them, and of which they made a thin paste, that they baked in cakes, by the help of iron plates, trussed in their saddles." This relation, that author takes from Froissart, who, he presumes, had his information from the Flemings; but he well knew, they had no such delicacy of appetite, as to require baking oat-meal on such excursions; and the story is derogatory of the hardiness and military spirit, which prevailed so highly in that heroic age. From the general tenor of the accounts given by historians, and a comparison of circumstances, particularly if we believe the Scotch marched off towards Carlisle, it will be pretty well ascertained, that the vestiges of the camp in Stanhope park, point out the station of the English army,

In the time of Bishop Matthew, and in the year 1595, an inquisition was taken touching the bishop's rights in the forest, parks, and parish of Stanhope, and the state they then were in: this record shews, that those who had lands in the forest at that time, held them by military tenure, a service on the borders, and watch and ward; being in construction of law grand serjeantry.*

* The verdict and presentment of those whose names are here underwritten, being a jury impannelled, sworn, and charged, at Stanhope town, in the county palatine of Durham, the 19th day of September, in the 37th year of the reign of our gracious sovereign, Ladie Queen Elizabeth, yt now is to enquire, according to certain articles, then and there to them delivered, in the behalf of the right reverend father in God, Tobie by the grace of God, now Bishop of Durham, by virtue of a commission, bearing date the **** day of ***, in the said 37th year of the said reign, by the said right reverend father in God, being directed to Thomas Chater, Esq. the said Lord Bishop's eschactor. John Bathe, gent. auditor to the said Lord Bishop, Simon Cumin, gent. general receiver to the said Lord Bishop, and John Richardson, gent. servant to the said Lord Bishop, commissioners elected and appointed by the said right reverend father, to enquire of all and singular the manors, castles, lands, tenements, possessions, prerogatives, royalties, forests, privileges, customs, tenures, rights, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, within the lordship and parish of Stanhope aforesaid, with other things mere at large, as by the said articles appeareth.

By the production of this record, and the arguments of learned council, Sylvester Douglas Esq. on the behalf of Ralph Miltank, Esq. and **** Hill, Esq. on the behalf of Sir John Eden, at the contested election for this county in the year 1790, the right of voting was established to about 130 land-holders, who, before the production of this record, had never exercised that franchise.

The family of Lumley held possessions in this district, within the limits of the forest; and Bishop Nevill granted his licence to Thomas Lumley, Knt. to inclose and impark his woods of Stanley, together with 14 acres of the bishop's waste land.*

Within a little distance of the town of Stanhope, towards the west, is a large ancient building, called Stanhope-hall, situated on an eminence, and guarded with a curtain wall, to which you ascend in front by a flight of many steps; this is one of the possessions of the Earl of Carlisle, was the ancient family-house of the Feathestonehaughs,† the last male of which race fell in the field in the civil wars; soon after which the estate was sold: there is a considerable demesne appertaining to this house, in which are valuable lead mines.

At the west end of Stanhope town, lying between it and the river Wear is an eminence, called the *Castle Hill* or *Castle Heugh*, the southern foot of which is washed by the river; the crown of the hill forms a plain of an oblong figure, and is thirty paces in width; to the north and east, where the ascent is easiest, it is defended by a deep ditch; a ditch crosses the crown of the eminence, and divides it into two irregular parts; the ascent from the river we measured 108 perpendicular feet, on an inquiry and search, by the late Mr. Ward of Newlandside, a wall was discovered, which appeared to defend the whole summit of the hill, built of ashler work, strongly cemented. Tradition reports,

* Rot. Nevill, ao. 110. R. M. no. 35. Robertus d. g. Ep. Dun. o'ib's Ballivis et Fidelib's suis, &c. S. qu'd nos de gr'a n'ra ap'iali ac ob internam affectionem et delectionem quas erga prædilectu. consanguineu. n'ru. T. Lomley Mil gerinus et habemus ac etiam p. viginti soldis nobis in camera n'ra solut. concessimus et licentia ded. p. nob. et successor. n'ris quantum in nob. est eid. Tho. q'd ipse Boscum suum de Stanley infra metas forestæ n'ræ de Weredale ac quatuor decim acras Vasti de Solo n'ro ibid. Sepibus muris et fossatis includere et parcum inde pro venatione sua facere, ac boscum illum et dictas 14 acras vasti sic inclusos, nec non parcum inde factum una cum o'ib's juribus et libertatibus parco pertinentibus tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et successorib. n'ris in p'petuum. Reddendo nobis et successoribus n'ris annuatim in scaccario n'ro Dun. ad terminos usualles p. prædict. quatuor decim acris vasti duodecim denarios in p'petuum. In cnjus, &c. datas Dun. p. manus Joh'is Lound cancellarij n'ri quarto decim die Novembr. anno pontif. n'ri duodecimo p. Breve de privato sigillo.

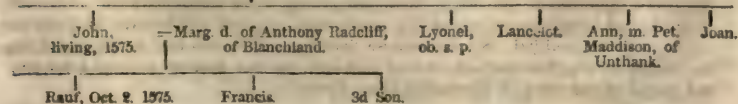
RANDAL'S MSS.

Temp. Langley Ep. A pardon for the alienation of the manor of Stanley, by Sir John Lumley, to Marm. de Lumley.

Rudd'L MSS.

† John Featherstonhalph, of Stanhope Hall = Margaret, sister to Nicholas Ridley, Knt.

Michael = Ann, d. of John Trollope, of Eden.



this was a fortress of great antiquity, and was demolished by the Scots in one of their incursions; our records, or provincial history, affords us no greater lights. It is probable this castle gave name to the place. *Stone-hope*, or the fortified hill; or *Stand-hope*, the hill where the inhabitants made their chief resistance against an enemy: certain it is, that a castle stood here in the days of Bishop Beck; for he granted lands to Walter de Berineton, in Whitton, Escomb, and Stanhope, the latter describe to be situate on the west side of the castle of Stanhope.*

Stanhope is but a mean village, situated on the north banks of the river Wear. Collins,† in the Peerage, treating of the family of Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, after quoting Camden,‡ adds “And in his discourse on surnames,§ observes them to be denominated from a place of their own name (without doubt) the town of Stanhope, near a forest so called, in Darlington wapentake, in the bishoprick of Durham, of which they might be owners, for it is certain their residence was in those parts before they came into Nottinghamshire, as is fully attested by Glover’s Somerset Herald, &c.”|| The conjecture of Stanhope being the possessions of that family, or their having a large estate there, is not supported by any evidence, come to our knowledge, save

† Ex autographo penes Ric. Rawlinson, L. L. D. et R. et A. S. S. 1752.— Omnibus, &c. Antonius, &c. nos dedisse concessisse, &c. dilecto et fidele n’ro Walkero de Berineton p. homag. et servitio suo unum toftum sexies viginti septem acras terre de vasto n’ro in Camp. de Wotton Escumb. et Stanhop. quar. quadraginta quatuor ac. jacent ex australi parte domus d’ci Walter. Et quinq. acr. in Mouleswode, &c. Et quinq. acr. apud le Wyteuom. Et tres decim acr. in Blakeborne. Et viginti et sex acr. in Camp. de Thetteways jux. terram Ri’ci de Chesewyk et sex acr. in Pogefeld ex orientali p’te de Hertekelde et viginti et septem acr. in Bothelinghopp ap. oxen forcheester et una acra et unum toftum super hogam (hough) in Stanhopp ex occidentali parte Castri de Stanhopp. Habend, &c. Peddend, &c. Et faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum ei pertinet ad quadragesimam partem feodi unius militis p. o’ib’s aliis servic. Tallag. consuetudinibus sectis cur. et Molendina. exaccobis et demandis secularib’s. Concedimus etiam, &c. quod he’at de foresta n’ra Hupebote et Hagebote et ad edificia sua construenda p. vis. forestar. n’ror. Et q’d quietus sit de panhagio p’prior p’cor, &c. He’deav’o d’ci Walteri dabunt decem solidos argenti p. relevio suo quociens cumq. ip. contigit predictam terram releviare. In cujus, &c. Huius testibus Mag’ro Willo de se’o Botuluo tunc senescallo n’ro Dun. D’nis Rob’to de Hilton, Joh’ne Marmaduck Gwyseiro de Charron Will’mo de Laton Gilb’to de Heworth, Henrico Springg militib’s Joh’ne de Malton, Will’o Pollard, Thoma le Chaunceller. Joh’ne de Bradwode, Rog’o de Fulthorp, Rog’o de Claxton, Galfrido de Honneknoll, Will’o de Aukland, Hen’r Bernard, Thoma de Lascelles, Hugone de Bycheborne, Will’mo de Bincestre, Thoma de Eggleston et multis aliis.—RANDAL’S MSS.

† Vol. iii. p. 327.

† Brit. in Com. Nott

§ Remains, p. 114.

|| This author adds, “Sir Rich. Stanhope. living in the reigns of Hen. III. and Rich. I. had large possessions in the north, and received the honour of knight-hood. His son and heir, Sir Richard de Stanhope, Knt. was lord of Elstwyke, in the county of Northumberland, and of Usworth, in the county pal. of Durham, and mayor of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne.”

only the small portions of property aftermentioned, to be held by those of the name of Stanhope. The town was so considerable in the time of Cardinal Langley, A. D. 1421, that he ordained a weekly market there on Friday, and two annual fairs which fairs are now disused.* In 1669, Dr. Basire, then rector of Stanhope, obtained a patent for holding the weekly market, which was merely a revival of the ancient ordinance.

The church† stands on rising ground, to the north of the village; the chancel is in width 16 feet, and in length, within the altar rails, 17 feet, and from the steps to the nave, 28 feet; is

VOL. III. 2 Y

* Langley, Rot. E. No. 70. Tho. &c. vic. Dun. sal'tm. quia volumus unum mercatum apud villam de Stanhop in Weredale singlis septimanis p. diem ven'ris et due ferie ibidem singulis annis p. duos dies prox. ante fest. S'ci Joh'is ante portam Latinam et in eodem festo, et p. duos dies prox. ante festum decollationis s'ci Joh'is Bapt'e et in eod. festo quamdiu nob. placuerit durator Tib. precipimus, quod mercatum et Ferias predicta in balliva tua ubi magis expediri videris publice proclamare et teneri fac. in forma pred. Dat. &c. xj de Sept. anno, &c. xij^o.

RANDAL'S MSS.

As far as Stanhope, men of knowledge say, that there never was a market.—Lel. Itin. v. viii. fo. 52.

† This church is dedicated to St. Thomas the apostle, is in the deanry of Darlington, and has the chapel of St. John and a new chapel lately built annexed.

K Books, 67l. 6s. 8d.—Tenth's, 6l. 14s. 8d.—Proc. Ep. 1l. 10s.—Proc. Arch. 4s.—Real val. 800l.

Rectors.—Richardus, 1200—Simón, 1230—Eustachius, 1285—Will. de Fykill, 1332—Dnus Thomas vid. Stevens Mon. v. i. p. 228—Thomas de Bridkirk, 1348—Rich. de Welyngton, 1361, p. m. Bridkirk—John de Blaby, p. m. Welyngton—Will. de Crosse, 1396, p. m. Blaby—Rich. Digill, 1467 p. res. Crosse—John Akum 1417, p. res. Digill—John Radclyff, 1424, p. res. Akum—Will. Blackburne, 1427, p. res. Radclyff—Thurstan Ryston, 1461—Nic. de Close, 1473—Will. Beverley—Will. Thompson, S. T. B. 1494 p. m. Beverley—George Ogle, A. M. 1499, p. res. Thompson—John Denby, 1500, p. m. Ogle—Cuth. Tunstall, 1508—Cuth. Ogle, 1590—Rob. Hyndmer, L. L. D. 1545, p. m. Ogle—Tho. Sigiswike—S. T. P. 1558, p. m. Hyndmer—Edw. Bene, A. M. 1560, p. depriv. Sigiswike—Will. Birche, A. M. 1564, p. m. Bene—Ralph Lever, A. M. 1575, p. m. Birch—Thomas Burton, Cl. 1577, p. res. Lever—Ferd. Morecroft, A. M. 1608—Reg. Neile, p. 83; he resigned his rectory. 25th Nov. 1625, collated again next day, Everus Gower, S. T. B. 1640, p. m. Morecroft—Isa. Basire, S. T. B. 1646, p. m. Gower—John Bewick an intruder—Andr. Lemont, Cl. 1660, is said to be indebted to first fruits off. for the primitiæ of Stanhope: he probably imagined Basire was dead—Will. Turner, S. T. B. 1676, p. m. Basire—Will. Hartwell, S. T. P. 1685, p. m. Turner—Joseph Butler, B. C. S. 1725, p. m. Hartwell—Edw. Keene, A. M. 1740, p. pro. Butler—Tho. Thurlow, D. D. 20th July, 1771, on the translation of the Lord Bishop of Chester to the Bishoprick of Ely.—Henry Hardinge, L. L. D. 2 March, 1787, after Bishop Thurlow was appointed to the See of Durham—Henry Phillpotts, D. D. 20 Sep. 1820, p. m. Hardinge.

There was a chauntry in Stanhope church, dedicated to St. Mary, value 10l. 10s. vide Copyhold Book, cap. p. 254. PL Halm. ap. Wolsingham, 1438, where certain possessions are named.

Book of rates. Value of lands.

£ 29 15 4 3855 19 10 GRAY'S MSS.

handsomely wainscoted and screened with oak, having six stalls on the north and south, and two stalls on each side of the screen-gates. It is lighted by a large window to the east, and two to the south, under pointed arches. There hath formerly been fine painted glass in the chancel windows, of which there remain several fragments of excellent figures, with labels containing their names; the word Zacharias is perfect. There is a large square porch to the north, now filled with seats. The nave is regular, consisting of a centre and two side aisles, formed by rows of three round columns, supporting circular arches, and lighted by three large windows, north and south, and two small ones towards the tower. The nave is in length, 50 feet; and, including the side aisles, in width 40 feet, regularly stalled with oak.

The old rectory house was a handsome building, erected by Dr. Hartwell, in the year 1697, as appeared by an inscription, placed on the east end.*† In the garden, a Roman altar is preserved, found about 80 years ago, on Bollihope common in this parish; the inscription runs thus: *Silvano invicto sacrum C. Tetius Veturius Micianus præf. Alæ Sebosiene, ob aprum eximiae formæ captum, quem multi antecessores ejus prædiare non potuerunt. Votum solvens, lubenter posuit.* Is it possible a boar was such excellent game, that an altar should be raised in commemoration of the conquest; it is more probable, and more just to the character of a leader of Roman cavalry, to presume, some enemy of greater consequence was typified by the figure of the boar. In

Land tax at 4s.				County rates, 6s. 8d.			
Frosterly.....	12	3	6	0	11	2	3 far.
Bishopley.....	4	18	10	0	4	2	3 far.
Newlandside.....	34	4	11 h	1	12	2	3 far.
Stanhope Township.....	67	2	10	2	16	8	3 far.
Park Quarter.....	87	8	9	2	14	6	3 far.
Forest.....	87	4	9	1	19	4	3 far.
Registered Estates.—Stanhope Bailiwick, George Trotter 23l.—Rookupside, Mrs. Mary Bowes, 13l. 10s. MANN'S MSS.							
				Bap.	Mar.	Bur.	
State of population from 1660 to 1679				637	198	764	
1760 to 1769				2265	583	1469	
Increase				1628	385	705	

Burials in the last year, 74—Computed number of inhabitants, 2220.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Stanhope contains 7341 inhabitants. Weardale chapel is in this parish

* W. H. D. D. R.

S. EXTRVXIT

ANNO PACIS

EVANGELII

1597. RYSW.

ICI. Io.

* It has been lately rebuilt in a very handsome style, by the Rev. H. Phillpotts, D. D. the present incumbent.

all the Scotch excursions, we find that figure cut on the monuments, to distinguish the northern people; and the situation of the altar encourages the idea.*

We have already seen what was the customary tenure of lands, in the year 1595, but must have reference to the more ancient records, to discover the servility of the original tenures. By the Boldon Buke, it appears there were xx villains in Stanhope, who, each held one oxgang of land, rendering 2s. with 16 days works of one man, between Pentecost and Martinmas; each villain led the Lord's corn four days, with one carriage, and made four portions of seed land; mowed two days, when he received a corrody, and made and led the hay, having a loaf on leading days, as well for corn as hay; carried and re-carried, between Stanhope and Wolsingham; and carried the game killed in the forest to Durham and Auckland. Moreover, at the great hunt, they erected for the entertainment of the prelate and his suit, a kitchen, larder, and other offices (Canillum, perhaps a dog kennel) and prepared beds or couches for the hall, chapel and chamber; and brought all the provisions for the lodge. Various persons held portions of land on less servile tenure, and some for an annual out-rent. The sons of Gamellus de Rogerley, and others, held lands by the service of providing a man forty days, in the forest at fawning time, and the like at rutting time; and going on messages: others prepared the seed land in autumn. Aldredus the Smith had 12 acres at 3s. rent, and others on various duties. Lambertus the Marble Cutter had thirty acres of land for his stipend, whilst he wrought in the bishop's service. William Wilde, as headborough man, held a toft, a croft, and seven acres of land for his service. All the tenants and villains repaired the mill-dam, and brought the mill-stones. The Punder had six acres of land, and the customary sheafs of corn, and rendered 40 hens and 400 eggs. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, we find sundry lands specified by name, with the owners, under the title of free tenants. The Bishop's Almoner held 100 acres of land in Rookup at 2s. rent. Newlandside was held by Will. Merley, at 6s. 9d. rent, and Huckleyfield at 2s. rent.—Roger de Dirlton, Bolyopeshele, at 6s. 8d. rent.—Robert Todd, Horseleyburn-field, at 12d. rent.—Richard Dowy, Moreland, at 3s. rent.—Thomas Marshall, Harlaugh, at 12d. rent.—Thomas Rogerley, Newfield, at 6s. 8d. rent.—John de Merley, Josyanbanks at 2s. 3d. rent.—John Blackhead, Wodcroft, at 13s. 4d. rent.—Will. Featherstonhalgh, three acres on Callandland, eight acres on Stanfordland, and three acres in Feryfeld.—The master

2 Y 2

See an account of this inscription, *Gent. Mag.* 1749, October, p. 449.

of Gretham hospital, held a pasture for cattle on Swynhoplaw. The parson of Stanhope held a close of land, called Migge Close, of five acres, at 20d. rent, Le Frith, at 2s. and parcel of the Ele, containing one acre, at 4d. And there were fourscore acres of of land, called Steward Hall, formerly of Gerard Sharrom, and afterwards of Bertram Monboucher, Knt. which used to render 20s, but were then waste; as were also the lands of John Ykeland of Bedyk, which formerly yielded 13s. 5d. In Bishop Beaumont's time, the family of Brandon held lands in Rookhup.* Thomas de Mawson held lands in capite, in Bishop Bury's time.† The first of the name of Stanhope, we find holding lands here, was Richard, the son of Walter de Stanhope, who died seized of a messuage and 22 acres of land, in the fifth year of Bishop Bury, charged with a mark yearly to Peter de Stanford:‡ in the ninth year of Bishop Hatfield, one of this family, William, died seized of 24 acres of land, and 15 acres he had acquired of Robert Featherstonhalgh, and left a daughter, Margaret, his heir;§ after which period, we do not find any of the Stanhopes named in the records. John Power, in Bishop Bury's time, held lands here, by the service *ut faciet stagiam cum uno ho'ie per una mens. Custod. jeras Dni Epi in foresta tempore faunagii.*|| The family of Littleforths also held lands in Stanhope and Newlandside, in Bishop Hatfield's time;¶ this family soon afterwards came into female representatives. The Merleys held considerable property in lands, both in Stanhope and Newlandside, (1) and we find them possessors for several generations. The Bedales also held lands in Stanhope for several descents. (2) The Colynsons held lands in Bishop Hatfield's time, both in Stanhope and Unthank, under the like services as John Power before noted. (3) In the 14th year of Bishop Hatfield, Richard

* Inq. p. m. Rob. de Brandon. Eustachius fil. et H. ao. 70. Lew. Ep. cor. vie. ap. Dun. in plen. com.

† Inq. p. m. Tho. de Mawson, Tho. fil. et H. ao. 30. Bury, in pleno com. Dun.

‡ Inq. p. m. &c. Will. fil. et Her. an. 5^o Bury, in pleno com Dun. cor. vic in, Cathedra.

§ Inq. p. m. 9^o Hatfield, cor. R. de Boghes vic. Dun.

|| Inq. p. m. J. Power, Rich. fil. et Her. an. 8^o Ep. Bury in pleno com. co. J. de Menvill vic Dun.

¶ Inq. p. m. Alex. de Littleforth. Rob. frat. et Her. an. 4^o. Hatf. cor. J de Mordon vic. Dun.

(1) Inq. p. m. Walter de Merley, Will. fil. et Her. ao. 6^o, Hatf. cor. R. de Bowes vic. Dun.

(2) Inq. p. m. Hen. de Bedale, an. 14. Hatf. Tho. fil. et Her. cor. Will. de Claxton vic. ap. Dun. Hen. Bedale an. 32 Hatf. Alicia fil. et Her. ux. Joh. de Wotton, cor J. de Hyndeley Esc. in co. Sadh.

(3) Inq. p. m. Will. Colynson, an. 18^o. Hatf. cor. Will. de Claxton, Esch. in co. Dun.

Blackhead held the office of forester, in which he received the sumage payment: the charter of the forest, cap. 14. hath these words, "for a horse that bears loads, every half year, a half-penny. (1) The Featherstonhalghs had considerable estates here, (2) for several generations: also the Dawdryes in Bishopley and Rogerley. (3) We find the Emersons gaining possessions here in Bishop Langley's time. (4) The Rogerleys, Batemasons, Eglestons, and many others, had small properties, to enumerate which would be useless.

A little way to the north of Stanhope town, are certain natural caves, called *Hetherburn Caves*, which are open for near a mile in length, where Nature in all her gloomy sport of subterranean magnificence, displays the wonders of the Peake, and other celebrated caverns.

On the south side of the river, opposite to Stanhope, lies Unthank, the seat of the late John Westgarth, Esq. now the property of his three coheiresses. In Bishop Skirlaw's time William de Marley the elder "died seized of the manor of Unthank, with "the appurtenances in Stanhope, which manor contains to "carucates of land, held of the bishop in capite, by military service and 20s. rent."* By an inquisition taken in Bishop Langley's time, the military service is stated at one eighth part of a knight's fee, with suit at three courts of the county at Durham. The family of the Marleys falling into female issue, Jane, the daughter and heiress of William Marley, married William Maddison, of Aldergill, and carried the manor of Unthank into that family, who possessed it for several generations.† To the southward of Unthank, is Newlandside Hall, the seat of the Wards, of which we find nothing memorable, except what is already inserted.‡

(1) Inq. p. m. Rich. Blackheved, ap. Dun. cor. Will. de Menevill vic. Dun.—*Chart. Ed. I. num. 17. pro uno equo portante summagium, &c.*—In some instruments it is called the *seame*.

(2) Inq. p. m. Rob. de Featherstonhalgh, Will. fil. et Her. an. 290. Hatf. cor. R. de Umfranvill, vic. Dun. Inq. p. m. Will. an. 120. Skirlaw; also in Bishop Langley's time.

(3) Inq. p. m. Will. Dawdry, Joh. fil. et Her. an. 290. Hatf. cor. Will. de Elmedon, vic. esc. in co. Dun.

(4) Inq. p. m. Rob. Emerson, by the grant of Tho. Marshall, &c. an. 70. Tho. Ep. &c.

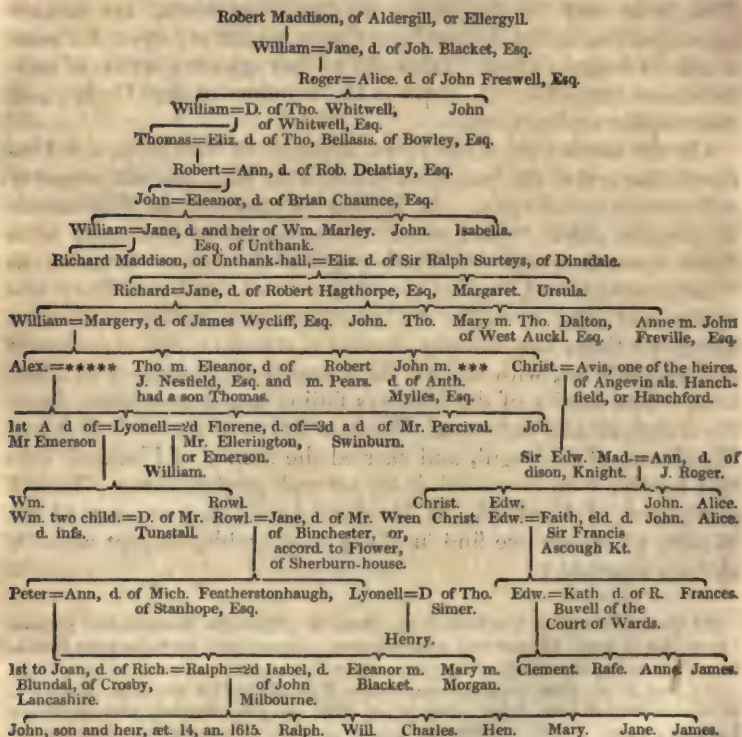
* Inq. p. m. an. 7th. Skirlaw, ap. Wolsingham cor. Wil. de Elmedon Esc. &c.

† Mann's MSS ——— *For Pedigree of the Maddisons, see following page.*

‡ In 1749, a considerable quantity of the silver coin of Edward I. and II. was found near a heap or cairn of stones, and was sold by Mr Westgarth to a silversmith at Newcastle. GILL'S MSS.

Dr. Richard Cosins, Dean of the Arches in Queen Elizabeth's time, was born at Stanhope.

At the extremity of the parish, to the east, lies the village of FROSTERLY, on the northern banks of the river, in a pleasant situation. This was, for some time, a manor of the Swinburns: the oldest proprietors we find named in the records, are first, Ranulphus Cantus, in the Boldon Buke, after whom the families of Bradley and Dewy, to whom it came by marriage of coheiresaes, of what name we have not found.* The chapel named in the records has been many years disused and gone to decay, the scite of it only known by the name of the Chapel Close, which, the field



* Inq. p. m. Hen. de Bradley cum Constanca ux. eg. in frank marr.—The rents 2s. 10d. at the Exch. and 9s. to the chaplain of the chapel of Frosterly. Joh. fil. et her an. 2d Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. Will. de Mordon vic. Dun.

Inq. p. m. Will. Dewry. Rich. fil. et her. an. 5°. Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. W. de Mordon vic. Bradely's possession in Frosterly in an inq. taken in the 14th year of Bishop Hatfield, is called one-fourth part of the vill of Frosterly—and Dewy's property, in an inq. taken 17th Skirlaw, is also called a fourth part of the vill, with six acres in Frosterly field, held of Fulthorpe, and a toft and croft held of the heirs of John Bradley: also an. 8th Langley, when the inheritance descended to coheiresaes, Agnes, wife of Egleston, Alicia, wife of Batemonson, and Margaret, the sisters of Richard Dewy.

where it stood retains. The Morgans, in Bishop Langley's time, had acquired lands in Frosterly fields, described to lie between Ballyhope and Wear and at Dryburn.*

Stanley, which was mentioned before to be the estate of the Lumleys, it is apprehended became the property of the Nevills; but there is much obscurity in the records, from the family having a possession of the same name in the manor of Brancepeth. Near the centre of Stanhope park, on the south side, is a place called *Warden Hill*, or *Warden Law*, where the ancient deeds and evidences touching the estates are kept in an iron chest.

Opposite to Frosterly, on the southern side of the river, lies BRANDWOOD, which formerly gave name to an ancient resident family; in Bishop Bury's time, Robert de Brandwood held the manor of Brandwood, in fee tail, after whom it descended to his sister Margery, and John, the son of Jurame, another sister.† It appears that John was the son of Hugh de Egleston, who died seized of a moiety of this manor, in the 5th year of Bishop Hatfield, leaving Robert his brother and heir:‡ how the other moiety of the manor descended, doth not appear, for in a long succession of records, we find the Eglestons were seized of one moiety only, until the time of Bishop Skirlaw, when John de Egleston is stated to die seized of one moiety, by the service of an eighth part of one knight's fee; and other lands there in fee tail, by another eight part of a knight's fee; so it should seem the moieties of the manor were united in him;§ in whose posterity the estate continued for many descents. It was lately the property of the family of Dawsons; but now belongs to the heiress of John Moses Esq.

Before we take a view of the wider parts of the vale, it is necessary to observe, that the shores of the river and brooks furnish fine meadow grounds: there is some tillage land near Stanhope town, where, in our tour on the 27th of July, wheat was begun to ripen, and oats were full shot; the crops tolerably flush: cattle about Stanhope feed to near seventy stone weight, sheep seventeen pounds a quarter, and fleeces weigh near seven pounds: the sheep kept upon the commons are much smaller. The inhabitants are numerous, robust, and healthy, in so much, that in this extensive parish, the limits of which exceed twenty miles, it has frequently happened there has not been a funeral for eight weeks: five hundred men, not less than five feet ten inches in height, and many above six feet high, may be found in this parish.

* Inq. p. m. Rob. Morgan. Will. fil. et her. an. 11°. Tho. Ep. cor. Will. de Claxton, Esc.

† Inq. p. m. an. 6°. Bury. cor. vic. in pleno com. Dun.

‡ Inq. p. m. in pleno com. Dun. cor. Will. de Mordon vic.

§ Inq. p. m. an. 6 Skirlaw ap. Dun. cor. R. de Conyers Esc. in co. Dun.

THE PARISH OF WOLSINGHAM.

ADJOINING to the East of Stanhope, lies the parish of Wolsingham.—The brooks Thornhope and Weserow having united; near their confluence with the river Wear, stands the town of Wolsingham,* of an irregular form, but pleasantly situated.† The church is placed on elevated ground, north of the town; is kept in neat order, being newly sashed and stalled: the chancel is six paces in width, and thirteen in length, with two steps to the altar, lighted by a large east window under a circular arch, and two windows to the south; is separated from the nave by a heavy circular arch: the nave is regular, having two side aisles, each formed by two round pillars, supporting pointed arches; is in length 22 paces, sixteen paces in width, with the aisles; and lighted by three windows to the north and south, and a window at the east end of each aisle. The font is of the Weardale marble, beautifully variegated with shells, and other petrefactions. The tower remains in its ancient state.‡

* *Lel. Itin.* vol. VIII. p. 52, says, "Woulsingham market, in Weredale, is cleane decayed, for none repayre thither with ware or intayle on the consuete day."—The market is restored since his time.—The same author says, "Mastar Chauncelar (Hinnar) of Duresme holdithe opinion that the marmorarium that is at Duresme, in divers parts of the church, was taken nother out of Tese nor Were, but at a meaner broke by Woulsingham."

† *Lel. Itin.* vol. I, p. 61 and 79.

‡ The church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Stephen—The bishop of Durham patron—In the deanry of Darlington.

Frosterly chapel was annexed to this rectory; now in decay.

King's book 3l. 13s. 4d.—Tenth's 3l. 3s. 4d.—*Proc. ep.* 17s.—*Proc. arch.* 3s. 8d.—*Real val.* 500l.

RECTORS.—Will. 1235—Alan Ferrerys, 1238—John Lacey, 1353. p. res. Ferrerys—Thomas de Levesham, 1373, p. m. Lacey.—Dn's Will. de Brantingham, 1379, p. m. Levesham—John de Gotham, 1395—Nicholas de Hessewell, 1404—Jacob Oculshagh, 1428—Thomas Friithby, 1461—Richard Chadkirk, cap. 1467—Thomas Hall, cap. 1493—Roger Layborne, S. T. B. 1497, p. res. Hall—Thomas Hall, 1499, p. res. Layborne—Thomas Keye, LL. B. 1521, res. for 20l. per annum for life—William Layton, cl. 1533, p. res. Keye—Thomas Layton, cl. 1544, p. res. Layton—Thomas Sparke, 1547, p. m. Layton—Edward Banckis, A. M. 1572, p. m. Sparke—Eman. Barnes, S. T. P. 1585, p. res. Banckis—Anthony Maxon, A. M. 1614, p. m. Barnes—John Barwick, A. M. 1641, p. m. Maxon—Ralph Ward, an intruder, went to Harthurn—William Bickerton, another intruder—Guy Carleton, S. T. P. 1660, p. res. Barwick, after Bishop of Chich.—John Aisley, A. M. 1697, p. res. Carleton, for Bishop of Chich.—John Wallis, A. M. 1717, p. m. Aisley—William Watts, S. T. P. 1721, p. res. Wallis. He rebuilt the parsonage house: was Prebendary of Durham—Robert Parker, A. M. 1737, p. m. Watts—James Leslie, A. M. 1741, p. res. Parker—*** Huntley, 1747, p. res. Leslie—William Nowell, A. M. 1754, p. res. Huntley—Charles Egerton, *** 1782, p. m. Nowell—William Wilson, p. res. A. 2 Sep. 1786, p. res. Egerton.—**RANDAL'S MSS.**

This being a manor of the bishop, the ancient tenure of lands therein was servile: by the Boldon Buke, it appears that the villains held three hundred acres, rendering nine marks; that they cut and carried all the bishop's corn within the manor of Wolsingham, with the help of the lord's bondmen; mowed all the meadows of Bradley, won and led the hay; wrought nine score days at the lord's command, carried six score loads of wood, and prepared the seed land at Brandwood, with all their household, except housewives; prepared four portions of seed land at Wolsingham, when they received a corrody, and when they mowed and carried the hay and corn, they had each a loaf of bread. William Presbyter, and Jacob his son, held lands, rendering a rent in money; Walter Crok for his lands went the bishop's messages, and superintended the villains at mowing and reaping. Others held on the same service. Roger de Bradley held lands in Bradley by service of the forest forty days in fawning time, and forty days in rutting time, and by fencing and keeping Bradley meadows. Roger de Roangers held under the forest service: Ralph the *Beekeeper* held six acres for his service in tending the bees—Adam the Headboroughman had six acres—Henry the *Shepherd* had twelve acres, the *gardner* had five acres, three coroners had seventeen acres, and rendering 3100 *scutelli*; what this implies it is difficult to determine.* The

VOL. III. 2 Z

Wolsingham parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£ 6 7 4

£ 2125 4 7 half.

GRAY'S MSS.

Land tax at 4s.

County rates 6s. 8d.

Bradley.....	£11 8 5	—	£0 10 10 half.
Helm park.....	5 13 4	—	0 5 4 3 far.
Wolsingham town qr....	33 18 3 h	—	1 7 6 3 far.
Eastside quarter.....	24 17 8	—	1 1 10
Southside quarter.....	27 14 0	—	1 6 7 half.
Park quarter.....	13 14 2	—	0 13 3 half.
Thornley.....	0 0 0	—	0 9 5 half.

Registered estates.—Mr Anthony Meaburne 10l. per annum.—MANN'S MSS.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	817	93	518
1760 to 1779	851	247	600

Increase 34 154 82

Computed number of inhabitants 1080.—Burials last year 36.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of population from 1811 to 1821	1050	1147	2197
Increase since 1811	214		

* Tres coronatores xvij acras et reddunt Mc. Mc. Mc. et C. Scutellés (Sic in Origin)

punder had six acres, and rendered forty hens, and four hundred eggs. The demesne was farmed out, and rendered sixteen chalders of wheat, the like of barley, and seventy chalders of oats. By Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it is stated, that William Jebbeson held the manors of Wyshill, and lands formerly Robert Scot's, and made forest service for the same; viz. forty days in the fawning time, and forty days at rutting time. Others held divers parcels of land, named in the record, John Matthewson, *Spaynesfeld and Fawles*; Robert Morgan, *Milnlaws*; Thomas, the son of Ada Rogerly, *Ballardsyde*; Robert Egleston, *the manor of Branwood*; William Jebbeson, *Papworth-ele*; Ralph Eure, *the vill of Brandeley and Sunnynghside, Kittespark and Walkerland*; Thomas Grey, *Newland and Fawlees*; the Lord Nevill, *the vills of Thornley and Greenwell*; formerly the estate of Henry Beaumont, with *Helm-Park and Redmyr*; the Sacrist of Durlham, *Landa Dei*, and 13s. 4d. out of Frosterly; Richard Featherstonhalgh held *the demesne lands*; the Prior of Finchale held forty acres called *Smalleys*; the Custos of the chauntry of Frierside, beside Derwent, held a messuage and twenty-two acres of land; the parson of Brancepeth, for the glebe of his church, paid 13s. 4d. &c. The service of the cottagers was the carriage of the bishop's hawks, cleaning the manor-house for the reception of the lord and his ministers, assisting to clean the mill pool, and going on the lord's errands; attending the lord's chace, and working at hay. The services of the bond tenants, set out in this record, are nearly similar to those noted in the Boldon Buke; they held amongst them a piece of land called Bradshaw, another piece called Medhop, a pasture called Gosecroft, and twenty acres called Harekar. It is stated, that there was a manor house, with a garden and orchard, and three acres of meadow land appertaining.† Also a park, eight miles and

Scotallum is a word used in the charter of the forest, ca. 7. Nullus forestarius vel Bedellus faciat Scotales vel garbas collegat vel aliquam collectam faciat. *Manwood's For. et Law. pt. I. p. 216.*

It appears to be an error in the record, and we are led to conjecture the word ought to be *coraage*, from whence the service was derived. The coroners are officers under the Jura Rdgalia; and we are informed by the ancient law books, "that there were a certain common *Præstations*, which are not called *services*, neither "do they arise from customs, unless some extraordinary occasion happens, or that the king comes: such are *hidage*, *coraage*, and *carvoe*." The bishop's presence at Weardale was attended with a multitude of services. The service now treated of appears to have related to *corn measure*; and the Scotales were penny rents, *ad potandum cum Bedello Domini Epi*, a due by custom to foresters, which the coroners collected. This is the best exposition we are able to gather from ancient writers.

† Rot. B. Hatf. Sch. 6 No. 3.

Tho. &c. Salt'm. Sciatis nos concessisse dil. consanguino n'ro Nich'o de Hatfield offic. et custodiam parci n'ri de Wolsingham hend. et tenend. &c. ad term. vite sue

a half in circuit; several cow pastures are specified, as Jefeleys, Townstedhouse, Farneyley, and Blackburn Tonges.

Besides the persons named in the Survey possessing estates here, we find in the inquisitions sundry others,* holding in capite, as Matilda, the daughter of Thomas, the son of Philip de Frosterly, Roger Kitwright, Thomas the son of Theobald, Richard de Blackhead, Catharine o' the Ele, John de Bradley, with several others, whose estates were of no great value.†

New Minster, in Northumberland, had possessions at Wolsingham, of the gift of our prelates.‡

It was observed before, that Henry de Puteaco or Pudsey, our prelate's nephew of that name, began to found a religious house at Backstaneford, which he was induced to discontinue, or the house was suppressed, when he fixed upon the more eligible situation of Finchale for his pious work.§ In the approach to Wolsingham, the road passes a brook anciently called Back-

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percipiendo de nob. et succ. n'ris ep. Dun. p. custodia parci pred. p. manum majistri forestarij n'ri de Werdale qui p. tempore fuerit quatuor. denar. p. diem una cum aliis feod. et profic. dicto officio. p'tinen in ejus &c. dat. &c. x die Aug. ano pont. n'ri xxxiiij^o. A. D. 1377. RANDAL'S MSS.

Rot. Skirlaw, No. 33—Concessimus offic. forestarij in Werdale Joh'i Walsh p. mort. Adæ Batemanson cum feod. et vadiis consuet. quam diu se bene et fideliter gesserit. Dat. 20 Sept. an. pont. n'ri quinto A. D. 1392. Ibid.

* Inq. p. m. &c. an. 5 Bury in pleno com. Dun. cor. vic. Dun.

Inq. p. m. &c. an. x cor. Bury Wil. de Mordon vic. Dun. ap. Dun.

Inq. p. m. &c. an. 5 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. Will. de Mordon vic. Dun.

† Inq. p. m. an. 5 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. Will. de Mordon vic. Dun.

Inq. p. m. ao. 6 Hatf. capt. &c. ap. Dun. cor. Rob. del Bowes vic. Dun.

Inq. p. m. 23 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. W. de Menevill vic. Dun.

‡ Cart. Will. I. Ep. Dun. facta monach. de novo monasterio et de Landa de Wolsingham.

Cart. Wil. II. Ep. Dun. facta monach. de novo mon. de Landa de Wolsingham.

Confirmatio capituli Dun. facta monachis de novo monasterio de Landa de Wolsingham. RANDAL'S NOTES.

§. Sententia Judicum de Backstaneforde.

Omnibus ad quos &c. abbates de novo monasterio et de Alenewick et A—prior de Tinemonth, &c. Nos Mandatum Dni Pape sub hoc forma recepisse &c. Cælestinus epus servus, &c. &c. Ad nos dilecti filij pr. et Monachi Dun. querimoniam detulerunt, q'd cum Stephanus Canonicus de Guiseburne, Eboracen. dioc. in ipsorum capitulo eor. &c. permissit, se eis cartas de Bakestanphord quas habebat &c. in ipsorum prejudicium detinet &c. A. D. 1196.

Nos autem auctoritate Dni Pape, &c. Cuthbertus juratus dixit quod fuit in Capitulo Monachor. de Dun. et vidit et audivit qd Stephanus Canonicus de Guiseburne sponte sua renunciavit juri, si quod he'bat de Bakestaneford et promisit inspectis sacrosanctis evangeliiis in verbo veritatis qd redderet pri et conventui de Dun. oes cartas quas he'bat de Bakestanephord et qd ille nec per se nec per alium eis deincep. moveret de illo loco &c. &c. Cum igitur, &c. injuximus ut cartas quas he'bat &c. redderet &c. 1197. RANDAL'S MSS.

staneford, near which Mr Randal places the site of this monastery: in a note, he says, "Opposite to the church stand some remains of an old monastery, founded by Henry de Puteaco for canons, in the time of Bishop Hugh; but the prior and monks of Durham, at the beginning of the succeeding bishop's time, preferring a suit against the canons, with such expence and labour, that (whether by apostolical decree, justice, or policy) they got the canons ejected." In the place pointed out are the remains of some considerable edifice, of a square form, inclosed with a deep moat; an adjoining ground is called the Chapelgarth. (On viewing this place, we noted it as the site of the ancient manor-house of the prelates, particularized in Bishop Hatfield's Survey, to which appertained a garden, orchard, and three acres of demesne land. The figure of the ruins, and the fortification, seem fitter to a building of the latter sort: at a little distance is a house called Bailhill-house, or Bailiff's house. Henry's foundation was certainly soon overturned, and it is scarce probable that an edifice destroyed in the latter end of the twelfth century, should now be distinguished, or leave such conspicuous remains to this time, within cultivated lands.

Holbeck House lies to the south-west of Wolsingham, and on the opposite side of the river, in a gloomy situation: it was the ancient seat of the family of Craggs, from whom descended the famous secretary of state of that name; of late years it was the estate and place of residence of John Bowes, Esq. of the island of Jersey.

WYSHILL manor, now called WYSELY, or part thereof, was the estate of Robert Scot, and at the time of taking Bishop Hatfield's Survey, was possessed by William Jebbeson, who held the same by forest service, viz. forty days in the fawning season, and the like time in the rutting season, with suit of court, and 13s. 4d. rent.—The family possessed the estate for several generations.

Small Lees, near Wolsingham, 28th April, 13th Henry VIII. was granted by Robert How and his wife to John Hall, to the use of "the church-wark and ornaments of St. Nicholas's church in Durham."*

Thornley† and Greenwell, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, were part of the possessions of the Nevills, (formerly of Henry Beaumont) who rendered for Thornley 13s. 4d. and for Greenwell 25s. 4d. they continued in the family till the Earl of West-

* Rudd's MSS. temp. Ruthall Ep. Rec.

† A considerable working colliery at Thornley.

morland's attainder. Helm-park and Redmyr were also part of the possessions of the same family, and were forfeited under the attainder; for Helm-park was rendered 33s. 4d.

BRADLEY lies in a fine valley, about a mile eastward of Wolsingham: it anciently gave name to a resident family, but before Bishop Hatfield held the see, it became part of the possessions of the Evers of Witton, and, at the time of the prelate's Survey, the vill of Bradley was held by Ralph Euere, as in that record he is written, who rendered for the same 22s. He held therewith Sunningside, containing 200 acres, at 20s.—Kittespark and Walkerland at 6s. rent. It seems that Bradley soon became a favourite seat of the Evers; for in Bishop Langley's time, Sir William obtained licence to embattle and fortify the house. In Bishop Booth's time, Ralph Eure, or Ever, died seized of this manor, and in the first year of Bishop Sherwood, livery was made to his coheiresse, Ann, the wife of Ralph Constable; Isabel, the wife of William Constable: and Ellen, the wife of Henry Thwaites, Ralph's consins.*† In time of Queen Elizabeth, Bradley was the estate of the Tempests, but how that family derived their title, we have not found; and Robert Tempest, and Michael his son, being attainted of high treason, on account of their being concerned in the northern rebellion, the queen, for certain eminent services, particularly during that rebellion, granted their possessions to Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, John Hutton and David James; the two latter persons being either trustees for Bowes, or interested in some other branches of the granted estates; for Bradley thenceforth became the estate of the family of Bowes, in which it has continued in a lineal descent to the present owner, Thomas Bowes, Esq.‡

Bradley-Hall has long been neglected; the situation is retired, but romantic; the river winds beautifully down the valley, graced with wooded banks.—The house was an extensive edifice; fortified with deep moats, and a strong curtain wall; the lower apartments are all vaulted: the projection in the front is apparently more modern than the rest of the building, and in a very elegant stile: the centre forms an open saloon, to which there was an approach by a double flight of steps, ascending from the right and left; and the saloon led to two state rooms, of large dimensions. We have no account when this house was dismantled, and the interior parts destroyed: it is now merely a ruin:

* Rudd's MSS. an. 4 Booth et 1 Sherwood.

† Livery to John Garham, and Francis his wife daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Thwaites, son and heir of Ellen, one of the cousins and heirs of Robert Eure, of Bradley, an. 1 Tunstall.

‡ Hodgson's MSS.

one would be apt to fix the date of the more modern part of the edifice to the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, from the mode of architecture, used in the new erection; but that it bears similarity to parts of Witton Castle, the principal seat of the Evers: and Bishop Langley's episcopacy, when a licence to embattle was obtained, carries us to King Henry VI's time.

NEWLAND and FAWLEES were held together by Thomas de Ebor, who, in the fourteenth year of Bishop Hatfield, died seized thereof, by the title of the manor of Newland cum Fawlees, held of the bishop in capite, by homage and fealty, and 31s. rent, with suit of court:* he left Margaret and Dionesia, his daughters, heiresses of full age. It appears that Margaret married Sir Thomas Grey; for, in Hatfield's Survey, it is set forth that Thomas Grey then held the vill of Newland and Fawlees, formerly the estate of Gilbert Fowdeby, by foreign service, and 31s. rent: and by an inquisition taken in the 25th year of that prelate, on the death of Thomas Grey, Chiv. it is stated, that, jointly with Margaret his wife, he held this manor, to the use of him and the heirs of his body: by an inquisition taken in the 30th year of the same prelate, it is stated, that Robert, son of Ralph de Nevill, Mil. held jointly with Margaret his wife, in her right, by the feofment of Thomas Grey, Chiv. her former husband, and to the heirs of his the said Thomas's body, by licence of the bishop, (as appears by charter) the manor of Newland, with the appurtenances. Thomas Grey, in the time of Bishop Langley, forfeited his estates, among which Newland and Fawlees are named; but in the same inquisition it is specified, that Thomas Grey, Lord of Tyndale, alienated to Ralph de Eure, Mil. all his lands in Newland and Fawlees, in Wolsingham, held of the bishop by military service, and 30s. rent. From this period we are ignorant how the title descended.

* Inq. p. m. an. 14 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor W. de Claxton esc. in co. Dun.

Inq. p. m. Tho. Grey. Chiv. an 25 Hatf. ap Dun. cor. W. de Meneville vic. Dun.

Inq. p. m. an. 30 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. R. Dumframvill vic. et esc. in co. Dun.

Inq. an. x Thom. ep. 27 Jan. cor. Will. de Claxton mil. esc.

THE CHAPELRY OF WITTON.

TO to the south-east of Wolsingham lies the chapelry of Witton. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern side of the hill, north of the river Wear; the chapel stands on elevated ground, and is a neat edifice; it was made prebendal to Auckland college.*

Witton Castle stands on the opposite or south side of the river, and was anciently a place of considerable strength; the chief

* The chapel is dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, and in the deanry of Durham. Not being in charge, it pays no first-fruits or tenths—Hopper, Esq. heir of John Cuthbert, Esq. deceased, patron.

Cert. val. 11l. 10s.—Real val. 60.—Sub. Q. bounty, 1793, 400l.—The like 1754, 400l.—Lord Crew 10l. per annum.

CHURCHES.—Thomas Childe, 1419—Robert Melmorby, 1558—Robert Wylkynson, cl. 1557—Ralph Green, cur. 1620, p. m. Wylkynson—Robert Thompson, cl. 1622—Charles Stone, A. M. 1639, p. res. Thompson—Robert Scogaine, min. 1641—Steph. Windle, 1644—Francis Ourd, 1667, p. res. Windle—John Stackhouse, A. B. 1674, p. res. Ourd—George Gibson, 1695—Lancelot Sisson, cl. 1707—Ezra Emerson, 1714—Thomas Lamb, cl. 1735, p. m. Emerson—Stephen Teasdale, A. B. 1740, p. res. Lamb—John Farrer, cl. 1765.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Ra. Hopper, B. A. 13th January, 1809.

Newcastle Chronicle, 4th April, 1778—By the register of this parish, it appears, that there have been no more than four funerals from the 25th of March, 1777, to the 25th of March, 1778. And what is still more remarkable, the ages of three of those persons, added together, amount to 225. A strong testimony of the salubrity of the air. The number of children christened within the same period are 19, and the number of inhabitants upwards of 600.

Witton upon Were chapelry. *Book of rates.* *Value of lands.*
£. 9 18 8 £. 1178 2 0 GRAY'S MSS.

Land tax at 4s. *County rates 6s. 8d.*
North Bedburn ... £28 14 10 1 7 4
Witton le Were ... 35 6 2 1 15 9 half.

Deficiencies.—Bierley's tithes 2s. 4d.—Carter-thorn colliery and forge mill 14s. 3d.—No registered estates.—MANN'S MSS.

Dr. Thomas Jackson, a famous preacher, was born at Witton. Vid his life in *Lloyd's Suffering*.

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	338	66	271
1760 to 1779	302	57	178

Decrease 36 9 93

Number of burials last year 10—Computed number of inhabitants 300. It is represented to us, that there are 130 families in this chapelry, and 678 inhabitants. From the longevity of the people, or their emigration, the great deficiency in the calculation must arise.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
State of population from 1811 to 1821	306	225	531
Decrease since 1811		13	

parts of the edifice are erected near the north-west corner of a large area, defended by a very strong curtain wall, embrazured and fortified with guerrets or small turrets at the corners, three of which are circular, the fourth corner is square: the entrance into the area is in the centre of the north wall; the gate is defended by a hanging gallery. This was a royal manor, and held by the crown till the reign of King Henry II. who granted it to Henry de Puteaco, or Pudsey, our prelate's nephew, in consideration of two thousand marks of silver paid by the bishop.* Mr Grose, speaking of this castle, says—"This was the baronial castle of the Lord's de Eures, a family of ancient note and eminence in the county, descended from the Lords Clavering and Warkworth, and by the female line from the Vescies and Attons. They were famous for their warlike exploits against the Scots, as a reward for which, King Edward I bestowed upon them Kitness, a town in Scotland." How soon this became the seat of the Eures, or Evers, we have no information; but in the time of Bishop Bury we find a pardon to Ralph Eure, Chiv. brother and heir of Sir Ralph Eure, as seized of the manor of Witton, held of the bishop in capite, by military service, for marrying without licence.† In Bishop Hatfield's Survey we do not find it named, as a manor; but during his pontificate, he gave lands there, in the year 1370, and licenced William Eure to marry; and in 1410, Bishop Langley granted his licence to Sir Ralph Eure, to fortify his castle of Witton with a wall, and to embattle, encarnale, and entower the same.‡ John de Bermeton had lands in Witton, Escomb, and Stanhope, of the grant of Bishop Hugh; and also held the manor of Witton, and twenty-seven acres of land there, of John de Ever, by homage, fealty, and 12d. rent, as appears by an inquisition taken after his death, in the 5th year of Bishop Hatfield.§ In the 24th year of the same prelate, it appears by an inquisition taken after the death of Robert de Eure, that he held of the bishop "the manor

* Lej. Col. vol. I. p. 134, Hoveden.

† Rudd's MSS.

‡ Rot. A. Langley, No. 32.

Tho. d. gra. &c. sciatis quod cum Radulphus de Eure Miles nuper manerium suum de Witton cum muro de petra et calce includere et manerium illud batellare kinnellare et turellare ac fortallicium inde facere incepit, licentia nostra aut predecessorum nostrorum super hoc non optenta nos de gratia nostra speciali pardonavimus transgressionem factam in hac parte. Et ulterius concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris præfato Radulpho, quod ipse manerium prædictum cum muro de petra et calce includere, et manerium illud batellare, &c. In cujus, &c. dat. &c. xxiii^o. die Sept. anno pont. nostri quinto. — RANDAL'S MSS.

Litera testimonialis in matrimonio celebrand. inter Willielm. Eure e Matildam Fitz Hugh. Ex Reg. Langley Dun. p. 39.

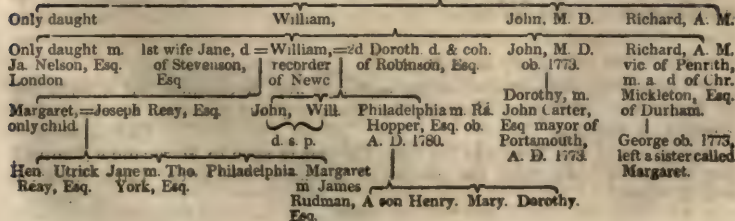
§ Ap. Dun. cor. W. de Mordon, vic. Dun.

"of Wotton, in Weardale, by military service, homage, fealty, and suit at the county de quindena in quindenam; also the manors of Rutynghford (now called Redford) and Hopyland, held of the bishop in capite by homage, fealty, and 2s. rent; also the manor of Bradley, with lands in Sunningyside."* In the time of Bishop Sherwood, that ancient race fell into female issue: but before that event, we are informed the Darcies purchased the manor and castle of the Eures, Barons of Witton, and about the year 1743, they were sold by Henry Darcy, Esq. to William Cuthbert, Esq. Serjeant at Law,† for about £15,000, and from him descended to the late John Cuthbert, Esq. his eldest son and heir, on whose death they came to Henry John Thomas Hopper, the eldest son of the late Ralph Hopper, Esq. Counsellor at Law, by a sister of Mr John Cuthbert. Mr Grose further says,—“In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Ralph Eures was warden of the marches, and did so many valiant exploits against the Scots at Teviotdale, that the king gave him a grant of all lands he could win from them; wherefore he invaded Scotland; but engaging with the Earl of Arran at Hallydown-Hill, was there slain, together with the Lord Ogle, and many other persons of note. William Eure, brother of the second Ralph Lord Eure, was a colonel in the army of King Charles I. and was killed at the battle of Marston-Moor, in Yorkshire, A. D. 1645. The last Lord Eure, who was living A. D. 1674, leaving no issue male, that family became extinct. In the time of the civil war, this castle was in the hands of Sir William Darcy. He being a royalist, it was besieged, and taken by Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, Governor of Auckland Castle, who sequestered the goods, but did not destroy the building, which was afterwards demolished by James Lord Darcy, of Haven, in the kingdom of Ireland, about the year 1689, who took away the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces, to Sadberye, near Richmond, with a design to build another house there:

VOL. III. 3 A

* Cor. W. de Menevyll, esc. in cō. Dun. ap. Dun.

† John Cuthbert, Esq. of Herrington, Serjeant at Law=Dor. d. of John Spearman, Esq. of Hetton, co. Durh.



"but the greatest part of the materials was afterwards sold by auction, for much less than the sum paid for their pulling down and removing, &c." The Greenwells had lands at Witton, in Bishop Hatfield's time.*—In that prelate's Survey, we find that John Merley held the manor of Fychewache, now called Fiches, formerly the estate of Robert Chakenkirst. This is now an insignificant place, lying west of Witton Castle; and as we find no notice taken of it in the more modern records, it is presumed its manerial rights were neglected, or swallowed up in the superior estate of Witton Castle. In the same Survey, it is noted that Robert Hagreston held the manor of Ednesknoll, formerly the estate of Walter de Cheswyk; the present name of this place, if we mistake it not, is Hedgeknoll, lying north-west of Witton Castle, and its privileges have shared the same fate with Fiches.

NORTH BEDBURN lies in this chapelry, part of the ancient possessions of the family of Eures. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it is set forth, that Robert de Drilleton held the manor of Wadley, formerly the estate of Leon. Heriz, rendering a rent in lieu of a sparrow hawk. It is not further noted in the records. It is also therein stated, that Ralph de Eure, Mil. held the manor of Macnell, and four score acres of land, rendering five shillings rent: the two last places lie near to each other, north of the town of Witton. John Spring held a toft and one hundred acres of land in Little Mayland, and Robert Hagerston the like quantity.

HARPERLY was part of the possessions of the family of Coniers, and held by them at the same time with Bishopton and Sockburn: by the survey, it appears that John Coniers, chiv. then held the vill, rendering 20s. It became part of the possessions of the Cradocks, of Gainford, and Marmaduke Cradock, Esq. lately built a new house thereon, in an elevated and pleasant situation, the old hall lying low.† It is now the manor and estate of G. T. Wilkinson, Esq. who married the daughter of George Pearson, Esq. late of the city of Durham, clerk of the peace for this county; (whose property it was) who brought the grounds into good cultivation, and made extensive plantations, which are vigorous, and promise to afford a beautiful object on the fine landscapes on the Wear.

* Inq. p. m. Tho. de G. an. 6 Hatf. cor. Rob. de Bowes, vic. Dun.

† Temp. Bury Ep. carta p. liberam warrenam Johi de Cogniers Mil. in terris suis de Sockburne, Bishopton Harperly le Blackhall, et Stainton, in comitatibus Dunelm. et Sadberg.

Rupp's MSS.

Temp. James Ep. licence to Sir Geo. Conyers to alien to Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. and John Althy, Gent. the manors of Sockburn, Bishopton, Little Stainton, and Harperly.

Ibid.

The Survey also states, that John Barker, of Wodingfield, held the manor of Wodingfield, containing forty acres, and rendering 20s. In the fourth year of Bi-hop Hatfield, by an inquisition then taken, it appears that four acres in this vill belonged to the Exchequer, and was not part of the manor, as then contended by Johanna, the widow of Richard Chauncellor.* In an inquisition taken on Johanna's death, it is set forth, that she died seized of the manor of Wodyngfeld, held of John de Eure, Chiv. rendering ten shillings and a pound of cumin: and that she left Thomas her son by Richard Chauncellor, of Brafferton, her heir.† It soon afterwards became part of the estate of the Nevills, and of the unfortunate Earl of Westmorland. Divers other persons had lands in North Bedburn manor, noted in the Survey and inquisitions, but not of sufficient importance to be named here. The Exchequer lands consisting of twenty parcels, with twenty-six messuages, were held by eighteen differen tenents, under certain yearly rents; and John Lodge held the herbage of Bedburn Park, in farm, rendering 13s. 4d. at four terms in the year. So far the Survey states.

At the west end of the town of Witton, on a fine elevated situation, stands WITTON-HALL, late the place of residence of Charles Joseph Douglas, a man of uncommon talents, whose origin was not known to his most intimate friends: he had undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune, and rested here for a while in the lap of luxury and ease, to give a new spring for adventures still more unaccountable, and attempts more capricious than he had before experienced: with a most extensive genius, he possessed a spirit of liberality that deserved a better fate than that which he purchased by his follies; but pushed forward by an extravagant vivacity, he was again launched into the world, to ride out new storms and troubled channels‡. The estate was purchased by John Leaton, Esq, of Snows-Green.—The view

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* An. 4 Hatf. ap Wodyngfeld cor. W. de Mordon esc. Dun.

† An. 18 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. Wil. de Claxton, esc. in co. Dun.

‡ He said he was born in one of the West India islands, of parents who were engaged in the cause of the pretender, in 1745—That he had served in the army, and was at the battle of Minden, of which he frequently gave long and very particular accounts. By his marriage with a lady of the name of Douglas, who was the owner of Witton-Hall estate, about 400l. a year value, he gained that possession, which was secured to him after her death, by some deed of hers; to qualify him to take which, he proved himself denizen by long-laboured searches for his pedigree in the descents of the noble family of Douglas. —A person who set up a claim to estates and titles in Scotland, under a lingal descent from the great Duncan, and then lived at Doncaster, once told the author that Douglas and he were fellow-waiters at the great tavern in St. Albans.

from this house is beautiful; the vale opens to the west, where Bedburn brook winds through woody banks, and empties its channel into the Wear; two eminences covered with stately trees rise in the vale, and decorate it beautifully; the winding streams of Wear are seen for a considerable distance, the banks finely varied with groves and meadow grounds, and, to finish the beauties of the landscape, Witton Castle and the park fill the nearer eminence,



THE CHAPELRY OF HAMSTERLY.

THE village of Hamsterly lies on an elevated situation, in a direction almost due east and west, and the township adjoins upon Witton on the south-west: the chapel stands on a lofty hill, to the east of the village; it was prebendal in the church of Auckland, and so continued till the dissolution, in 1547.*

* HAMSTERLY CHAPEL is dedicated to St. James, and is in the deanry. of Darlington. Not being in charge, it pays no first-fruits or tenths, nor is it called upon at the bishop's visitation to pay procurations. Certified value 18l. 6s.—Lord Crewe's legacy 10l.

CURATES—Robert Melborbie, 1562—Sir John Griffon, 1564—Charles Claxton, 1577—James Hobson, 1578—Robert Wilkinson, 1580—John Hewett, 1580—Robert Woode, 1582—Thomas Worsley, 1584—Charles Pasmore, 1590—William Dampore—John Donkin, 1633—Will. Hardacre, 1663—Francis Gledston, A. B. 1666—Francis Oard, 1673—William Allen, 1678—John Stackhouse, 1682—William Milner, 1712, p. res. Stachhouse—John Barclay, 1725, p. res. Milner. He was an Irishman, and for misbehaviour suspended three years—Thomas Lamb, cl. —John Farrer cl. 1769, p. m. Lamb.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Ralph Hopper, B. A. 13 Jan. 1809.

Rowland Brown, cl. was the last incumbent of Hamsterly Guild at the dissolution and had a pension of 2l. 4s. per annum which was paid him in 1553.

<i>Hamsterly chapelry.</i>	<i>Book of rates.</i>	<i>Value of lands.</i>
	£11 15 2	£1511 0 0 GRAY'S MSS.

	Land tax at 4s.	County rates 6s. 8d.
Hamsterly	£17 17 10	£0 17 4
Lynesac & Softly	30 10 4	1 8 0 3 far.
South Bedburn	39 18 8	1 14 0 half.

Registered estates.—South Bedburn, Mr Francis Sutton 62l.—Hamsterley, Ursula Lassalls 10l.—Lynesac and Softly, Anthony Hodgson, 2l. MANN'S MSS.

1424, Sept. to 1425. Comp. R. Eure vic. et esc. in co. Dun. et wapp. Sadb'g a festo St. Mich. Anor. H. vj. 3^o. et p. Tho. Langley xix^o. (in the auditor's office) vjs viijd. de exitibus ejusd. clausur. voc. Heremyte Cloce existen. manu. dni eo q'd Johes Bennet illa dedit eccleie de Hamsterley, licentia dni non epi obtent.

RANDAL'S MSS.

The vill of Hamsterly was part of the ancient possessions of the Eures; in Bishop Bury's time, by an inquisition taken on the death of William de Foxcotes,* it appears he died seized of four messuages and nineteen acres of land in Hamsterly, held of the heirs of the Lord John de Hamildon, John deriving his name from his then place of residence: and in the fifth year of Bishop Hatfield, we find Alanus de Botery† held there eight messuages and thirty acres of John de Ever, by fealty and one mark rent. The Eures continued in possession for many generations. The Lumleys and Boyntons also held lands there.—An extensive tract of ground belonging to Hamsterly was called the West-park.

At the south-west extremity of this chapelry lies Lynesac, noted in the Survey, where the Prior of Finkley held lands by foreign service, and 30s. rent, and one John Mawe also held lands. Twenty-eight tenants held thirty-five messuages and tenements of the Bishop's exchequer lands, under rents certain. The bailiff of Lynesac and Bedburn is a patent officer. The Nevills held lands here, which descended to the unfortunate Earl of Westmorland.

North of the village of Hamsterly lies South Bedburn. The first place named in the Survey is Mayland, which lies west of the village of Hamsterly, then the estate of Hugh de Burninghill, who held the manor by foreign service, and with one hundred acres of land, rendering for the same at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in September, 6d. or a pair of spurs: he derived this estate by Isabella his wife, who was the daughter and heiress of Alan de Goldesburg, who died seized thereof, in the time of Hatfield.‡ Bishop Philip de Poictue granted out Mayland, in the year 1200.§ Bedburn Hall, in the Survey, is said to be the possession of Robert Emerson, who held the same, rendering 8s. This, with other lands in south Bedburn, became the

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	425	106	367
1760 to 1779	575	176	275
Increase	150	70	—
Decrease	—	—	92

Burials—last year 18.—Computed number of inhabitants, 540.

	Males	Females	Total
State of population from 1811 to 1821	274	278	552
Increase since 1811	23	—	—

* An. 6 in plen. com. Dun. cor. J. de Menevill vic. Dun.

† Inq. p. m. ap. Dun. co. Will. de Morden, vic. Dun.

‡ Inq. p. m. an. 36 Hatf. ap. Dun. cor. W. del Bowes, etc. in co. Dun.

§ Randal's MSS.

estate of the Eures. Bishop Philip de Poictue granted lands at Bedburnmouth to Lucas de Richardford, in fee, by metes and bounds, rendering to him and his successors a pair of spurs, or 6d. yearly, in lieu of all services, with liberty to the grantee of taking fuel, wood and timber for building, under the view of the forester; together with pannage for his hogs: saving the right of the forests to the prelate and his successors *. How this property descended, the records are silent. Redford was part of the ancient estate of the Eures; of whom several parties held inferior property:† in the Survey, William Blackden is said to hold the manor of East Shipley, and one hundred acres of land, rendering for the same 6d. or a pair of spurs. The Shipleys lie to the north of Bedburn beck. We trace the possession of the Blackdens down to Bishop Langley's time, but no further.‡ — West Shipley, we find was the estate of the Brackenburies, who held at the same time Greatburne, or Burn;§ they also held the manor of little Mayland, rendering a sparrow hawk, or 12d. Hoppyland was held by the Eures, Lords of Witton.

Within about three hundred yards of Hare-hope Burn, a small rivulet which rises in the adjoining hills to the north-west, is a singular piece of antiquity, called by the neighbouring people **THE CASTLES**. At the foot of a high ridge of hills is an inclosure, of an oblong figure, the interior space, an inclining plain, is in length on the south side ninety paces, and on the north eighty-three, and is in width seventy paces; it is defended on every side by a lofty mound or vallum of loose pebble stones, with an outward ditch; no entrance appears but on one side, where the stones are so much fallen in, that it is not easy to form an idea of its original width: at this opening we paced the base of the mound, and found it to exceed fifteen paces, and the medium height of the ridge was upwards of five yards. On the side where the gate or entrance is, a little stream of water runs down a deep gill or gully, so that nature had rendered that approach more capable of defence; where perhaps a bridge or platform of trees or hurdles, easily removed or destroyed, was used; large oaks and birch trees now grow among the pebbles of the mound; and what is most remarkable, juniper trees are come to a vast strength and stature upon it; such as we have not seen in any other part of the county: the ditches are grown full of brushwood: from the gill or gully the mound looks

* A. D. 1198. Randal's MSS.

† Inq. p. m. W. de Foxcotes, an. 6 Bury.

‡ Inq. p. m. Wil. de Blackden, an. 6°. Langley.

§ Inq. p. m. Brackenbury, an. 25 Hatf. &c. An. 35 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Alicia, &c.

stupendous, as there it has required the greatest quantity of materials to bring the ridge to the common level of the rest of the work. Whence the pebbles were collected (as the adjacent lands do not seem to furnish such materials) is not easy to conjecture. The interior space appears to have been ploughed in modern times.—The castles lie in the estate of John Leaton, Esq. and look upon Hoppiland. It is improbable, from the nature of the adjoining lands, that this work was made for a temporary camp, or in modern times, or even since the country was cleared of wood; as it is so situated that all the surrounding lands overlook it; and an enemy would have had many advantages in assailing and annoying the garrison with missile weapons from the eminences: we presume it was constructed in very remote antiquity. The Roman writers tell us, that, Cæsar found the inhabitants of this island dwelling in huts in the midst of thick woods and forests; in strongholds concealed among the mountains: the whole country adjoining *The Castles*, was a forest, and it is but a few years since the lands were cultivated: this place seems to answer in every particular to the descriptions of the old British strongholds; surrounded with a mound of pebbles, without any cement; in a concealed and secure retreat, covered by hills, and embowered with a thick wood. The place under such circumstances was impregnable: the more distant approach, we may conclude, was through a wood, where, perhaps, one man only at a time could pass, as in the wilds of America; the nearer passes, it is presumed, would be blockaded by timber trees, felled and piled together in an irregular but intricate manner; then an outward ditch, and after all a wall of loose pebbles, which yielded to the foot of the assailant. At the time we viewed this stronghold, no one could climb the mound, without much danger and fatigue. The interior plain is capable of receiving five hundred huts, as we computed; so that the fort, if it may be so termed, would secure within the vallum, between two and three thousand people, calculating five to a hut, or thereabout.

THE PARISH OF BRANCEPETH.

ADJOINING to the chapelry of Witton, towards the east, lies the parish of Brancepeth.

Leland in his *Itinerary*. vol. I. p. 80, says—"From Binchester to Braunspeth 4 miles, al by mountaine ground, as is about Akeland, and not fertile of corn, but welle wodid." "As I came by a mile and more to Branspeth, I passed by a ford over Were ryver. The village and castelle of Branspeth ston-dith on a rokky among hills higher than it." Many conjectures have been made touching the derivation of the name, and some have given credit to a tradition, that a wild boar haunted the woods of these parts, and made the lofty hill above Brancepeth his den, from thence called Brawnden; that from his awful track or passage being here, the names of Brawns-path was derived; to reconcile this tradition, it has been said, that the cognizance or arms of Richard of Gloucester was a boar passant, and in contempt of his memory, this place had that appellation, from being his habitation: but such conjectures vanish, when we find in records, above a century prior to the time of Richard, that the place bore the same name. The church is dedicated to St. Brandon;* and under the title of the parish of St. Oswalds, in Durham, we have set forth a record in the time of Bishop Pudsey, in the latter end of the 12th century, in which this place is called *Broun-spittle*; from whence the present name is an easy corruption; but to uphold the appellation of spittle or hospital, the records fail us.

The village of Brancepeth stands about a mile to the west of the river Wear: the castle is on the south of the town, which all authors agree was built by one of the Bulmers, a family of great reputation, and seated here for many generations, but from what early period, we have no information. It has been strongly fortified, and defended by a cantonment of towers: Leland in his *Itin.* vol. I. p. 62. 71, &c. says—"Strongly set and builded, and hath 2 courtes of high building.—There is a little mote that hemmith a great piece of the first court.—In this court be 3 towers of logging, and three smaule adornaments.—The pleasure of the castelle is in the 2 court, and entering into it by a great toure, I saw in schochin, in the fronte of it a lion rampant.† On the southe west part of the castelle cummith

* St. Brandon was Abbot of Clonfert, in Ireland.—*Vid. Ware's Writers.*

† Gules, billette, or; and a lion rampant of the second are the Bulmers arms.—The crest a bull passant.

“dounne a little bek out o’the rokkes and hilles not far of.”—
“Sum say that Rafe Nevill, the first Erle of Westmerland,
“buildid much of this house, A. D. 1398. The Erle that now
“is hath set a new peace of work to it.”—The following is the description of the Castle, previous to the splendid alterations, made by its late owner Matthew Russell, Esq., and now nearly completed by W. Russell, Esq., his son and heir, the present possessor:—
“Within the works is a spacious area, which you enter from the
“north by a gate with a porteullis, and defended by two square
“towers. The area is of no regular figure, and the works which
“surround it, though very strong, have no distinguishing marks,
“by which a conjecture can be formed as to their age; the parts
“now inhabited lie on the south-west side of the area, and appear to have been connected by works of various ages; the
“original plan in that part seems to have consisted of four distinct square towers, whose angles project as buttresses, with a
“small turret at the top of each angle, hanging on corbles, open
“at the sides, and not in front. From the gate, on the east side,
“is a long stretch of wall, with a parapet, which communicates
“with a large square tower, having projecting angles, turreted
“like those described; from this tower the wall communicates,
“at no great distance, with another large tower similar to the
“last, and thence the wall stretches to the inhabited part of the
“castle, broken only by a small turret, square in front, but octagonal towards the court; from the gate on the west is a high
“wall, the parapet in many parts hang on corbles; where the
“wall forms angles, it is garnished with small square turrets, on
“the area side supported by an arch; and in the floor of each
“is a square aperture to receive materials from persons below,
“whereby the guard should annoy those who assailed the wall.
“Towards the north and east the castle has been defended by a
“moat; to the south and west the walls rise from a rock, nearly
“forty feet in height, watered by a small brook. The hills to
“the west are lofty. It is probable the whole fortress consisted
“originally of a race or series of towers, of similar form; for the
“west wall and angular turrets are much more modern than the
“fortifications on the east. If this conjecture is allowed, then
“the fortress would contain a cantonment of eight large towers,
“exclusive of those defending the gateway. One matter, which
“seems necessary to observe, points out the great antiquity of
“this castle, that our records furnish us with no licence for fortifying and embattling: which is not the case of any other in the
“county, except Barnard Castle: and so early as the 27th year

“ of Bishop Hatfield, it is stiled in the records the barony of “ Brancepeth.”* On failure of issue male in Bertram Bulmer,† his only daughter Emma married Geoffrey Nevill, the grandson of Gilbert de Nevill, a Norman, who came into England with the conqueror: they had issue a son Henry, and a daughter Isabel. Henry the son, in the 17th year of King John, having been in arms with the barons, gave an hundred marks to regain the king’s favour; promising future fidelity, and as a security against a relapse, he engaged to forfeit all his possessions; and for performance of his vow, he delivered two hostages, together with his castle of Brancepeth, to be held at the king’s pleasure. Henry died without issue in the eleventh year of King Henry III. A. D. 1227, whereupon his sister Isabel became his sole heir. She married Robert Fitz Maldred, Lord of Raby, by whom she had a son, Geoffrey, who, in honour of his mother, so great an inheritrix, assumed the surname of Nevill; from whom sprang that branch, whose principal seat was for many ages afterwards at Raby; and whose descendants were earls of Westmoreland. The castle and lordship of Brancepeth, continued in the Nevill family till forfeited by Charles, Earl of Westmorland; when, by an interposition of the influence of the crown, parliament thought proper to take it from the Bishop of Durham, to whom by right of jurisdiction it belonged; and by statute in the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, it was vested in the crown, under the flimsy pretence of indemnifying government against the heavy expences incurred by the rebellion.‡ An inquisition was taken by the crown officers soon after the attainder, under which the

* Vide Horden.

† Asketillus Bulmer had a son caullid Bertram, and they were Lords of Branspeth, Berthram had a daughter and heire married to the heire of the Nevilles, and so cam Branspeth to the Nevilles.

LEL. ITIN. vol. I. fo. 90.

Ranulphus de Nevill habet liberam chaceam et liberam warrenam in libertate predicti episcopi apud Brauncepath. Placita 21 Edw. I.

RYMER’S FÆDERA, vol. XVIII. p. 572.

Johe’s Rex Castellæ et Legionis Dux Lancastriæ habuit in excambium p. Comitatu Richmondiæ inter illa advocacoēs Eccliar de Steyndrop et Braunspath in Ep’atu Dunelm.

RYMER’S FÆD. vol. VI. p. 730. 732.

‡ Inq. p. m. temp. Lewis, ep.

Inq. p. m. Ralph de Nevylle, 23 Hatfield ap. Dun. cor. W. de Menevill vic Dun.

Inq. p. m. Joh. de Neville, an. 1 Walt. Skirlaw ep. ap. Dun. cor. Will. del Bowes vic. et esc. in co. Dun. et Sadberg.

Inq. p. m. Joh. de Nevill de Raby, Chiv. ap. Ripon 12 Rich. II.

RANDAL’S AND GYLL’S MSS.

Mr Alderman Kirton, of Durham, has an elegant cradle which belonged to this family. It is highly embellished with carving and blazonings of arms. What are most remarkable, are two white roses, one in the inside of the head, and the other at the outside of the foot.

castle, with its several appendages are noted.* Another survey was taken by inquisition in the reign of King James I. previous to the settlement of Prince Charles's household; upon Charles coming to the crown, the forfeited estates were by letters patent, in the year 1629, granted to certain citizens of London, as before observed, when we treated of the honour of Barnard Castle, upon trust to sell the same; and on the 25th of April, 1633, they conveyed the castle and manor of Brancepeth, with their appendages, to Lady Middleton, Abraham Crosselis, and John Jones, who, on the 24th of May, 1636, conveyed the same to Ralph Cole, of Newcastle, Esq. in trust for his son Nicholas Cole, of the same place, merchant, (afterwards Sir Nicholas.) His son Sir Ralph Cole, the 19th of April, 1701, in consideration of 16,800*l.* paid, together with an annuity of 500*l.* secured to himself, for life, and 200*l.* to his wife for life, if she survived him, conveyed the castle and estates to Sir Henry Bellasyse, Knight, who died 1719, æt. 77. He left an only son, William Bellasyse, Esq. who died the 10th of February, 1769, leaving an only daughter, who departed this life on the 6th of April, 1774, and by her will devised the castle, manor and estates to her kinsman, the Earl of Fauconberg, who sold the same to John Tempest, Esq.; on that occasion, by advertisement, it appeared that the estate contains 4600 acres, all of freehold tenure, and the rental was then 2134*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The church stands at the south end of the village, near the castle, is in the form of a cross, and beautifully decorated within. The chancel is in length fourteen paces, and in width seven paces, wainscotted and stalled with oak, in an excellent taste, highly finished with tabernacle-work; the roof is pannelled with oak, in diamonds, the joinings ornamented with cherubs crowned, supporting shields, on which are scripture sentences, in raised letters, of fine carving. The space within the rails, to which you ascend by three steps, is four paces wide, and the altar is gracefully covered with crimson velvet. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, which is closed by gates and stalls canopied, and ornamented up to the roof, with elegant tabernacle work, in three spires. In the middle of the chancel is a tomb, with effigies cut in wood; the figure of the man is in a coat of mail, the hands elevated with gauntlets, wearing his casque or helmet, which rests on a bull or buffallo's head, a collar round

3 B 2

* In the view and survey of the castell and manors of Braunspeith, and of all other manors, lands, tenements, graunges, colemynes, p'kes, chaces, rents, s'vices, and of all other comodities.

In the Archives of John Tempest, Esq.

his neck, studded with gems, and on the breast a shield with the arms of Nevill; the female figure has a high crowned bonnet, and the mantle is drawn close over the feet, which rests on two dogs *couchant*: the tomb is ornamented with small figure of ecclesiastics at prayer, but without inscription.* Leland in his

* This rectory is dedicated to St. Brandon. The perpetual advowson was sold in Chancery to Mr. Goodfellow, about eighty years ago, for the sum of 1750*l.* and is now in the gift of the family of Shafto, of Whitworth, descended from the purchaser.

King's books 60*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*—Tenth's 6*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* half.—Bp. proc. 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—Synod. 3*q.*—Arch. p. 4*q.*—Real value 600*l.*

Rectors—Hæming, 1085—Godfridus, 1131—Calfridus de Foster, 1234 (a)—Hugh de Boulton, 1303—Mag. Joh. Walwayn, L.L. D. 1339 (b)—Mag. Will. Legat, 1351—Richard de Chesterfield, 1363 (c)—Laurence de Allerthorp, 1384 (d)—Richard Gower, 1398, p. res. Allerthorp (e)—Thomas Seanceby, 1423, p. m. Gower—Pet. Freston, 1434, p. res. Seanceby—Rich. Drax, L.L. B. 1437, p. res. Freston—Thomas Neville, 1456, p. m. Drax—Mag. Edward Stangwyshe, 1498, p. m. Neville (f)—Anthony Lupton, 1509—Anthony Belasses, L.L. D. 1539, p. m. Lupton—Nich. Forster, cl. 1558, q. 53 pr. Domina Adelina Neville, fl. Hen. Com. Westm. nobilis ordinis garterii milit.—George Clyff, S. T. B. 1571, p. m. Forster—Clem. Colmore, L.L. D. 1584, p. res. Clyff (g) pr. Q. Eliz.—Math. Colmore, A. M. 1619, p. m. Clem. Colmore, pr. Cha. pr. Wal. (h)—John Cosins, S. T. B. 1625, p. m. Colmore, Cha. I. Rex—Henry Leaven, an intruder—George Wiseheart, S. T. P. op. p. moc. Cosin ad Ep'a't. Dun. pr. Car. II. Rex (i)—Daniel Brevint, S. T. P. 1662, p. m. Wiseheart, p. Car. II. Rex (k)—John Tonge (l) A. M. 1695, p. m. Brevint, p. Thomas Swinborne, Esq.—William Wekett, cl. 1727, p. m. Tonge—Thomas Eden, L.L. D. 1745, p. m. Wekett—William Forster, A. M. 1754, p. m. Eden—Thomas Goodfellow Shafto, A. B. 1760, p. res. Forster.—**RANDAL'S MSS.**—William Nesfield, M. A. 24th January, 1800.

1745, The parsonage described in an advertisement, to be let "the parsonage house of Brauncepeth, all new sashed, and in good repair, three miles from Durham, situate in a very pleasant sporting country; as also the gardens and glebe lands, consisting of upwards of 42 acres of very rich pasture, meadow, and arable lands, pleasant walks, &c. with all manner of conveniences, suitable for a nobleman or gentleman's seat, there being two coach-houses, a stalled stable for seven horses, and a lodging room for a coachman at the end thereof; washhouse, brewhouse, barn, and granary room, together with a large fish-pond, sixty yards long, and fifty broad."

(a) Was witness to a convention between the abbot and convent of St. Agatha, in the county of York, and Sir Henry Fitz Ranulph, 6th Dec. 1253, and therein is stiled parson de Baundespeeth.

(b) Pres. to Wildland Preb. in S. Paul's, 8th Nov. 1318, Pat. 12th Edw. II.—(c) hapl. to Edward III. was pres. to the prebendary of Wellington, in Hereford church, 23d Dec. 1327, which he quitted 1330—Mr J. Warwyn, Can. Darlington utriusq. juris peritus 15th Dec. 1336, 10th Edw. III. Hym. tom. iv. 746.

(c) Vid. Madox Form. p. 324.—One R. de Chesterfield Col. 8th Cal. Jul. 1363, preb. of Norton ep'i in Linc. Chur. died 1404—King's chap.—had that preb. given him in the col. ch. of S. Steph. 24th Nov. 1300, which Jam. de Beauford had—Preb. of Willand in S. Paul's. Vid. Plur. Newcourt, v. 1.

(d) App. a Bar. of the Exchequer, 27th Nov. 1376, 4th Edw. III. Dugd Orig.

(e) Abbas Jorvaux.—(f) Col. r'one custodie castellor. Dominor. manerior. terrar. et ten'tor. q. fuerunt Rad'i nup. Comit. Westm. defunct et que dum vixit infra ep'atum dun. et lib'tatem regni de ep'o tenuit in cap. ac r'oe minor. etat Rad'i consanguinei et heredi ejusd. nup. Comit. Westm. in manibus ep'i existunt ad ep'i dona'con. et colla'con. spectant &c. Dat. in hosp. de Kepyre jux'a Danelm. xijd. Julij a'o 1498 mand. fuit d'n'o Joh'i Colynson cap. p'och' ib. ad induc.—(g) Matthew Colm. son of Dr. Clem. Colmore, Chanc. Bap. 31st Apr. 1500, E. Bow pr. Reg.—(h) In the chap. of C. C. C. Oxon sup. parvum lapidem prostratum Matt. Colmore Soc. ob. 14th Feb. 1625. Wood's Hist. Ox. ii. p. 245.

(i) Consecr. Bp. of Edinburgh, 1st Jan. 1662, at St. Andrew's ch. Vid. Cat. Scotch Bp's 4, 1755.

(k) Installed Dean of Lincoln, 2d January, 1691; buried in that cathedral, with this inscription behind the high altar. Willis Cath. "Here lyeth the body of Daniel Brevint, D. D. late dean of this cathedral church of Lincoln, who departed this life May 5th, 1695. I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord."

(l) Son of John Tonge, of Luttrington, by his wife Margery Wright, and grandson of Sir George Tonge, of Denton, Knight—John Tonge, and Hammond Beaumont, Rector of Elwick, were proctors for the archdeaconry of Durham, 1st Feb. 1700. Tonge ob. 4th July, 1727, inter. within the altar rail.

Itin. vol. I. p. 80, says—"In the paroch chirch of Saint Brance, at Branspeth, be dyvers tumbes of the Nevilles. In the

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

At the entrance of the chancel, on a blue marble in the floor, is a brass plate, with the figure of a priest to the waist, with hands elevated; the corners are ornamented with the emblematical figures commonly applied to the evangelists, and below, in the old text character the following inscription;—"Hic jacet Ric'us Drax Clicus in "utrosq. jure Bacularis, quondam Rectoristi Eccle'iæ qui obiit die natalis J'su M^o. "CCCC°. LVI cujus a'ie pⁱ. pietur Deus."

On a blue marble on the south side of the chancel floor:

P. M. S.

Heic in Domino requiescunt spe resurgendi
Thomas Calverley de Littleburne, armiger
(filius Gulielmi Calverley de Calverley in Agro Ebor. militis)
quondam cancellarius temporalis com. palatin. Dunelm.
qui obiit An. Dmi 1613, ætatis suæ 81.

Et

Johes Calverley Eques Auratus
(filius prædict. Thomæ per Isabellam Anderson uxor ejus
quondam Custos Rotulloru dicti com. palat.
qui obiit A. D. 1638, ætatis verò suæ 68
animæ super æthera vivunt.

At the east end of the south aisle, a blue marble in the floor, with the figure of a man in armour, in brass; two plates of arms are lost—at the foot the fragment of an inscription, cut in the old text, on a plate of brass:

----- Claxton quondam militum
----- Obiit die St'i Blasij anno
----- do cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Against the wall of the south aisle, a monument of white marble, inscribed

To the memory of
William Forster, Esq.
of the city of Durham,
Who died Januy. 6th, 1756, aged 50,
and lies interred, with his
ancestors, in the yard
near the south wall
of this church.
Henry Mills,
his affectionate nephew,
erected this monument.

In the north transept are two tombs, both ancient, covered with blue marble, supposed to belong to the Bulmers—This was made a burying place for the Coles.

"George Grey, Esq. father of that pious divine, Anth. Grey, Earl of Kent, who "being in holy orders before he arrived at the honour, would not take his hand from "the plough, but exercised his ministerial function to his death, had his habitation "here."

COMP. HIST. OF DURH. p. 612.

Brancepeth parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£ 33 1 4

£ 3881 0 2

GREY'S MSS.

"quire is a high tombe, of one of them porturid with his wife.
 "This Neville lakkid heires male, wherapon a great concertation
 "rose betwixt the next heire male, and one of the Gascoynes."
 This is the monument of Ralph, the first Earl of Westmorland,
 and Margaret his first wife, daughter of Hugh Earl of Stafford;
 she lies buried here, but he was buried at Staindrop, where there
 is a fine tomb of him and his two wives, as before observed. As
 to this earl's failing in issue male, it appears to be an error; to
 refute which, we beg leave to refer the reader to what is said
 under Staindrop. There is a large porch to the south of the chan-
 cel, opened by an arch, cased with wood, and ornamented with
 shields of arms: a table monument below, without an inscription:
 the dexter arms of Nevills, the sinister, argent, three boars heads
 sable: Leland in the Itinerary, says—"There lyith in that cha-
 pelle on the south side of the quire a Countess of Westmer-
 land, sister to Bouth, Archbishop of York." She was wife to
 Ralph, the third Earl of Westmorland. In the middle of the
 porch is a large table monument, without effigy, escutcheon, or
 inscription. Leland tells us—"There lyith in that chapelle also
 "the Lord Neville, father of the erle that now is. This Lorde
 "Neville died, his father the erle yet lyving: wherapon the erle
 "tok much thought, and dyed at Horneby Castelle, in Rich-
 "mondshir, and there is buried in the parochie chirch. The
 "Erle of Westmerland that is now, had an elder brother, and

Land tax at 4s.				County rates 6s. 8d.			
Brancepeth	£ 74	9	9	—	£ 3	5	0
Bradon and Bysbottles	48	0	6	—	2	7	7 half.
Cornsey and Hedley	42	13	4	} Hedley Cornsey	1	3	7 half.
Crook and Billyrow	24	3	4		0	10	11
Helmingtonrow	15	4	8	—	1	3	9 far.
Stockley	17	15	6	—	0	14	2
Willington	18	15	9	—	0	17	6
				—	0	18	8

Registered estates.—Brancepath, Mr Thomas Pickering, 60l.—Sir John Swinburn, 161l.—Thomas Kilby 6s.—Brandon, Mrs Jane Owen, 4l.—Mrs Jane Johnson, 8l.—Mr John Brokelds, 7l. 6s. 8d.—Mrs Elizabeth Johnson 7l. 6s. 8d.—Crook and Billyrow, Mr George Pickering, 46l. 12s. 6d.—Cornsey and Hedley, Mr William Taylor, 29l.—Geo. Greenwell 5l. John Smith 13l. Ann Taylor, 10l.—Mary Taylor 5l.—John Taylor, Allertongate, 15l. 10s.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	720	161	550
1760 to 1779	877	261	634
Increase	157	100	84

Number of burials in the last year 33.—Computed number of inhabitants 990.

According to the census taken in 1811, the entire parish of Brancepeth contains 1905 inhabitants, besides those in the chapelry of Whitworth.

"he lyeth in a little tombe of marble, by the high altar, on the south side; and at the feete of hym be buried 4 children of the erles, that now lyvith."* The chancel is lighted to the east by a large window of five compartments, to the north three windows, and two to the south, under pointed arches, and ornamented with much tracery: there are two large windows in the porch to the south, and a smaller one to the east, of similar form. The nave is twenty paces in length, with side ailes, each formed by two octagonal pillars, long light shafts, supporting pointed arches; the ceiling is wood, and one of the rafters on the north side is ornamented with a carved figure of a bull bearing a shield, with the arms of Nevill on the left shoulder.—The stalls are of oak, regular, and ornamented with *fleurs de lis*: it is lighted with two old flat arched windows to the north, and three modern windows to the south: the upper windows are square and regular, four on each side. The cross is lighted at each end; the windows under pointed arches. At the north end of the cross, lies a colossian stone recumbent effigy, finely cut, in a coat of mail, and hood of chainwork, the hands elevated, a shield on the left arm, the legs crossed, the right leg uppermost, the feet rested upon a lion; a muzzled bear lies by his left side, and the cushion which supports his head is rested on a group or cluster of lions; the bearings of the shield are the arms of Nevill, with a file of five flambeaux, some modern heralds call the file a label. In ancient authors, and particularly with the book entitled *The Accedence of Armorie*, it is said this distinction was for the heir of the family, dying in the life time of the grandfather. From this circumstance, it is probable this was the monument of one of the Roberts de Nevill,

There were two chauntries in this church, one dedicated to St John, of which we know no more, than that Browne Willis set forth the names of Henry Statchlock and William Curtory, who had pensions of 30s. each in the year 1553.—Bishop Dudley granted his licence,† dated 20th September, 1483, to Ralph Lord Nevill, and Isabel his wife, to found a chauntry for one chaplain at the altar of Jesus, in the south part of the church of St Brandon; and to endow the same with ten pounds a year in lands.

The font is a large bason of Stanhope marble.

* "I hard at Branspeth, that Rafe, the first Erle of Westmerland, was buried at his college Stanethorpe, by Raby—and that another of them was buried at the Freres of North Alverton."

L&L. ITIN. UT SUP.

† Rot. Dudley, A. No. 94.

HAIREHOLM is thus mentioned in the complete History of Durham, p. 612, "commonly called Hairum, lies in this parish, "whither, it is said, some of the murderers of Thomas Becket, "Archbishop of Canterbury, fled after the fact, and built a "chapel there to his memory." Our records furnish us with no kind of evidence touching this chapel: the ruined walls of a large building still appear.

HALYWELL lies to the east of Brancepeth, formerly the seat of the family of Reeds, in a fine sequestered situation, surrounded with excellent lands.* The first notice we have of this manor, is in the time of Bishop Hatfield, when John Randolf died seized of "the manor of Halywell, in the vill of Brancepeth, held of Ralph "de Nevill, Chiv. by fealty and 4l. rent: also the manor of East "Brandon, with lands in Preston on Skerne, held of the Lord "Ralph de Nevill by half a knight's fee." In John, the male line of that ancient family ceased, and he left three daughters coheiresses, Margaret the wife of William Hee, Johan the wife of William de Elmedon, and Agnes the wife of John Fossour.† Thomas Elmedon exchanged his possessions in this parish, with John de Nevill, for lands in Elmedon, and in the inquisition taken upon his death, in the 11th year of Bishop Langley, this exchange is noted. "Twenty messuages, 40 oxgangs of land, "and 100 acres of moor, in Elmedon, got in exchange with "John de Nevill, for a quarter part of the manor of East Bran- "don, Halywell, Haireholm, and the Hill, which were the estate "of Johan, his mother." They continued in that family, till the Earl of Westmorland's attainder.

It doth not appear that STOCKLEY was ever severed from the chief manor of Brancepeth, it being part of the estate forfeited by the Earl of Westmoreland.

WILLINGTON lies south of Brancepeth, a small village, which in the time of Cutheard, second Bishop of Chester, was given by Barnard, a priest, to St. Cathbert, that he might be admitted one of the fraternity of Durham monastery. Here Henry Mills, Esq. has a pleasant seat. The family of Bowes had possessions here, but they were soon united with the large estates of the Nevills, and passed therewith in the attainder. The vestigia of the Watling-street or Roman road, which leads from Binchester to Lanchester, are distinctly to be traced about half a mile to the

* It is now the property of Wm. Russell, Esq.

† Inq. p. m. an. 17 Hatf. ap. Dun. in plen. com. cor. W. de Claxton, esc. in co. Dun.

Gilebertum Clavigerium de Halywell gave 20 acres of land at Halywell to the nunnery of St Bartho, in Newcastle, 1233, at 12s. 6d. rent. Inter Testes. Rogerus de Haliwell et Galfridus de eadem villa.

Madox Form. Ang. p. 287. Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 41.

westward of Willington. A large column was lately dug up, with an inscription thereon; but before a drawing could be obtained, it was squared down and defaced, to make the pillar of a shed for cattle.

THE ROMAN ROAD, &c.

Passed through this village. The first possessors of this manor we find named in the records, were Birdons; Roger de Birdon held the same in capite of the bishop, by homage, fealty, and ten shillings rent at the exchequer, and died seized thereof, leaving John, his son and heir, as appears by an inquisition taken in the 12th year of Bishop Hatfield.* The Birdons fell into female issue, and the daughters of Roger came to the estate in the time of the same prelate: Elizabeth, Alicia, and Emma, the wife of ***** Scouland.† Emma had issue, a daughter, Matilda, and died seized of a moiety of the manor, in the 36th year of the same prelate.‡ In the 10th of Bishop Skirlaw, John de Birdon died seized in Courtesie, in right of Alice his wife, daughter of Roger de Birdon, of a messuage, 70 acres of land, and 10 of wood, and the site of a water-mill in Helmindon, leaving his son Thomas his heir.¶ From this period the estates became so subdivided, and the number of proprietors increased so much, that it is no longer material to trace the descent of their possessions.

CROOK and BILLY-ROW lie to the west of Brancepeth town, and in the book of rates are joined with Stanley. They were ancient members of Brancepeth, and in the inquisitions taken on the death of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, we find a distinction, “of the forest of Crook with Brancepeth.”

EAST AND WEST BRANDON also appear in the inquisitions, post mortem, of the Earls of Westmorland. The family of Birdons, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, held West Grindon, Wolleys, and West Brandon, by homage, fealty, and suit of court at Brancepeth.§¶ On the crown of Brandon-hill, which

VOL. III.

3 C

* Inq. p. m. ap. Dun. co. Joh. de Birland, Esc. in co. Dun.

† Inq. p. m. Eliz. fil. Rog. de Birdon, an. 25. Hatf. cor. Will. de Menevyle vic. Dun.

‡ Inq. p. m. ap. Dun. cor. W. del Bowes, Esc. in co. Dun.

¶ Inq. p. m. ap. Dun. cor. R. de Layton, Esc. in co. Dun.

§ Inq. p. m. Hugh fil. Hug. Birdon, an. 5 Hatfield.

¶ An. 8 Skirlaw, Agnes, wife of Tho. Beke, chiv. daughter and heir of Hugh, son of Hugh Birdon, and formerly wife of Hugh del Redhugh, chiv. died seized of the manor of West Brandon, held of the Lord de Nevill, of the manor of Brancepeth; also lands in Hedley, held of the Lord de Nevill, also the manor of Grendon, which Hugh de Redhugh had obtained of Gilb. de Grendon; also the manor of Riding-house, held of Rich. de Merley, inq. p. m.

is a very lofty eminence, commanding an extensive prospect on every side, is a remarkable tumulus, or mount of an oblong figure, one hundred and twenty paces in circumference of the base, and now in height about twenty-four perpendicular feet. If this was erected for a beacon, it is a most conspicuous station; if it covers some hero who fell in battle, it denotes the resting place of a person of high distinction, from its magnitude. A search for etymologies often lead into vague conceits; some have conceived the name of Brandon is a corruption of Bury-Dane; but the dedication before-mentioned, perhaps, removes every other more ingenious explication.

BURNEGILL, or as it is wrote in the ancient records, BURNING-HILL, certainly took its name from the gill or valley, through which the river Browne runs, overlooked by the hill, the site of this place. It lies at the extremity of this parish to the east, at the confluence of Browne with the Wear. The resident family assumed the local name; in Bishop Skirlaw's time, it appears by an inquisition, taken on the death of Hugh de Burninghamill, that he died seized of "the vill of Burninghamill, held of Ralph, "Earl of Westmorland, as of his manor of Brancepeth." In 1614, special livery of this manor was granted to Richard Hedworth, son and heir of John Hedworth, as being held of the king, by reason of the attainder of the Earl of Westmorland, and of the manor of Brancepeth.*

LITTLEBURN lies to the north of Burnegill, and was anciently the seat of the Calverleys; was, in modern times, part of the possessions of the Doubledays, and now belongs to the family of Reeds.

LANGLEY, or as it is called in the records, LANDLEY, lies still more northward, on the banks of Browne; the only record we find of this place, is a grant inrolled in the time of Bishop Tunstall, from Richardson to Baxter, wherein it is described to lie within the barony of Brancepeth.†

Of IVESLEY BURDON we find nothing in the records worthy of particular notice, but that it was the estate of Hugh of Redheugh.

* Rudd's MSS. 5th Jan. 1614.

† "Hugo Dei gra. Dun. Ep. Baronibus militibus et oibz hoibz suis de Hali-werefolk, Francis et Anglis sal." This deed is written in a fair and strong character, with a seal of green wax, impressed as that of the Durham charter.

Bishop Philip's deed of confirmation, dated 1197, is fair and legible, but the seal is gone.

King John's deed of confirmation, noting Hugh's grant, and Philip's confirmatory deed, dated xxvj dei March, anno reg. n'ri primo, signed x IOH. and sealed with a large seal of green wax.

Carta Will. de Dunelm. Rog'o filio Johis de Cornesowe unum. Tactum et crostum cum p'tinent, &c.

Carta Alani de Esse.—Carta Will-othie-Raw.

Grant of Gawleyland, 20th King Edward IV.—Leigh to Taillour.

CORNSEY AND HEDLEY.—The first evidence we find of Cornsey and Hedley, is in the Bolden Buke, where they are noted to be the estates of Simon the chamberlain, he paying two marks rent, and performing the service of carrying the bishop's wine, with twelve oxen, and providing "V cordas" for the bishop's great chace. Bishop Pudsey afterwards, having received a surrender of the premises from the chamberlain, in order that these estates might be granted to Walter de Cadoma, and Robert, the son of Roger, his nephews, grants the same to them under four marcs rent, discharged of all other than the free service of one twentieth part of a knight's fee. In this grant, the chamberlain is stiled "Nepotibus dilecti filij et familiaris nostri Simonis "Camerarij pro servicio, &c." This grant received the confirmation of Bishop Philip de Poictue, and the two instruments were ratified by King John, under the great seal, dated 26th of March, in the first year of his reign. By several conveyances in the 14th century, it appears, that Cornsey, under the distinction of Cornsey-row, gave a local name to its possessor, among whom we find Will-o-the-Raw, and Dionesia-o-the-Raw. We see that the family of De Esh had lands here, and Allan de Esh, then the bishop's forester, took by virtue of the grant of Walter, the son of Hugh de Middleton. In 1480 the family of Taillior or Taillure became purchasers here, and Thomas Taylor, of the city of Durham, Esq. their immediate descendant, yet holds the lands, where he has lately built a handsome mansion house. Will-o-the-Raw, and Dionesia his wife, held a moiety of the manor of Cornsey, by homage and fealty, and the 20th part of a knight's fee, paying 2s. yearly at the bishop's exchequer. He had also land there, held of the Lord of Hedley, and also eight acres held of the chauntry of the blessed Virgin, in Lanchester church, rendering yearly a pound of wax: they not having issue, the estates descended to Alanus his nephew, son of his brother, John Bell: it seems that Alanus died under age, and his brother William succeeded, who took the name of Will-o-the-Raw, and forsook that of Bell.* William died in the 20th year of the same prelate,

3 C 2

Release of Gawleyland, 20th King Edward IV.—Leigh, wife and son, to Taillour.

Release of Archer Croft, 20th King Edward IV.—Leigh, wife and son, to Taillour.

Fifteen charters and deeds, of which the preceding are the most remarkable, are in the possession of Thomas Taylor, Esq. of the city of Durham.—When the name was so corrupted, we do not find.

* Inq. p. m. 5 Hatf. cor. Will. de Mordon, vic. Dun.—Inq. p. m. 6 Hatf. Rob de Bowes,* vic. Dun.—Inq. p. m. 20 Hatf. cor. Will. de Menevill esc. in co. Dun.

* It is remarkable how variously this name is wrote in the record: *Boughs, Bowes, Boughouses Boghhouse*.—Where is the derivation "de Arcubus?"

seized of a moiety of the same vill; but having no issue, his estates descended to his sister Agnes, wife of John Emerson of Stanley. Hedleyside became the possession of the family of De Insula; John de Wilughby, chiv. died seized of the other moiety of the manor and vill of Cornsey, leaving John his son and heir; and it is to be presumed, this moiety became the estate of Ralph, Lord Nevill, as by Hatfield's Survey, we see the Earl of Westmorland was seized of a moiety, and one John Couper of the other moiety; and by the inquisition taken on the earl's death, it appears, that the whole manor was then in him; he leaving his grandson his heir. Lord Nevill also held the manor of Coxside and Cockside-hall.* In the time of Bishop Skirlaw, we find Robert de Bland, in right of Johan his wife, holding a toft and a carucate of land in Cornsey, of the Lord Ralph de Nevill, at 19s. rent. The manor of Hedley was solely in Ralph de Nevill, in the 23d year of Bishop Hatfield.† Hedleyhope was the possession of the Earl of Westmorland at the time of his attainder: in some records we find it named Heleyhope, alias Coxtohouse.

The manor of Ivesley, in Bishop Beaumont's time, was held in capite, by Hugh Burdon, by homage and fealty, and the payment of 4s. rent. In 1343, a licence was granted by Bishop Bury, for the alienation of this manor to Bonvill, and another in trust to the use of Hugh Burdon for life, with remainder to his son Hugh, and Dionesia, the daughter of Thomas Lambarde, and the heirs of their bodies.‡ There was issue of that marriage, a daughter, Agnes, who married Thomas Beke, chiv. on whose death the manor was valued at 6l. 15s.§ Thomas, the son of Hugh del Redheugh, was her heir. The manor soon afterwards became the estate of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland; and in 1480, Bishop Langley granted a pardon to Tunstall and others, for taking this manor by the earl's alienation, without licence.|| There was a special trust therein, for in the return to an inquisition taken at his death, it appears he died possessed thereof;¶ and it continued in that family till the attainder.

* Dns de Nevill tenent manor de Cocksyde et red. p. ann. ad iiij term. usual vjs. viijd. — In another place, the rent is set at viijs iiijd. — HATFIELD'S SURVEY.

† Inq. p. m. cor. Rob. de Bowes, vic. Dun. — Inq. p. m. 20th Langley, 1426. — Inq. p. m. cor. Will. de Meneville, vic. Dun.

Samuel Sanderson of Hedleyhope, Esq. was buried, A. D. 1650. and his wife Barbara, 1672, and Samuel their first son, 1660. — EPITA. LANCHESTER CH.

‡ Rot. Bury, sch. xix. anno decimo indorso.

§ Inq. p. m. Agnes ux. Tho. Beke, 8° Ep. Skirlaw, cor. R. de Laton, Esc.

|| Madox Formula, p. 331.

¶ Inq. p. m. cap. ap. Bernard Castell, xxvij Nov. xx. Ep. Bury, cor. Esc. in co. Sadberg.

THE PARISH OF MERRINGTON.

WITH

WHITWORTH CHAPELRY.

THE next adjoining parish to the south, is Merrington, a member of which is Whitworth, formerly a chapel of ease to Merrington, from whence it is distant about two miles, but by whom, or when severed therefrom, doth not appear. Here is a small village, with the mansion-house of Robert Eden Duncomb Shafto, Esq., in a fine situation near the banks of Wear, and opening upon an extensive prospect towards the east. The chapel is a small and mean fabric, consisting only of a body and chancel of equal height; in length, from east to west, forty feet, and in width seventeen feet and a half.* In the church-yard are some ancient

* This chapelry is in the deanry of Darlington, is not in charge or certified. The vicars of Merrington (before the separation) were presented to that vicarage, with the chapel of Whitworth annexed, as appears by the registers. This is a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham.

Proc. Ep. 2s. 6d.—Pens. D. and C. 10s.—Real val. 100l.—Tithes 80l.—Glebe, 16l.—Casualties, 4l.

In 1769, Lord Crewe's trustees allowed 40l. towards building a new barn.

CURATES—Will. Staindrop, 1427—Will. Herryson—Rob. Richardson, 1557, p. m. Herryson, John Dockets—Robert Crawford, 1578—Robert Prentisse, 1583—Richard Dearhurst, 1584—Joh. Philpot, 1599, p. res. Dearhurst—John Browne, A. M. 1618, p. m. Philpot—Stephen Hegg, A. M. 1628, p. res. Browne—Rich. Walkelin, A. M. 1661, p. m. Hegg—Tho. Dixon, A. M. 1662, p. m. Walkelin—George Wheler, Knt. S. T. P. 1703, p. m. Dixon—Rob. Forster, A. M. 1711, p. res. Wheler—Rob. Leeke, A. M. 1714, p. res. Forster—Rob. Blackiston, A. M. 1726, p. m. Leeke—Ed. Gregory, A. B. 1746, p. m. Blackiston—Rich. Dongworth, A. M. 1755, p. m. Gregory—Tho Randal, A. B. 1760, p. res. Dongworth—James Deason, cl. 1768, p. res. Randal.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Thomas Deason, B. A. 13th January, 1797.

FROM THE PARISH REGISTER.

A Terrier of the Glebe belonging to Whitworth.

On the east side of the town, a pasture of about six acres, joining Ox Close.—*Mr Randal remarks, that it measures nine acres and two roods.*

The Beets joining the park, *Mr R. says three acres.*

A little yard and garden behind the parsonage house.

On the west side, the West Close, of about two acres, on the right-hand of the high-way to Biers Green.

On the moor, the Fall of about four acres.

1635, The church-yard walled, being before a hedge.

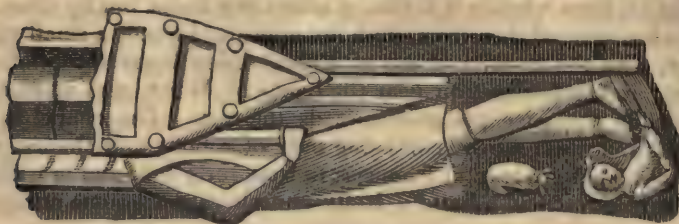
1636, Church repaired in seats, flagging, leading, and other particulars.

1645, July 27th, James, son of Ambrose Bell of Tuddo, was the last baptism with the Book of Common Prayer in this parish.—Charles II. proclaimed at London, May 8th, and at Durham, 12th May, 1660, on which day, I (Stephen Hegg) began to use again the book of Common Prayer.

1667, The church was leaved by the parish, and the chancel by the dean and chapter.

Ibid MSS.

monuments, one of which, for the singularity of the vizar, is represented in the cut: the other two appears to be designed for female figures rather than ecclesiastics. The arms on the shield (see the cut) are not now born by any family of the north: the sword being elevated, as was before observed, denoted that the person interred, died during some siege; but neither the arms nor that circumstance lead to any knowledge of whom he was.



By the Boldon Buke, it appears that Thomas de Acley, held this manor by the service of a quarter part of a knight's fee. The resident family soon afterwards assumed the local name of Whytworth; for in the second year of Bishop Bury, by an inquisition taken on the death of Alexander de Whytworth, it is set forth, he died seized in fee of the manor of Whitworth, held of the bishop by homage, fealty, and the service of a quarter part of a knight's fee, suit at the county, and payment of five marks at the exchequer; he also held the manor of Woodham. The family of Farnacres in that prelate's time, held lands under the Lord of Whitworth, by the payment of a pound of pepper for all services. By an inquisition, taken in the eleventh year of Bishop Hatfield, on the death of Alexander de Whitworth, besides the manor of Whitworth, he is said to hold of the priory of Durham, ten messuages and 200 acres of land there, by homage, fealty and 16s. and 8d. rent; John, his brother, was his heir. This John de Whitworth is named in the survey taken by the last named prelate, and therein it is said he held the manor, *p. servic. forin.* with 14s. 10d. rent, formerly paid by Marm. Muschance, for a certain portion of the manor, rendering yearly *iiijl. xvijd.* We

	<i>Bap.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Bur.</i>
State of population from 1660 to 1679	77	13	29
1760 to 1779	76	19	74
<i>Increase</i>	0	6	45

Number of burials last year, 4.—Computed number of inhabitants, 120.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire Chapelry of Whitworth contains 409 inhabitants. It is dependant on Brancepeth Parish, N. W. Division of Darlington Ward.

find no other proprietor named in the records, until Whitworth came into the possession of the Nevills. In 1420, the 19th of September, Bishop Langley granted licence to Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, to inclose 40 acres of his land in Whitworth; and all the lands he had of the gift and infeoffment of Richard del Park in Biers, on the east part of the road, which leads from Binchester, as far as to Willington, and also his woods of Whitworth and Tudhowe to make a park, so that no person should hunt or take game therein without the earl's leave, under a penalty of ten pounds. Whitworth was part of the forfeited estates, under the Earl of Westmorland's attainder.

To the east of Whitworth lies the village of TUDHORE, part of the ancient possessions of the Nevills. Families of the names of Tesedale and Hoton, held portions of land there, of the lords of that manor, in very distant times.*

The village of SUNDERLAND lies to the north-east, &c. commonly called Sunderland by the Bridge, and stands on the ridge of a steep hill, on a point of land, between the river Wear and Croxdale water. The manor anciently belonged to William de Kilkenny, and a moiety coming into the possession of John de Killinghall and John de Egscliff: they sold the same to Sir John Nevill of Raby, in the 8th year of King Richard II.† The Nevills granted over to the family of Hotons.‡ An opulent family of the Salvins have a mansion-house here; and the Howards have a family estate on which they formerly resided.§

Mr. Cade in his tract before noted, says, "It (speaking of "Old Durham) has a better claim to be considered as the *Condercum* of the Romans, from which it is about two miles distant, than the camp near Sunderland bridge (which is evidently of Danish construction) and which the annotator upon Camden says, was the opinion of a very great antiquary." We confess ourselves not well enough informed of the situation

* Inq. p. m. Matilda ux. Tho. de Tesedale, an. 5th Bury. cor. S. de Esc. vie. in plen. com. Dun.

† Rudd's MSS.

‡ Inq. p. m. Joh. Hoton de Tudhowe, d. s. Man. de Sunderland juxta—Croxdale q'd. ten de Rado, com. Westm. &c. val. p. an. vijl. an. 15th Langley.

§ SR. OSWALDS, DURHAM.

Here lyeth the body of Charles Howard, of Sunderland Bridge, Esq. who died the 29th of March, A. D. 1704; and Margaret Howard, his wife, daughter of Thomas Maire, of Hardwick, Esq. who died June 30th, 1721.

Requiescant in pace.

And William Howard, Esq. son of the said Charles and Margare, who died August 23d, 1752, aged 60. — *Vid. Registered Estates.*

of this Roman or Danish camp, to enter into any further discussion of the point, but must leave it to the more fortunate traveller, whose steps may fall upon this historical ground, so confidently reported of by Mr. Cade.

Towards the south-west of Whitworth lies OLD PARK, the seat of Richard Wharton, Esq. late M. P. for the city of Durham. The first proprietors we find named in the records, are the Kellawes, Richard of that name, dying seized of the manor of Aldpark, which he held of the bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, and the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, in the eleventh year of Bishop Bury.*

By Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it appears, that Thomas Claxton then held the manor, late the estate of Peter Kellawe, containing eight score acres of land, *p. forin. servic.* and not in capite as before set forth;† the family of Claxtons continued in possession for many generations, until the attainder of Robert Claxton, Esq. when this manor coming to the crown, was by letters patent, dated the 26th day of May, in the 32d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and inrolled the 16th Feb. 1589, granted in fee to George Frevill, along with Hardwicke: the patent recites a demise made by the queen in the 25th year of her reign, to George Frevill, and Elizabeth his wife, and William Jennison, for their respective lives in succession; that is to say, to George Frevill for life, and after his decease to Elizabeth for life; and after their deaths to Jennison for life. Old Park is thus described: all that site and capital messuage of the Old Hall, alias Old Park, late the possession of Robert Claxton, Esq. attainted of high treason. Rent for Old Park, 7l. 11s. 6d. with the best beast for a heriot. The consideration for this grant was 1146l. 10s. to hold as of the manor of East Greenwich, free from all outgoing, except 3s. to the dean and chapter of Durham; 20s. out of Knightfield, and 60s. out of the Old Park to the Bishop of Durham for ever.

On a lofty situation to the south-east is Merrington, a long irregular village, lying on the ridge of a hill. On the north side of the town, in a very spacious and open yard stands the church. Merrington was one of the places granted by William de Carilepho to his monastery of Durham. In Cumin's usurpation of the see, his nephew seized the tower of this church, filled it with armed men, and set about to fortify it with a vallum and ditch; this is the first account we have of the place. The church

! * Inq. p. m. cor. Will. de Mordon, Esc. Dun.

* Inq. p. m. Tho. de Claxton, an. 14 Skiriaw, ap. Dun. co. R. Conyers, chiv. Esc. in co. Dun.

shews many marks of antiquity. The tower, like that of Jarrow, has stood in the centre of four aisles, forming a cross. The chancel is four paces in width, and five paces within the rails; in the centre of which space, the communion table stands, open on all sides; the ascent is by three steps: from the rails, the chancel is nine paces in length, neatly wainscoted in pannels, &c. stalled with oak on each side, with an open cut screen: the east window of three lights, is under a circular arch; one, of three windows to the south, is now walled up; the arches are pointed: there are no lights to the north. The nave is entered from the chancel by a narrow circular arch. The whole length of the nave, from the screen of the chancel to the west end, is 26 paces, of which the tower takes up nine; but the arches being open under the tower, that part is stalled and forms part of the present space allotted for the congregation. The west side of the tower rises on a heavy circular arch, supported on buttresses; the east side also rises on a circular arch, but it springs from clustered pillars, capitalled in the ancient and most rude Saxon form. The body of the church is lighted by one window to the north, under a pointed arch, and another to the south under a circular arch, with an east light: A large porch, called Lawrence's porch, opens to the middle aisle by a pointed arch, near 24 feet in span; we could obtain no information why the name of Lawrence was given to this porch, nor could we discover any monument, or other matter, to lead to it.* The tower is a massive pile, near 60 feet in height, having small windows with circular arches. The south door is circular, the mouldings ornamented with the zigzag figure, and the sides furnished with pilasters. We could not find any traces of the ditch, or vallum formed in Cumin's time.† The prospect from Merrington church, is at once won-

VOL. III.

3 D

* Perhaps the name is modern. Sept. 18th, 1615, Richard Sir George Norroy king of arms, granted arms to Lawrence Wilkinson, of Ferry Hill. Az. three, unicorns, pass. arg. a bend ermine. Crest, a demy unicorn ermine, on a mural crown.—Mr Allan in possession of the grant.

† MERRINGTON VICARAGE.

Dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is in the deanry of Darlington, and a peculiar belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

K. Books, 14l. 4s. 9d. h.—Tenths, 1l. 8s. 5d. 3 far.—Proc. Ep. 9s.—Syn. 11s.—Real val. 85l.

VICARS.—Richard de Fenrother, 1343—Tho. de Morpeth, 1350, p. m. Fenrother—Will. Fraunces, 1377, p. m. Morpeth—Will. Reson, 1405—Thomas Roos, 1407—Dns Will. Soulby—Dns Thomas Dobeson, 1490, p. res. Soulby—Mag. Joh. Walker, 1494, p. res. Dobeson—Chr. Wardell, L. L. B. 1505—Rob. Wensley, 1513, p. res. Wardell—Chr. Barnes, A. M. 1517, p. res. Wensley—Dns Will. Melmerby, 1558—Tho. Burton, L. L. D. 1583, p. m. Melmerby—Fra. Brancken-

derfully extensive and beautiful. The hill on which this edifice stands, is a ridge or long mount, pointing east and west, and rising

Burye; 1589, p. res. Burton—Will. Selbye, A. M. 1609—Cuth. Welles, A. B. 1610, p. m. Selbye—Will. James, A. M. 1629, p. m. Welles—John Ladler, an intruder, 1658—James Thompson, A. M. 1660—Cha. Cowling, A. M. 1673, p. res. Thompson—Cha. Elstob, A. M. 1676, p. cess. Cowling—Edw. Emmerson, 1680, p. res. Elstob—Thomas Knagges, A. M. 1782, p. m. Emmerson—Robert Leak, A. M. 1720, p. cess. Knagges—Robert Blakiston, A. M. 1726, p. m. Leak—John Skelley, A. M. 1745, p. m. Blakiston—Ralph Gelson, A. B. 1760, p. cess. Skelley—James Smith, 1773, p. m. Gelson—*** Viner, p. m. Smith.—**RANDAL'S MSS.**—Edward Parker, M. A. 3 Aug. 1795.—Percival Frye, M. A. 3 Oct. 1809—Patrick George 5 Aug. 1812—Thomas Ebdon, B. A. 4 March, 1822.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

On an Altar Tomb.

"Here lyes William, the third son of John Howe of Ferry-hill, who was the last
"of five sons that died by excessive bleeding, in the 17th year of his age. Interred
"August the 25th, 1708."

On an Altar Tomb.

"Here lies the bodies of John, Jane, and Elizabeth, children of John and
"Margaret Brass, who were murdered by their father's servant." Jan. 25th, 1682-3.

Reader remember, sleeping we were slain,
And here we sleep till we must rise again."

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Thou shalt do no murder.

Merrington Chapelry.

Book of rates.
£. 26 11 2

Value of lands.
£. 3239 10 0

GRAY'S MSS.

Land tax at 4s.		County rates 6s. 8d.
Chilton.....	37 4 8	2 4 2
Ferry-hill.....	32 13 4	1 11 10
Hett.....	13 7 8	0 11 6
Merrington.....	33 9 4	1 15 0
Old Park.....	5 1 0	0 4 10
Sunderland.....	11 18 0	0 5 10
Tudhoe.....	30 7 0	1 1 8
Whitworth.....	24 0 0	1 3 6 h.

Registered Estates.—Hett, John Rickerby 11.—Michael Ellison 141.—Sunderland Bridge, Bryan Salvin, Esq. 1241.—Mr William Howard, 381. 1s. 6d.—Thomas Biggins, 501.—George Craggs, 11.—Nicholas Heads 101.—Mrs Margaret Howard, 601.—Tudhoe, Ralph Salvin, Esq. 4121. 19s.—John Dunn, 161.—Ralph Dunn, 51.—Thomas Cotton, 11.—**MANN'S MSS.**

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1640 to 1659	446	89	289
1760 to 1779	690	142	429
Increase	244	53	140

Number of burials last year, 27—Computed number of inhabitants, 810.
Mr Wood's account.—Merrington 60 families 236 inhabitants.

Ferry Hill	123	468
Chilton	37	148
Hett	40	165

Total 1017

* This was Andrew Mills, who was executed for the said murder, and afterwards hung in chains.

with a gradual ascent from the north and south, so as to command the finest landscapes within the county of Durham, expanded to the eye in a kind of bird-eye view, by reason of the loftiness of the mount. The eastern end of the ridge, having its termination near to hills of almost equal eminence, of course affords but a short prospect; the western termination is at the village of Westerton, distant about a mile; the valley, through which runs the river Wear, lies open to the view, graced with the elegant scenes near Bishop Auckland, extended up to Witton, and along the winding passage of the river, almost as far as Wolsingham. To the right you see Brancepeth castle and its environs; to the left, the landscape is bounded by the distant eminence of Cockfieldfell above Raby. To the north, in the bosom of the vale, with majestic aspect, lies the city of Durham, on her seven hills, graced with a variety of woodlands; on every side of the city, villages, seat-houses, and hamlets, are scattered, and the scene is terminated by the mounts of Penshaw and Wardenlaw, which make an elegant break on the horizontal line. To the south-west, the Yorkshire hills above Barningham, form the horizon, southward of which is the spacious plain, wherein Northallerton and Thirsk lie; and with a glass, it is said, Crake castle and York minster are discoverable; Hamilton and Cleveland hills extend eastward, stretching their cultivated skirts into the vale of Tees: the pike of Roysbury, all the chain of mountains to Hunscliff, and the environs of Flamborough-head are seen, with the Tees mouth, and a wide expanse of sea; on the nearer ground, you view distinctly Sedgfield, Hardwick, and the sweep of the country to Elwick and the beacon: then the prospect narrows as you turn northward, and to the left of Quarrington hills, you see Ellemore, Pittington, Sherburn, and many other objects which are beautifully disposed in the valley.

Merrington being parcel of the possessions of the priory of Durham, there is little relative to it in the bishop's records.

FEERY,* now called FERRY-Hill, lies on the same lofty ridge of ground with Merrington, towards the east; we find in Bishop Hatfield's time, that a resident family took the local name, and held lands of the prior and convent of Durham; the Scroops and Eures also held small parcels under the convent. It seems that the prior had a park here, for Bishop Nicholas de Farnham granted free warren within the lands of the convent.

3 D 2

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Merrington contains 1279 inhabitants.

* Capella sancti Nicolai et sanctæ Ebbæ sita apud Ferie in Curia prioris et conventus Dunelm.

RANDAL'S MSS.

GREAT CHILTON* lies to the south-east of Merrington, on an elevated situation: the first account we have of this place, is in the beginning of Bishop Hatfield's episcopacy, when that prelate granted free-warrent† to William de le Pole, in his lands of the isle of Bradbury, Chilton, &c.; and Chilton was part of the forfeitures of Michael de le Pole in 1388,‡ when the king, to pacify Bishop Skirlaw for his having seized the forfeited lands, granted him the custody thereof. It doth not appear, that the de le Poles held the manor, for by an inquisition taken in the 6th year of Bishop Hatfield, we find Alicia, the wife of John Heron Esq. after the death of the Countess of Lincoln without issue, held, with her husband, of the bishop in capite, the manor of Great Chilton, by homage, fealty, and the third part of a knight's fee; and that she left two daughters, her coheiresses; Agnes married to John Boys, the younger, in the countess' lifetime, and Idoma, unmarried:§ and by an inquisition taken the same year, it appears John Heron held the manor, and therein it is set forth, "he first held of the Earl of Lincoln, who failed "in issue." Idoma intermarried with Robert de Dalden, and they had issue Matilda, to whom descended a moiety of the manor.|| Under the heirs of John Heron, Catharine, the wife of William del Pole, held a messuage, three tofts, and two caracates of land, in Great Chilton, as appears by an inquisition taken in the first year of Bishop Fordham, which probably was the whole possession of that family in Chilton, as Michael is set forth as her heir.

LITTLE CHILTON lies a little way to the north; of it we have little information from the records, further than it was called a manor, and was part of the possessions of Alicia Heron, and held in capite of the bishop, by homage, fealty, and the service of the third part of a knight's fee, and suit at the county.

HETT lies two miles to the north of Ferry-hill, is a long and irregular village. This being parcel of the possessions of the convent of Durham, little notice is taken thereof in the bishop's records: by an inquisition taken in the 7th year of Bishop Fordham, it appears that it gave name to a resident family, and that William de Hette died seized of the manor of Hette, with a moiety of the vill of Hette, held of the prior and convent of

* Capella de Chilton in Paroch. de Merrington, &c.—RANDAL'S MSS.

No traces of either of these chapels were discovered on our view.

† Vol. I. p. 307.

‡ Vol. I. p. 321.

§ Inq. p. m. cor. Rob. de Bowes, vic. Dun

|| Inq. p. m. Joh. de Dalden an. 25 Hatf. cor. W. de Menevyll. vic. Dun.

Durham, in capite, by homage, fealty, and suit of court at Durham, and an annual rent of 13s. 4d. In Bishop Skirlaw's time, this family fell into female issue.*

THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREW'S AUCKLAND.

WE now enter the extensive parish of St. Andrews Auckland, being the last to be treated of within the limits of the rivers Tyne and Tees.

The church of St. Andrews is situate on the banks of the river Gaunless, on a fine rising ground, in the midst of a narrow valley; distant from the town of Bishop, or North Auckland, about a mile. This edifice is in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end. The chancel is in width 7 paces, and in length seventeen paces, neatly finished with oak, having fourteen seats or stalls on each side; in the south wall, by the altar, are three niches for officiating priests. The chancel is lighted by six irregular windows to the south, and three to the north; the east window is of five compartments under a pointed arch: by the fragments of coloured glass, it seems the windows were formerly highly decorated; paintings of our Saviour's sufferings still remain in the north windows.† It is separated from the cross aisle by a fine pointed arch, with elegant mouldings, rising from brackets.‡ The cross aisle is in length thirty paces, and in width seven paces. The north end is lighted by four windows, one to the north, (composed of three compartments) and three to the

* Inq. p. m. Tho. an. 6 Skirlaw.

† These have lately been removed, and the windows glazed with plain glass.

‡ MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a monument of white marble fixed to the south wall of the chancel.

S. R. V. Æ.

Near this place lies interred Anne Belt, eldest daughter of Richard Bowser, late of Bishops Auckland, Gent. and wife of the Rev. Thomas Belt, formerly minister of this parish: by whom he had issue a daughter, which dyed an infant. He dyed in the year of our Lord, 1677, and she his widow, 9th of August, 1735, æt. 91. *Henricus Bowser pronepos ejusdem Annæ Belt hoc marmor desiderium sui posuit.*

On a wood tablet:

Here lyeth ye. body of Mrs. Gartrude Wren, nobler by vertue than by birth, and yet daughter of Sir Charles Wren, of Binchester, Knt.; in piety to God fervent, in charity to the poor blessedly prodigal, and inferior to none in sweat respects to all, she lived the wonder of many. the delight of most, and dyed the glory of her sex, a virgin espoused to Christ. Obit 9 Januarij, 1637.

east; two narrow ones towards the end, the third containing three compartments, and all of them under pointed arches. In the large window to the east, in this limb of the cross, are remains of an inscription painted on the glass; the date appears 1386; beneath the inscription are the arms of Bellasys, and in a belt round them the following words:

"Bellasys Bellasys base was thy sowl,

"When exchanged Bellasys for Henknoswell."

This is now called Kennet's Porch. The south limb of the cross is lighted by three windows, one at the end, and two to the east, all consisting of three compartments, and under pointed arches: under the south window is a nich, with water basons. The nave is uniform, having two side ailes, formed by rows of four pillars, the first and third clustered, the intermediate ones octagonal, supporting pointed arches, light and elegant; the nave is in length thirty-four paces, and near twenty paces in width, regu-

On a blue marble in the floor :

Sepulchrum

Richardi Bowser, Gen.

qui obiit xxxi^o. Martij

MDCLXXXI^o,

Richardus Bowser, Ar.

Filius ejus primogenitus

Obiit 1^o. Octobris

MDCLXXV^o.

On a white marble against the north wall :

Near this place lieth the body of Francis Pewterer, who was auditor and keeper of Auckland Castle to Nathaniel Crew, William and Edward, Lords Bishops of Durham. He died April 13th, 1738, aged 54. Also Anne, his dear wife, who died Oct. 25th, 1732, aged 45; and also Francis his son, who died Sept. 29th, 1716 aged 2 years.

On a verge of brass, on a large marble in the middle of the chancel, in which is inlaid a female figure in brass :

Hic sepulta jacet Fridesmonda Barnes ex illustri ac generosa Giffardorum familia oriunda castissima conjux Richardi Barnesii epi Dunelmensis.

Above and near the figure,

Victrix casta fides.

8 April, An Dni 1581,

M Fridesmonda vale

On a brass plate in the middle aisle :

Hic jacet Lancelotus Claxton q. obiit xi^o. die m^ost Februarij Anno dni 1590. CCCC^o. vj cujus. sic p^opriet'. deus Amen.

larly stalled with oak, and kept in good order. It is lighted by three large windows in the south aisle, and two in the north; six windows in the upper range to the south, and five to the north: the tower rises on a pointed arch, springing from pilasters. There is a large gallery at the west end. In the church are two effigies, one in stone of a female, with a square head dress, supposed to be one of the Bellasys; the monument is cut in that kind of soft limestone which is got in the sea banks of Hartlepool, and works like chalk immediately after being brought from the bed, but hardens with time equal to marble; the other is said to be the monument of one of the Pollards; Mr Pennant describes it "a cross-legged knight, armed in mail to his fingers ends, with a skirt, formed of stripes, reaching to his knees; a short sword and conic helm." The author of the sepulchral monuments adds,—“Is not this the common plated surcoat?” The hood is united with the vest or waist and sleeves of the mail, and the sleeves are continued, and form the mitts or cover for the hands. The figure is of wood, the right leg is uppermost; the feet rest on a lion; the hands are elevated; and the sword is sheathed. The south porch or entrance has an elegant roof of groined arches, and had three windows, now built up.

Tanner in the Notitia, p. 116, says—“This church or chapel of St. Andrew here was made collegiate, and well endowed by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham.” Leland (Collect, vol. I. 123) calls him *Primus Fundator*, and he is reckoned founder by other authors in general: but there seems to have been some foundation here before: for in 1239 Robertus de Courteny habuit literas de presentatione ad decanatum de Aclent ratione vacationis Episcopatus Dunelm. pat. 24 Hen. III. m. 5. The name of Auckland is derived of the Saxon *Ac* or *Ake*, *Quercus*; and *Ley*, *Campus*, the field or place of oaks: this place, in old writings, is spelled Akeland, Auckland, Aclent, Acclat, and Acle. Authors have supposed that the prebends of this church, and the churches of Darlington, Easington, and Norton, were founded by Bishop William de Karilepho, by order or assent of Pope Gregory, for the maintenance of those secular canons only, whom he had displaced from the cathedral church of Durham; Leland's expressions on this occasion have been construed to imply, that they had no successors, and that their prebends or portions in those churches expired with them: this may reasonably be supposed in some of the churches, from the total silence of authors about any prebendaries in Easington church in after times: thus we find that Ponteland church, in Northumberland, was prebendal about the time of the Lincoln taxation, 1291, after which

we hear no more of its being collegiate : nor indeed do we hear of any prebendaries in Norton till about the year 1227, or at Darlington, till Hugh Pudsey's time, who was consecrated Bishop of Durham, 20th December, 1153. But it is certain there were prebendaries here, before Bishop Beck's ordinance for constituting a deanry within this church, and probably they had a succession here from the early period before noted. There is an excellent spirit of piety breathed throughout the prelate's act on this occasion :—" We trust that our pastoral duty is discharged most suitably to the will of God, when our care extends not only to the procuring of temporal emoluments to his church, but also to the promotion of religion in his people ; that while, divine service is performed with greater veneration, a more fervent devotion may be excited in the congregation, and that the holy offices, with the ministers, may be acknowledged with greater reverence and honour. Seeing therefore that the collegiate church of St. Andrew of Auckland, in our diocese, is not only greatly decreased in the number of its prebendaries, but in revenue also ; and as no canon or prebendary of this church doth either reside himself, or find a proper person to officiate in his stead, though duty and honesty require it, pretending in excuse, that they have no houses there, or sufficient grounds whereon to build : We, &c. with the consent of master Robert de Alberwyke, Vicar, and of all the canons or prebendaries there, do ORDAIN as followeth :—As within the limits of the parish of Auckland, certain new lands of our waste have been brought into tillage in our time, whereof the tithes are in our disposal, as well by common right, as the custom of the said parish, of such tithes of new or waste lands so brought into tillage beyond Gaundless, in our forest, towards the west, and near Gaundless, in Wydehope Moor, we constitute and ordain a prebend to the amount of ten pounds, conceiving that the said tithes will for ever prove sufficient to answer the same : and because an union of the prerogative of dignity and eminence of person with riches constitutes the highest degree of an excellent office, the name of vicar, which hitherto has been the most eminent in this church, we decree shall for ever be changed to that of dean of the collegiate church, therein not only regarding the late vicar, now the dean thereof, and his successors, but also the advancement of that church to higher honours." A new prebend was annexed to the deanry, and it was thereby ordained, that the dean and his successors should receive all obventions, lands, rents, rights, and liberties, which the vicars formerly had. And also that the dean should constantly

reside, and provide a priest to officiate in the prelate's chapel at Auckland.* And that he should provide priests, and other fit officiating ministers, as usual, to the duty of the parish church and chapel, where all his tithes, and other revenues and emoluments, arise. And as to those prebendaries who neither resided, or furnished proper clerks to officiate in their stead, that all pretence for non-residence might be removed, he appointed a certain parcel of land, lying on the south side of the church, on which they might build; enjoining them by their obedience, that before the expiration of two years next following, such habitations should be erected. And also ordained, that every canon that did not reside, should provide a proper vicar or curate to officiate in his absence; and that the five first or senior canons, viz: Master Robert Avenell, Walter de Langton, Galfrid de Vesano, John de London, Master Adam de Brompton, and their successors, should engage priests, and pay them annually five

VOL. III. *Continued from Vol. II.* E

* Nova ordinac'o cantarie be. M. Virg. in Eccl. Col. de Auckland Epi E. registro Fox. p. 21.

Universis, &c. Ricus, &c. volumus et ordinamus q'd capellus d'ce cantarie beate Marie Virg. &c. in collegiat. Eccli'a de Auckland Epi Andree, &c. sit sacrista in Eccl. sive capella n'ra colleg infra manerium n'rm de Auckland Epi situat. et sub ejus regimine, &c. custodiantur sacra vasa vestimenta ecclia &c. It'm volumus et qd capellanus d'ce cantarie amictu habitu et superindument. more vicarior in dicta n'ra ecclesia collegiat infra manerium n'rm &c. missis matutinis et vespers &c. debit ministrand. &c. necnon q'd sit com'unarius et commensalis cum decano ejusd. sedens in mensa tempore refec'cois cum ceteris vicarij choralibus ibdm &c. predic. n'ror Dunelm. epor. dce cantarie fundatorum statut. et ordinac'oibus in cantarium edit. non obstan. quib'cunq. Dat 8th Jul. 1499. Indentura implementorum collegii de Auckland Epi. E. regr'o Fox.

Among the goods under title implementa—we see, “One ymage of our lady—1 salt parcell gilt with a cover, weyng xij unc et dim—1 salt parcell gilt without cover weyng ix unces—1 salt wrethed with a cover, weyng vij unces et dim.—1 whyt standing pece p'cell gilt wt. a cover, wying xij unces et dim.—1 pounced pece wt. a cover parcell gilt, weyng xiiij unces et di —1 pece p'cell gilt weying vj unces—1 pounced pece weying iij unces et di. et xij sponys, weyng xj unces et di. &c.

Indentura libror. ejusd. coll. &c. Imprimis 1 Bible cum exposic'oe Dni Nichi de Lira in quatuor voluminibus, &c.

Unio sive annexio prebend. de Sheldon in Ecclia de Auckland. Ibid p. 41.

Unio, &c. prebende de Ashcombe. Ibid.

Licentia concessa decano Aukland ad p'quirend terras. Rot. C. Langley, No. 64.—This was in augmentation of the stipend of the chaplain of St. Mary's chauntry, for three messages, eight acres of land, fifteen burgagers in bishop Aukland, and a rent of 14s. issuing out of other burgages there.

Licentia &c. ad p'quirend terras &c. Rot. A. Fox, No. 131. In augmentation for the support of six choresters.

Sequestrac'o omnium fructuum prebend. de Aucklande E. Regr'o Tunstall, p. 4.

—Cancell. Eccl. collegiate de Awkelande pati ruinam et magnos def'cus in tecto fenestris et parieté ipsius cancellae, &c. &c.

E. camp'o Will. Chaunceller Constab. et Rec. Gen. An. 11°. Langley. 1416.

Solut. p'positis ecclie S. Andree de Auckland et pero'canus ad edificac'onem companilis ejusd. Ecclie de dono dni per literam dni de warrant. vjl. 13s. 4d.

marks each, and the four next canons, John de Lacey, Sire Richard de Insula, John de Wytham, and Allan de Kirkham, should engage deacons, with stipends of forty shillings a year each; and the rest of the canons should have subdeacons, with stipends of thirty shillings annually: which curates were to be presented to the dean for his approbation, with certain rules touching their successors. It was also ordained, that divine service should be chaunted all the year round, at the usual hours; after the method used at York and Salisbury, and that high mass should be daily celebrated at the third hour; and also that the mass of the Virgin Mary should be celebrated by Master Adam de Brompton, or his curate, and their successors, at the usual time. And that the presbyters appointed by the dean to inspect more particularly into the affairs of the parish, and all other ministers should conform to proper habits, and at all times shew obedience. The curates of the prebendaries were to officiate weekly, according to their different degrees: the dean to regulate all spiritual matters, and to proceed even to the punishment of delinquents. Matins to be said every day for the benefit of the parishioners. The first stall on the south side of the choir was reserved for the bishop; the first stall on the north side was the dean's place; that the canons, whose curates were priests, to hold the next places; after them the canons, whose curates were deacons; and lastly the canons, whose curates were subdeacons: and that the same order should be held in processions. This instrument was signed and sealed at Auckland, and dated on the morrow of the octaves of the Epiphany, in the 1292, and the tenth of the prelates' consecration. Tanner further says—"At the time of the Lincoln taxation, there were twelve portionists or prebendaries, and their revenues were then rated at 249l. 13s. 4d.; but the founder, in his statutes made the year, 1292, appointed a dean and nine prebendaries only, and of that number there was some alteration made by Thomas Bishop of Durham, in 1428: but in 26th Henry VIII. there were again a dean and eleven prebendaries, when the deanry was valued at 100l. 7s. 2d. and the eleven prebends at 79l. 6s. 8d. One of these prebends was called the Prebend of West Merrington, as p. pat. 2d Edward III. p. 2.—Another the Prebend of Byrns, as p. pat. 4th Richard II.—And in pat. 5th Edward II. **** de Malo-lacu is stiled Prebendar. de Aukland et persona Ecclesiæ de Halughton eidem prebendæ annex."* In the English

* Vide Monast. Angl. v. III. p. 2. p. 39, 40.—Angl. Sacra, v. I. 754.—Godwin de Presul, p. 125.—Lel. Itin. v. I. p. 61.—Collect. I. 123, 334.—Madox. Form. p. 330.—Pat. 10 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 10. pro decimis assarter. in Widopmore. —Pat. 27 vel. 47 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 36.

Monasticon, p. 348, the reform made by Bishop Langley, A. D. 1238, is thus noted—"as the times were altered, the aforesaid

3 E 2

Prima pars paten. de anno regni Regis Edw. secundi decimo.

P. Decano Eccleſiæ Collegiate } R. om'ibz ad quos &c. salt'm. Cum bone memo-
de Auckland. } rie Antonius quondam Dunelm. Ep'us quinto diē
Mercij Ann. D'ni 1294 concesserit et assignaverit p. litteras suas paten. quas in-
speximus Mag'ro Rob'to de Aberwyk tunc decano ecclie collegiate de Auckland et
ad eundem Mag'r'm Rob'tum ejusq. successores voluerit et decreverit imp'pet. p'ti-
neret omnes decimas assartor. sive noval. in Wydhopmor et in p'te occidentale de
Gamles necon et in p'te boriali de Wer que ad culturam ea tempore consecratio-
is p'dci Epi usq. ad diem p'dc'm redacta fuerunt et que ad illo usq. in finem sex
annor. et trium mensium p'x'io tunc sequencium completor edigerentur illis dum
taxat exceptis quas Mag'r Adam de Brompton quondam precentor Lincoln. ac d'ce
ecc'lie de Auckland p'bendarius ex ip'ius Ep'i collacione obtinuit sp'ali p'ut in
predictis litteris plenius continentur. NOS dile'co clic'o n'ro Mag'ro Thome de
Clyfford nunc decano collegiate ecc'lie p'dce Ep'a'tu Dunelm. p. mortem bone
memorie Ric'i* nup. Ep'i loci illius vacante et in manu n'ræ existente. Volentes
gra'm facere specialem concessimus ei quantum in nob. est q'd ip'e omnes decimas
assartor. sive novalium p'd'cor tam de locis superius nominatis quam etiam de Even-
wode et de Hersete ac om'ibz illis locis de novo infra limites p'ochie p'dcæ ecc'liæ
assartatis que infra fines seu metas superius in d'ci litteris contentes ut accepimus
includuntur p'cipiat et he'at. Salvo semp. jure ecc'lie Dunelm. futuriq. Epi dei loci
ac alterius cujuscunq. In cujus, &c. HODGSON'S MSS.

RECTORS.—Uthred, 1035—Mildred de Aelet, 1129, Mon. Angl.—Maldredus, cl.
et Gregorius, 1147—Walter de Kirkham, 1253—Adam de Breniton, or Brempton,
1270—He was the last rector.

VICARS.—Magister Rob. de Albuwyke was the last vicar, and first dean.

The true value of the deanry Reg. Tunstal, 66l. 13s. 4d.

DEANS.—Rob. de Albuwyke, 1292—Tho. de Clyfford, S. T. P. 1511. *He was*
provost of Beverly 1305, and Preb. of Linc. —Joh. de Insula, time uncertain.—
One Joh. de Insula was Preb. of Bramham, Y. ch. an. 1328. 1331—Mag. Joh. de
Insula R'r de Boldon 5 Mar. 1312—Will. de Westlie, 1350—Joh. Kyngeston,
1362—Rich. de Castro B'nardi, 1369, p. res. Kyngeston. Was coll. Archd. of
Northum. 30th Sept. 1362—Joh. de Newthorp de Pontefracto—Will. de Walworth,
1378, p. res. Newthorp—Hugh de Westwyk, 1388—Joh. Burgeys, 1395—Tho.
Lyes, 1409—Tho. Hebbeden, LL. D. 1451, p. res. Lyes—Will. Doncastre, S. T. P.
—Robert Thwaites, S. T. P.—Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Ox. lib. ii. p. 73. M'r
Rob. Thwaites el M'r collegij Balliolem, 28th Hen. VI. 1451, cancellar universitat.
et Dec. Aucklandensis emersit, librosq. plures MS. Bibliotheca Balliolem donavit. El.
canc. Oxon. circa natalem Dni 1445—Bartholomew Radclyff, 1466—Joh. Kelyng,
1476—Joh. Newcourt—Will. Sherwode, 1485, p. m. Newcourt—Will. Thomeson,
S. T. P. 1498, p. m. Sherwode. W. Thomeson, S. T. P. and Edmund Couper
licentia in decret. were Bishop Fox's proctors, 1501, at York in convoc. cleri Reg.
Fox, p. 31—Thomas Patenson, 1511, p. m. Thomeson—Will. Strangways, Dec.
1520, p. m. Patenson—V. Wolsey's Life, p. 165. Collect. Ruthall—Preb. Holme,
Archie'pi in Y. ch. 1582; and also Preb. of Beverley—Vid. Cop. Book, marked m.
p. 174. A. D. 1534—Rob. Hyndmer, LL. D. 1541, p. m. Strangways. He was
the last dean. RANDAL'S MSS.

We have no regular succession of prebendaries.

In the old register of burials, Sir George Cocke, 23d Nov. 1571—Dr. James
Pilkington, Lord Bushope of Durham, 27th Jan. 1576—Mr John Barnes, father of
the Lord Bishop of Durham, 29th June, 1584—Mr John Edene, of Winelstonne,

“allowances for the vicars were not sufficient for their maintenance, and therefore none that were fit for it could be found to serve the same; that still some of the prebends were sufficient to bear double their expence; others could scarce do it, and some not at all; therefore he resolved to amend the same. Accordingly the revenues of the three prebends of Bishop Auckland, Eldon the Greater, and Eldon the Lesser, being each of them 20l. per annum, he ordained, that as they became vacant, each of them should be divided into two prebends, so to constitute six, and the revenues of each to be equally divided between the two possessors. There being also seven prebends belonging to the said church, whose produce was not sufficient, he directed that they should be joined, so as to make but three prebends, one of them worth 10l. and each of the other two only 100s. per annum. He ordained, that the priestly canons, not being resident, should allow their vicars ten marks a year; the deacon canons their vicars seven marks at least; and the canons subdeacons to theirs five marks. These vicars to be satisfied with their said allowances, without being beneficed elsewhere. The canons to provide habitations for themselves and their vicars, on the ground allotted them.” The rest of the statutes relating to the divine service, &c. as in others collegiate churches. This instrument was signed and sealed in the chapel at Stockton, the 20th day of September, 1428, the eleventh year of the papacy of Martin V. and the 23d year of the prelate's consecration.

This church suffered in the great dissolution that took place in the first year of King Edward VI. A. D. 1547, and was left neither rectorial nor vicarial, but became a donative, or curacy, very meanly provided for, considering the parish was so opulent, extensive, and populous, and remains so at this time: Bishop Cosin's grant of a moiety of the Prebend of Bondgate, making a considerable part of the present revenue. The last dean had a pension granted him of 50l. a year, which, it appears was paid him in 1553.*

21st May, 1588—The plague made great havock September, October, November, and December, 1597—Sir Ch. Wren, of Binchester, Knt. 24th Mar. 1620, &c.

Charities, &c. — Thomas Syngleton by Will. dat. March 29th, 1561, gives to the church warkes 6s. 8d. — Robert Peirson, of Myddleston, by Will. dat. 10th February, 1561, gives to the amendment of Gaunlesse bridge 6d. — Barth. Lylborne, of Shyldon, 20th March, 1561, orders to be buried in St. Cutlibert's porch of St. Andrew's. This porch is near the chancel door. — Thomas Perkinge, of Coundon, wills to be buried in the church-yard besides the crosse. — Robert Pearson, of Midlestone, orders to be buried in the church of St. Andrew, ny to the ladi Porshe.

RANDAL'S MSS.

* Willis's Abbies.

There were two chauntries in this church, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the other to St. John the Baptist. The first was founded by one of our prelates, but which is uncertain; the yearly value 8l. 12s. 6d.* The chauntry (or guild, as it is called in some records) of St. John was of the yearly value of 7l. 16s. but the founders not known.†

After the dissolution, the rights, tithes, and estates, belonging to this church, were variously disposed of by the crown; to trace out which would be a disagreeable task in the eye of many of our readers; but for the information of those who wish to have a cursory view of the matter, we have placed such extracts and references in the notes, as may lead them to the authorities for fuller satisfaction.

* CHAUNTRY PRIESTS.—J. de Wassefield—Symon de Westewyke, 1352—He procured four acres of land in North Aukland of Will. son of Richard, of West Auckland, (whether free or exchequer land not known) to be amortized to this chauntry without the bishop's licence; Will. de Punchard alienated to this chauntry one acre of land, with the appurtenances, in the ville of North Auckland, and Will. Faucewyt one messuage, and four acres of land in Woodhouse, in the same ville; also Joh. Plomer, of Newcastle upon Tyne, four acres of land in the same ville; all which tenements being seized into Bishop Hatfield's hands as eschaets, he gave by letters patent, 4th of August, 1354, to Sir Nich. de Hull, his clerk, his heirs, and assigns, to be held of the lord bishop and his successors, &c.—Simon de Weston, cap. a like instance in his time.—Joh. de Hackforth, 1399—he oc. custos cant. Dne de Auckland, 29th Ap. 1415, and again 1437, when Bishop Langley granted his licence to William Doncastre, Dean of Auckland, to give and assign, in mortmain, to him and his successors for ever, for their better support, three messuages, eight acres of land, with appurtenances, one tenement, with appurtenances, and fifteen burgages, with appurtenances, in Bishop Auckland, and one annual rent of 14s. issuing out of divers burgages in the same ville, which were held of the bishop in burgage, with a reserve of the services from thence due and accustomed to the bishop and his successors—Sir Joh. Typpynge—Sir Joh. Flayne, cap. 1499, p. m. Typpynge—Barthol. Langesford Cantator et Mag. Schularum (choristers) 1523—Thomas Sotheron *ibid.* 1524—Joh. Eton *ibid.* 1527—Will. Herryson, 1528—Edward Gretehead, the last incumbent, had, at the dissolution, a pension of 4l. 13s. 4d. which was paid in 1553—Cantaria beatae Mariæ in Ecc'lia parochiali Sti Andree in Aukelande, let to John Arnstronge 7th Aug. 2d Edw. VI. MSS. Harl. in Brit. Mus. No. 605. Art. 46, p. 58.

RANDAL'S MSS.

† 1419. vijs. from the rent of one messuage, with its appurtenances, in Auckland, on the corner of the street called Newgate, being in the bishop's hands, because William Robson gave it to St. John's Guild, without the bishop's licence. A°. 14 Langley. E. computis in the auditor's office.

xij^d. From the firm of one garden of a certain tenement, lately W. Robson's, in Newgate, being in the hand of the bishop (Nevill Ao. 3 1440) which was alienated to this guild without licence. *ibid.*

Will. Scott, the last incumbent of this chauntry or guild, had, at the suppression, a pension of 5l. allowed him, 1547, which he received 1553.—RANDAL'S MSS.

The deanery of this church was let to Sir Hugh Askew, Knt. 4th of July, an. 2d Edw. VI. Bibb Harl. No. 605, art. 2710. 31.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 30th year of her reign, granted to Edmund Downing, and Miles Dodding, their heirs and assigns, All those tithes whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or species, yearly, and from time to time coming or arising within the parish of St. Andrews Auckland, then late assigned.

Some of the prebendal houses, and the dean's house, remain, converted into farm-houses, without any thing curious about them: their situation is to the west of the church, on dry and elevated ground.* Sir Arthur Hazelrig having purchased the deanry lands, on his attainder they came to the crown, and were granted to Bishop Cosin, who annexed them to the see for ever.

Close adjoining to the church of St. Andrews, on the west, lies HENKNOLL: in the old records this is called a manor; and in the fifth year of Bishop Hatfield, Galfrid de Henknoll died seized thereof, as being held of the bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, suit at the county, and eight shillings and sixpence rent at the exchequer; he left Margaret his daughter and heir. Soon after his time Henknoll became part of the possessions of the convent of Durham, and a licence was had to enable the convent to exchange the same with John de Balasys for Belasys and lands in Wolviston. The exchange was favourable to the church; John having made a vow to go upon the crusades, and a strong affection for his native place of Belasays prevailing, likely to stagger his resolution, he determined to shake off that yoke, root out partialities, and part with the estate of his ancestors, the regard for which stood in competition with his imaginary virtues. The exchange took place in the year 1380.† In an inquisition

** The Names of the Eleven Prebends, and their yearly Value.*

Auckland and Binchester	£9 6 8	Shildon Preb.	£8 16 8
Second Preb. of Auckland	8 13 4	Witton Prebend	4 13 4
First Prebend of Eldon	8 13 4	West Auckland Prebend	8 0 0
Second Prebend of Eldon	10 0 0	St. Helen Auckland Prebend	0 0 0
Third Prebend of Eldon	8 13 4	Hamsterly Prebend	4 6 8
Fourth Prebend of Eldon	8 13 4		

FIRST FRUITS OFFICE.

Pensions paid in 1553 to Auckland College.

To Robert Hendmere, Dean	£50 0 0
— John Greathead, Prebend of Eldon	2 6 8
— Edward Narrasse (als. Nottres) Preb. of West Auckland	3 10 0
— William Frankland, Prebend of Auckland	1 3 8
— Lancelot Thornton, Prebend of Shildon	1 5 9
— Tho. Keye, Will. Parler, Edw. Cokerell, Rich. Bankes, & Auth. Johnson, each	3 0 0
— Matthew Naylor	5 0 0
— Edward Greathead, incumbent	4 13 4

CHAUNTRIES.

William Scott, incumb. S. John Bap. Chaunt.	5 0 0
Roger Willie, incumb. St. Anne's Guild	2 0 0

† HENKNOWL.—Petrus reddit de villa sua de Henknowl viijs. et invenit iijj boves ad vinum quadrigand—BOLDON DUKE.

Johannes Bellasys tenet maner. de Henknowl et facit form. servic. et quadrigat vinum cum viij bov. viijs.—HATFIELD'S SURVEY, TITLE NORTH AUCLAND.

post mortem, taken in the 23d year of Bishop Langley, on the death of Robert Balasys, it appears that John Balasys, in the

CURATES.—Will. Stote, 1532—Jam. Edward, 1558—Tho. Wrangham, 1565—Rich. Gaitskharthe, 1565—George Cooke—Nich. Sancott, 1571—John Robson, 1576—Miles Cosser—John Fell—John Wilkinson, 1610—Thomas Glover, 1613—Chr. Vincent, 1613—Thomas Stock, 1624—John Stockdayle, A. M. 1638—Richard Frankland, A. M. an intruder—Thomas Belt, L. C. B. 1662—John Hutchinson, 1671—Leonard Patherston, 1685—John Tong, A. M. 1689—John Stackhouse, 1695—Will. Chaloner, 1714—John Warcop, A. M. 1751—Abraham Smith, 1756.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Thomas Capstick, p. m. Smith.—W. H.—John Bacon, 21 November, 1804.

Auckland St. Andrew parish.

Book of rates.

Value of lands.

£67 8 7

£1383 5 4 GRAY'S MSS.

Land tax at 4s.

County rates at 6s. 8d.

	Land tax at 4s.	County rates at 6s. 8d.
Byers Green ...	£12 12 0	And West Eyre 13 7 3 far.
Copidon Grange ...	10 17 4	And tithes 0 11 4
Eldon ...	38 5 0	0 19 6 3 far.
Midridge ...	16 11 5	0 17 5 half.
Middleton ...	14 14 0	0 14 2
Windleston ...	17 13 2	0 18 9 half.
Westerton ...	10 4 6	0 10 8
Auckl. Bor. and petty tithes	45 18 7	0 17 2
Bondgate ...	73 8 0 3 far.	1 5 0
Newgate ...	8 19 3	0 4 2
Pollard's lands ...	5 11 9	0 9 10
Binchester and Newfield	16 9 1	0 12 4
		Newfield 0 5 6
Coundon ...	17 3 3	0 13 2
East Thickley ...	10 3 2	0 9 9 half.
Escomb ...	18 10 8	0 17 7
Evenwood ...	29 0 9	0 19 2
Evenwood barony ...	42 3 4	0 19 2
Hamoick and Helmington	23 19 9	1 8 1 half.
Newton Cap. ...	20 1 10	0 19 6 3 far.
Shildon ...	17 16 3	0 13 11 half.
St. Helen Auckland	28 11 1	1 8 11 half.
St. Andrew Auckland	37 16 11	1 7 4
West Auckland	48 13 9	2 8 6 half.
	Smith's tithes	0 1 2 half.
	Murton tithes	0 0 10 half.
	Bierley's ditto	0 2 4
	Catertham col. and mill	0 14 3

Registered estates.—Byers Green, Mr George Trotter, 50l.—Mr James Dobson, 22l. 5s.—Joseph Dunn 6l.—Eldon, John Talbot, Esq. 42l. 15s. 9d. half.—Bishop Auckland, William Adamson, 1l. 5s.—George Medcalf 10s.—Thos. Wright 10s.—James Bradford 10s.—St. Andrew Auckland, Lord Falconberge, 137l. 3s.—Coundon, Mr Francis Sutton, 133l. 16s.—Evenwood, Mr Lamb, alias Jennison, 60l.—Barony, Thomas Hodgson, 6l.—MANN'S MSS.

	Rep.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	1590	351	1335
1760 to 1779	1748	598	1606

Increase 158 247 271

Number of Burials the last year 85.—Computed number of inhabitants, 2550.

According to the census taken in 1821, the entire parish of Auckland St. Andrew contains 8223 inhabitants.

seventh year of King Henry IV. settled the manor of Henknoll, with lands in Shildon, North Auckland, and Ushaw Moor, to the said Robert, and the heirs of his body, by Johan his wife; and that they had issue William, their heir. In 1572, in the court of Bishop Booth, William Balasys levied a fine of the manor of Henknoll, and others, his lands in this county, and by deed inrolled in the court of Chancery at Durham, on the 24th of January, in the 2d year of Bishop Dudley's pontificate, A. D. 1577, the same were limited to Thomas his son, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to William, another son, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Robert, another son, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Galfrid, another son, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the right heirs of William the father.* Henknoll has continued in the family ever since, and is now the possession of Mr Luke Seymour.

WESTERTON is a small village on the ridge of the hill before described, in the view from Merrington, lying about a mile to north-east of Bishop Auckland: here Mr. Wright, of Byers Green, built a lofty round tower, for an observatory. Of this place we find nothing memorable in the records.

MIDDLESTON is a small village to the east, on the same ridge of hill. Of this place also the records prove barren; the convent, and now the dean and chapter, having considerable tracts of land here under their tenure.†

COUNDON, a small village, lies to the south of Westerton about half a mile. The Boldon Buke notes this place; that in Little Coundon there were twelve cottagers, who each held six acres of land, and wrought two days in the week from St Peter's day to Martinmas, and the rest of the year one day in the week; that each made four portions of land, and rendered a hen and one hundred eggs. The demesne lands of Great Coundon containing six carucates of land, with the pasture and sheep were then in the bishop's hands. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, it appears that there were four free tenants, who held five messuages and forty acres of land, rendering three-pence per acre. The demesne was then let out, one Hopper held a messuage and twenty-three acres and one rood of land, paying 23s. 4d. and twelve others held an hundred and seventy acres, at one shilling an acre, and there remained eighteen acres in the bishop's hands. William de Coundon, chaplain, held a cottage and 6 acres. It also appears that there were then seventeen cottages, with ninety-nine acres of land, held by nine cottagers, half a cottage

* Rot. B. Dudley indorso.

† Vide Schedules to the ch. of Durham, called the Book of Revenues.

excepted, then waste, and their services were similar to those set forth in the Bolden Buke, save that the hens are numbered at thirty-six, and the eggs one thousand eight hundred. The exchequer lands were small; and there was a forge, and also a furnace, held at 6d. rent. There is a valor of the Grange, in which all the plots of ground are mentioned, with the number of acres in each, containing in the whole three hundred and eighty acres. The small portion of freehold land affords us little matter worthy notice in the remaining records; we find the families of Padecoeks and Bracks there; and the Hotons were possessed of Coundon. The Hoppers were the most ancient family resident here; they possessed Howledge, now the seat of the Agnews; but, falling into female issue, the heiress married one Nicholson, whose only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, intermarrying with Humphrey Doubleday, of Butterby, carried with her the possessions of the two families, which centred in her: she survived her husband, and sold Howledge, now the seat of the Agnews;* her issue still retain considerable possessions at Coundon. The prospect from Coundon Grange is extensive and beautiful, commanding the valley in which the Aucklands are seated, and a long stretch of the vale of Wear.

To the east of Howledge lies WINDLESTON, the mansion of Sir Robert Eden, Baronet, seated on an easy inclination of the hill, with an eastern aspect. This family appears to have been resident at Windleston from about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In early times, this estate was divided in many families; part came to the Edens by the settlement after mentioned; and, by the industry and attention of the family, other parts were gathered together at various periods. Bishop Bury gave licence to David de Holgrave, and Ellen his wife, to grant fifteen messuages and fifteen oxgangs of land in Windleston, to a chaplain for performing daily offices for ever in the church of Bothal, in Northumberland, for the souls of their parents and ancestors.†

The manor was lately held by the heirs of John Morland, Esq. and was purchased by one of the Eden family. In the 5th year of Bishop Langley, Robert de Ogle the elder died seized

VOL. III.

3 F

* Now the property of Mr Crawford.

† Rot. B. Hatf. sel. 8. No. 5 in dorso.

Thomas d. gra. &c. concessimus et licentia dedimus &c. David de Holgrave, et Elene ux. ejus. q'd ipsi quindecim messuagia et quindecim bovatis terræ cum pertin. in Wyndleston infra regiam libertatem Dun. dare po-uit et assignare cuid. capello divina pro animabus patrum matrum et antecessorum p'de'or. David et Elene &c. parochiali de Bottal singulis diebus imperpetuum celebraturo habend &c. eid. cap'no et succ. suis.

RANDAL'S MSS.

of seven messuages and thirteen oxgangs of land in Windleston, held of Robert Menville in socage, rendering 12d.* In the 16th year of King Henry VIII. Robert Lord Ogle being seized of the family possessions there, conveyed lands in Windleston in fee simple to John Bentley, from whom they descended to his brother and heir, Thomas Bentley, clerk, who conveyed the same over in trust, in the 29th year of the same reign, to the use of himself for life; remainder to John Eden, son of William Eden of Durham, mercer, in tail male; the like remainder to Peter Eden, John's brother; the like remainder to Cuthbert, another brother, with remainders over to Thomas Bentley. Lord Ogle sold other possessions in Windleston in the eighth year of the same reign to William Richardson, who, in the 4th year of King Edw. VI. sold to one Hindmer; and he, in the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth, sold to John Eden, of Belsis,† and his heirs. One Thomas Martin was also seized of lands there, which, in the 12th year of Henry VIII. he sold to William Wren, from whom they came to Busby, and from Busby to John Eden. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Lord Lumley was seized of a messuage and five oxgangs and upwards of land there; and in the fourth year of the same reign, he conveyed the same in fee simple to Richard Chambre, who, in the 11th year of that reign, conveyed to Peter Maddison, and he, in the 19th year, conveyed to John Eden, of Belsis, and his heirs. Other part of Windleston belonged to Neesham monastery; and, being purchased from the crown, was conveyed, 1635, by one Robert Stevenson to Robert Eden, of Windleston, Esq. in fee, who, in the 14th year of James I. settled Windleston on his son Robert's marriage with Anne Bee, and Robert again settled the estate upon his son John's marriage with Katharine Layton, and John settled the estate on his son Robert, on his marriage with Margaret Lambton, and Sir Robert settled the same on his son Sir John, on his marriage with Katharine Shafto, and Sir John settled the same on his son Sir Robert, on his marriage with Mary Davison, from whom it descended to their eldest son Sir John Eden, and now, 1823, the property of Sir Robert Eden, eldest son of Sir John Eden.‡

* Inq. p. m. an. 5 Langley.

† Held of the P. of Durh. vid. Book of Revenues.

‡ The Eures anciently held lands here under the priory of Durham. Inq. p. m. Rad. Eure, mil. It. d'c. sup. sac. suum q'd p'dcus R. f. s. in d'nico suo ut de feodo condicionaliter d. q'o ob. sex. mess. sex. Cotag. et tresdecim bov. terre cum p'tin. in Wyndleston q'd ten. de Pr. Dun. p. q. servicia jur. ign. &c. Cap. ap. Derlyngton, an. 17 Langley, &c.

Southward of Howledge lies the village of ELDON, on a lofty situation. This is one of the places before remarked to be given to the church of Durham by Canute, on his pilgrimage to the shrine of St Cuthbert. How the manor was severed from the church, or whether Canute's grant extended merely to part of the lands which came to Lord Seaforth by marriage of the heirs of **** Kenith, we know not; the manor, with the whole vill, was part of the possessions of the Nevills: was afterwards the estate of Lady Kenmuire, and now is the property of Sir John Scott,* temp. chancellor of this county palatine.

The village of MIDRIDGE lies a little distance towards the south of Eldon. We find few tenants in capite here; in Bishop Bury's time, Thomas Midridge held a messuage and twenty acres of land, rendering 6s. at the exchequer, and by the service of mowing at Midridge Grange, or paying a penny yearly; carrying millstones to Kempil mill, if required; grinding there, and rendering also *unam wedhenne*.†† We find several other families holding small parcels of land in capite, among which are the Heighingtons, who held fifteen acres, by mowing, making, and carrying the lord's hay to his grange at Midridge, together with three hundred acres held of the bishop in bond tenure.‖ The family of Scropes had a small possession here.

South-east from Midridge lies EAST, or OLD THICKLEY, thus distinguished, as there is a farmhold, at the distance of about two miles westward, called West Thickley: it is also called Thickley Punchardon. The Boldon Buke denotes that it was anciently severed from the manor of Redworth, and rendered a mark yearly at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in September, for cornage. Hatfield's Survey informs us that William Lilburn then held it in right of his wife. It continued in that family for several generations, and was the object of great contention in law between Ralph Claxton and Richard Lilburn, in the year 1638, when, in a writ of right prosecuted in the court of pleas at Durham before Judge Berkley, battle was waged.§ The battle was suspended upon a point which arose in the proceedings, and

* George IV. July 6, 1821, created John Earl of Eldon, Viscount Encombe, Lord High Chancellor of England, Speaker of the House of Lords, &c. &c.

† Whether this duty or payment was the ancient *witerden* of the Saxons, and the form of writing the word only altered by an incorrect scribe, we cannot determine.

Inq. p. m. an. xi Bury.

‖ Inq. p. m. Joh. de Heighington, an. 35 Hatf.

§ Vid. Rushworth's Col. part II. p. 788, &c. where is a statement of the several proceedings. The battons, &c. are in the custody of the family of the late Mr Ralph Hodgson, whose MSS. are so frequently noted in this work. A full copy of all the proceedings, is in the Collection of Mr George Pearson, who, in his liberality, would have permitted extracts to have been published, but they would have appeared too prolix in this place.

occasioned the matter to come before the king in council, from whence it was referred to the opinion of the judges, Branston, Chief Justice, Devenport, Ch. Baron Denham, Hutton, Jones, Cook, and others, who gave opinion against the exception; but we do not find that the proceeding went further. The champions appeared in court in array, and cast their gauntlets, their weapons were battons, with sand bags: and such were the barbarous customs even of so late an æra, that the decision of a title to lands was left to Heaven, under the bastings of a quarter staff. Richard Lilburn was the father of the famous Lieutenant Colonel John Lilburn, who was so conspicuous a character in the time of Cromwell's usurpation. The colonel was born at Thickley, in the year 1618,* but being a younger son, was designed for trade: his history and sufferings are too well known to require repetition in this place: it is sufficient to note, that he distinguished himself as a soldier, at the battles of Edgehill, Brentford, and Marston Moor, in the parliament army: and, as a writer, he was publicly acknowledged, in the political as well as puritanical character, with applause: notwithstanding some few errors apparent in his opinions, his memory is sweet to the lovers of liberty and their country, for the bold, virtuous, and distinguished manner in which, upon his trial, he defended that jewel on the hand of English liberty, that constellation that shines on our happy shores, that star of our safety—the authority of juries: his words are repeated to us—“the jury by law are not only *judges of the fact, but of the law also*; and you that call yourselves *judges of law*, are no more but *Norman intruders*; and, in truth, if the jury please, are no more but *ciphers, to pronounce their verdict.*”† In this enlightened age, foreigners would not conceive it possible, that this gem of our constitution would be again brought into question: it was not to be wondered at, under the precedency of Lord Commissioner Keble: in other circumstances, how different is our day, to that most horrible period of our history. This great man died at Eltham, on the 29th of August, 1657, in the 39th year of his age, and was interred at the new burial ground in Moorfields. John Lilburn is described to us as a man of a most undaunted spirit, irreproachable in his private life, and, with a warmth bordering on enthusiasm, attached to the cause of liberty. Many writers represented him to be a man of a contentious and quarrelsome temper; and Sir Henry Martin, it is said, spoke of him reproachfully, as “if there were none living but him, John would be

* The family burial ground in St. Andrew's church, called Lilburn's Porch.

† Trial, p. 107.

“against Lilburn, and Lilburn against John.” It seems neither of the enraged parties could do him justice, he was not the dupe of either; he opposed the illegal exertions of prerogative, as well as the unjust exercise of parliamentary power; but in both was consistent, opposing tyranny, in whatever form it appeared; and, on a fair review, under an unprejudiced eye, it is apprehended he would be found very seldom in an error.* His character is shortly stated by a celebrated writer, in these words—“He was the most turbulent, but the most upright and courageous of human kind.”† The application of the word turbulent carries

* Richard, the father of John Lilburn, had three sons, Robert, John, and Henry; Robert was a Colonel of Horse, in 1645, Governor of Newcastle the two following years, and, after the king's death, Major General of the North of England.—He had his name put into the list of the king's judges, and actually sat upon the bench at his trial and condemnation, for which he was tried and attainted after the restoration, whilst his father was living. The estate at Thickley devolved upon Robert's children, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Henry Beke, of Hadenham, in Bucks, Gent. which were Robert born 1650, Richard born 1652, Ephraim born 1662, all which were living in 1688, and their father, the Major General, being banished to the island of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, spending the remainder of his life in that confinement, and dying there in 1665, aged 52 years, or thereabouts; was buried, as his son Richard believed at Plymouth.—*BIOC. BRIT. ATH. Ox.* vol. II. col. 174.

This family was the first in the county of Durham that opposed the king in the ship-money; and the Bishop of Durham and dean and chapter in the business of innovations. *Ibid.*

Geo. Lilburn, the brother of Richard, had a great dispute with Sir Arthur Hazelrig, who, in 1649, had seized, as one of the committee of sequestrations, on a rich colliery at Harraton, in this county, by which George cleared 15l. a-day, purchased of Josiah Primate, the immediate lessee, under pretence it belonged to one Wray, under the title of Sir John Hedworth, then proved a delinquent. Sir Arthur, on the other hand, charged the Lilburns with a fraud of 12,000l. against the state.

Ibid.

Walter Lilburn, Knight, Warden of the Middle Marches.

William Lilburn, Esq.

John, Knight.

John, Esq.

*** Lilburn, of Thickley Punchardon.

William, Esq. 16th Hen. VI.

John, Constab. of Alnwick Cast. temp. Hen. VI.

Rich. of Thickley, Esq.

Alexander.

Thomas ob. s. p.

Henry.

Marg. m. Claxton.

Agnes.

Barth. was a Bullen with Hen. VIII.—*** d. of Hildreth.

John=Isabel, d. of *** Worthy.

Richard living 1615.—Marg. d. of Tho. Hixon, yeo. of the wardrobe to Q. Eliz.

George.

Joseph.

Robert at. 2, an. 1615. Member for co. Durh.—Marg. d. of Henry Beke, of Hadenham, Bucks.

John.

Elizabeth.

Robert.

Richard.

Ephraim.

† Hume's Hist. of Eng. 8vo. edit. vol. VII. p. 209, &c.

with it a false idea, for it apparently was meant to express no more than restless in those pursuits his uprightness dictated, and his courage urged, or the latter words loss their efficacy.

When the estate passed from the Lilburns, we are ignorant ; it is now the property of the Rev. Henry Hildyard, who inherited it from the Thorps, the last purchasers.

The village of SHILDON lies to the north-west of Thickley. The Balasyses held lands here with Henknoll, thus mentioned in an inquisition post mortem, taken in the 15th year of Bishop Langley, on the death of Robert Balasys. The manor of Henknoll, with its appurtenances, six acres of land in North Auckland, called the Moor Close, held of the bishop by foreign service, service at the county at three head days, 8s. rent at the exchequer, and carrying the bishop's corn with four oxen. A parcel of land called Coldwellfield with a meadow thereto belonging, on the west side of the river Gaunless, besides the fields of Henknoll, held of William Lilburn, as of the manor of Shildon, by the service of rendering *unius catapulte* yearly : the first instance we have met with in the records of a catapult being provided. Another parcel of land in Shildon, called Copycroche, held of Ralph Earl of Westmorland, as of the manor of Shildon. Also a messuage and fifteen acres of land and meadow in Shildon, held of the Prioress of Neceham.

After crossing the Roman road which leads from Piercebridge to Binchester, BRUSLETON TOWER attracts the traveller's notice, a pleasure house built by the late Mr Carr, of St Helen's Auckland, on an eminence so lofty, that it is said to command a view of the Eastern and Western oceans. WESTILE and BILDERSHAW lie to the southward, of which places we find nothing remarkable. To the west is LUTRINGTON, within the chapelry of St. Helen Auckland. This is one of the places said to be given to the church of Durham by Canute, on his pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. It gave name to the resident family before the Boldon Buke was made, and therein we find that Galterus de Lutrinton rendered for his vill of Lutrinton 20s. made up three portions of land in autumn with all his men, except those of his household, served the bishop as an emissary, provided four oxen to draw the prelate's wine, and attended the great chace. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey it appears that Lord William Bowes then held this manor, and performed his service in the lands of Coundon with his men.* By an inquisition taken in the 35th of that prelate, on the death of Thomas del Bowes, it

* Rot. Nevill, No. 72. An exemption of divers grants, in which Lutrinton is specified.

is stated, that he held of the bishop in capite the vill of Lutrinton, by homage, fealty, 20s. rent at the exchequer, three days works at the manor of Coundon, three suit days at the county, and carrying three parts of a dole of wine from Auckland to Weardale. Also held a place called the Fryth, in West Auckland Moor, a messuage, and twenty-four acres of land in Cockfield; also held of John Heron, and Elizabeth his wife, sixty acres of land in Hilton, rendering a rose; and also held of William and Robert de Wakerfield ten acres of land in Stotlem. In an inquisition taken in the time of Bishop Booth, on the death of William Bowes, Knight, Lutrinton is described to consist of one messuage, two hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of pasture, and 10s. free-rents, paid by various free tenants, together with a messuage, twenty acres of land, and four of pasture there, theretofore the estate of Thomas Barbon. In Bishop Barnes's time, we find a pardon granted for the alienation of the manor of Lutrinton, by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, and Dorothy his wife, to George Tonge, Esq. dated the 20th of September, in the second year of that pontificate. In Bishop Hatfield's time, John de Langton* died seized of 100 acres of land in Wideopen-Moor, besides Lutrinton, held of the bishop in capite, and 13s. 4d. rent. In the 28th year of the same prelate, Jemima Allgood, widow, died seized of lands in Lutrinton, held of the bishop in capite, by the service of three days work in autumn, a hen, and a penny rent;† and it is added, that the premises were incumbered to the Lord of Lutrinton, for the time being, 3s. and half a pound of pepper yearly. Other small proprietors appear named in the records.

Of LUTTHOUSE we find nothing remarkable, or of BOLTON GARTHS, being inconsiderable farms.

To the north lies the village of WEST AUCKLAND, which is noted in Bolden Buke to have eighteen villains, who held each an oxgang of land, providing three men weekly in autumn to win and lead the hay, during which service they had a corody, each led corn two days, and together they provided eighteen hens, nine score eggs, one milch cow, and made three carryings between Tyne and Tees. William Coupman and others held divers parcels of land, under certain rents, and the services of ploughing and harrowing the lord's lands, making hay, preparing ridges of fallow in autumn,‡ and served as emissaries. Elstan a Drenghe held four oxgangs of land, made four portions in autumn with all his men, except those of his household, ploughed

* Inq. p. m. an. 6^o. Hatf.

† Inq. p. m. an. 28 Hatf.

‡ Porcationes.

and harrowed two acres, served as emissary between Tyne and Tees, and provided four oxen to draw the bishop's wine. It appears that the lands were in the bishop's hands during the minority of the heir, a portion thereof being assigned to the mother for his maintenance. All the villains of Aucklandshire, viz. of North Auckland, West Auckland, Escomb, and Newton, provided for the bishop's chace, for each oxgang of land, one cord assisted to build the bishop's hall in the forest, with a butler's room, a *dispensa*,* perhaps a steward's room, a chamber, and privy, besides a chapel of the dimension stipulated, and a portion of the paling, hedge, or fence, around the lodge: they were intitled to 2s. and, on the bishop's quitting the forest, to a full tun or half a tun of beer, if so much remained. They were to keep the hawk-yard, as we apprehend the service to be, from the obscure expression used in the record, and were intitled to make eighteen booths at St. Cuthbert's fairs. Besides, all the villains and tenants were, at the bishop's summons, to attend the *rahunt*; this service is difficult to define, whether it implied a service of attending the lord on horseback in his road from manor to manor, or was a service in the forest, or that of hue-and-cry after malefactors, and has relation to the Scotch word *rief*, robbery.† They also wrought at the mill. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, the free tenants and their services are specified, with divers dringage tenants, among whom we find John Dalton, whose posterity continued there to late times. In the services of the bond tenants, we find the words *botuleria* and *dispensa* in the Bolden Buke, changed for *panetr.* and *bocera*;‡ and the *ayer accipitr.* is described to be in *warda de Aukland*.§ Thomas Surtees held one hundred acres of land, called the Kingfield. In the inquisitions post mortem, we find various possessors of land held in capite, by the common services. The Tailours,|| Boltons,¶ Sockburns,** and Coupmans,†† who ploughed in Coundonfield for their service: this last family held lands in Walkerfield of the priory of Durham: Batmans,‡‡ whose service was "*faciendo ser. precor*," &c. working so many days works or harvest days at Coundon Grange in autumn: Fish, Allgood, Fosters, Perkinsons, and Daltons, which last named

* From Dispensator.

† Radknight's Outtrapes.

‡ Pro Burcera.

§ By which it is shewn that the hawking ground was there; and the lands west of Evenwood were not ill adapted to that sport, though in some parts hilly.

|| Inq. p. m. Sim. Tillour, an. 1 Bury.

¶ Do. An. 1 Bury.

** Do. William, an. 5 Hatf. Do. John, an. 5 Hatf.

†† Do. Tho. an. 13 Hatf.

‡‡ Do. Will. an. 17 Hatf.

family had considerable possessions; William Dalton, in the time of King Henry VI. conveyed his estate to Thomas Dalton, and Ralph Nevill aliened other lands to Ralph Dalton: on the 27th July, 10th Elizabeth, by an inquisition taken on the death of Robert, son of Ralph Dalton, it appears he died without issue; seized of five messuages, and divers lands at West Auckland, held in dringage, which service for the premises consisted of ploughing a rood of the lord's land, assisting at making hay, sending a man three days to bind in corn harvest, and attending on the bishop's legations between Tyne and Tees, paying yearly at the exchequer a money rent, &c. The estate descended to Robert Dalton, his cousin and heir, who, by settlement, limited the same to the heirs of the bodies of John Hutton, and Elizabeth his wife. 29th July, 33d Elizabeth, William Tailboys, of West Auckland, and Jane his wife, by fine, conveyed in trust to John Eden, William Eden, and Ralph Eden, sons of Jane, the manor of West Auckland, and all their lands there, and in Evenwood, Gateshead, and Wolsingham, to the use of John Eden in tail male; remainder to William in tail male; remainder to Ralph; remainder to Jane, with remainder to John in fee simple; from which proprietors this estate, with the ancient mansion house, descended to the late Sir John Eden,* Bart.—There is an ancient mansion at West Auckland, with a considerable estate appertaining thereto, belonging to Fenwick Wilson, Esq. of Borough-Hall, in Westmorland.

Two miles towards the west lies the village of EVENWOOD. This place is distinguished by the names of Evenwood and the Barony; but when it obtained the appellation of Barony, our records are silent; neither do we find any exercise of special privileges here, except such are appendant to a manor and park of the bishop. Evenwood was one of the places said to be given to the church of Durham by Canute, at the time of his pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert; how the church came to be divested thereof, we know not; but it was the estate of the Hansards, and by John Hansard was conveyed to Bishop Beck, who is said to appropriate it to the church of Durham; but rather he annexed it to the possessions of the see. Our records inform us, that, at the bishop's instance, John de Lythege, and Alice his wife, granted to John Hansard their manor of Werkersale, and in consideration for the same, Hansard granted his manor of Evenwood and Fuley to Beck, and the Bishop made compensation to Lythege and his wife, by granting to them forty pounds per annum for their lives out of the manor of Allerton. Bishop

* Now the property of Sir Robert Johnston Eden, Bart.

Beaumont granted the manor to Lord Ralph de Nevill for life in the year 1371. He also granted one hundred and forty acres of moor and waste land there to William, the son of William Denum. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey, we find the names of several persons who held lands at Evenwood; the Lord Nevill held the Colt park, of the inheritance of John de Evenwood, John de Sadberge held a capital messuage with lands there, Hugh Willison held lands and tenements, for which he rendered an arrow. Thomas Hansard held the barony tofts, rendering three arrows. In 1368, the last-named prelate granted for a term of years a blomestage, bloomery, or iron furnace, in Gordon and Evenwood Park, at the rent of 16s. a week,* the dry wood for that purpose to be delivered by Allan, the bishop's senescal, John de Kingston, constable of Durham, or some person especially deputed. Both Bishop Hatfield and Fordham appointed park-keepers here for life.† Fordham directed an inquisition on the petition of Walter de Hallyk, who had coal-works within Deanfield and Morlay, in the barony of Evenwood, touching the obstruction of the roads, particularly a road from Newcastle to Barnard Castle.‡ Bishop Nevill granted a lease to Sir William Eure, of all mines of coal and lead in Raby, Coldhurst, Hertkeld, Hethercleugh, Follow and Wollow, in Evenwood, for twenty-three years, at 112l. 13s. 4d. rent. By the survey taken in 1646, and delivered into the Register Office 25th May, in the succeeding year, it is stated—"There hath
 "been a goodly house, called the Barony, but the same was then
 "utterly decayed, and had so been for many years. A park,
 "containing three hundred acres, then let for 120l. a year,
 "besides an out-rent paid to the bishop of 20l. a year. That
 "within the manor or barony lie the townships of Killerby,
 "Evenwood, and West Auckland. That there is belonging to
 "the aforesaid barony a great common or waste, called Raley-
 "fell, on which cattle are put without stint; but there is no
 "wood on the same, nor any in the barony.—There is a great
 "colliery within the manor, called Thorne, in lease from the
 "bishop for lives, at the rent of 70l. let to one Mr. Drake who
 "hath assigned to Mr. Charles Vane, and Mr. Thomas Bowes,
 "for 350l. a year, Mr. Drake paying the bishop's rent. The
 "bishop, in right of *jura regalia*, hath all manner of privileges,
 "royalties, franchises, and immunities, within this manor. That

* Indenture dat. 18th Jul. 1368. Ex Orig. pen. T. Gyll, arm.—RANDAL'S MSS.

† Inspecimus of B. Hatfield's app. dat. Mar. 4th, 1380. An. 1 Fordham, 10th Oct. 1382. Rot. Fordham, sch. 1. No. 2.

‡ Rudd's MSS.

“ it appeared upon the testimony of William Gargrave, that Mr. Ralph Eden, of Illery, father to Mrs. Blakiston, wife of John Blakiston, had a lease of a parcel of land called Copeland, in West Auckland, for one and twenty years, from Dr. James, late Bishop of Durham, which land was afterwards let by Bishop Neile to M. Edward Lively his secretary, upon a pretence that a lease was forfeited for non-payment of rent at the day, of which there was no possibility, by reason the waters were so overflown at that time, that none could pass without danger of life, and the next day the rent was tendered, but was not accepted: the heir was an infant under age.”—Several concurrent proofs attend this.—And the family of Edens being interested in some concurrent lease, Bishop Neal replied to those applying for a renewal—“ That he would not give the daughter of Mr. Ralph Eden, then an infant, to whom the concurrent lease was left, a penny more than upon good-will.”*

To the north-east of West Auckland half a mile, lies the village of ST HELEN AUCKLAND, a name derived from the dedication of the church. It is a large and extensive chapelry, comprehending three constaberies, with West Auckland and Evenwood; and was of old appropriated to the college of St. Andrews. It is not in charge; the certified value 13l. 9s. 4d. At the suppression of the college, the patronage was left to the bishop, and being a curacy, it pays no first-fruits or tenths. A dispute arising† between John Vaux, Curate of St. Helen Auckland, and John and Joseph Cradock, impropiators, about the right of tithes, Vaux the complainant by his bill sets forth against John and Joseph Cradock, and William Williamson, defendants, That the Prebend of St. Helen continually before the dissolution used to have a vicar charol for singing and saying of divine service, and doing other divine exercises in the chapel of St. Helen, who was in nature of a curate; and, amongst other things, had in augmentation of his salary and stipend all the tithe corn, hay, hemp, and line, growing within all the garths and back sides adjoining upon the houses within the said chapelry. That also since the dissolution there has been a curate or chaplain in the said church, who successively received the said tithes of the garths, till about the 13th of January, 1615, when Anthony Cradock purchasing the said prebend, and all tithes and appurtenances, instantly made claim of the said tithes, being most of the curate's allowance and livelihood, which he had for serving

3 G 2

* The tithes of Evenwood belonged to Henry Chaytor, of Croft, Esq. and were by him mortgaged to dame Elizabeth Bowes, of Streatlam, with redemption.

† E. fo. Chan. Off. marked Lib. K. from 9th Sept. 1633, to 1st Aug. 1642.

the cure of a very populous parish. This suit was commenced 9th September 1633,* and reserved for trial in the court of pleas, but by consent was referred to the award of Charles Leaver, of Heighington, Clerk, and Robert Thompson, schoolmaster of Auckland, who awarded that the tithes should be paid to the complainant.

The church of St. Helen stands on a dry hill, on the north side of the village.

There was a chauntry in this church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.†

Robert Eden, 4th July, 19th Elizabeth, took in right of Marmaduke Lambton, lands in St. Helen Auckland, Bishop Auckland, and Kellawe, which Michael Constable, and Dorothy

* It was proved in court, that there were eight hundred communicants in this parish, and that fifteen curates had constantly and quietly taken and enjoyed the tithes of the garbs, and that the yearly value of the said tithes was not above 4l. a-year being the greatest part of the curate's maintenance.

† The chaplain has 10l. a-year allotted out of Lord Crewe's appointment.—In 1769, Lord Crewe's trustees gave 40l. to the curate to repair and enlarge his small dwelling house.—By an inscription in the church, it appears that in the years 1713 and 1735, this curacy was augmented with lands and tithes purchased for 400l. 200l. of which was of Queen Anne's bounty. and 200l. given by Sir John Eden, Bart. which money, it is said, was lost by purchasing under a bad title.—RANDAL.

CURATES—John Draweles, 1421, Vic. of Grindon—Oliver Eshe, 1553—Thomas Cuthbert, 1561—James Simpson, 1564—John Herrison, 1566—William Yunge, 1571—Rich. Jewe, 1581—Pet. Taylor, 1583—Geo. Wilkinson, 1588—Chr. Vincent, 1609—John Vaux, 1616—George Carr, 1632—Robt. Cooper. A. M. 1633—John Mascoll, 1637—John Timpeon, 1662—John Flasby, A. M. 1663—Steph. Windle, 1666—Hen. Robinson, 1669—Thomas Robson, 1680—William Reed, 1695—William Eden, 1703—William Chiloner, 1714—Richard Taylor, A. B. 1722—Edward Bainbridge, A. B. 1768—William Ironside, A. M. 1780—
RANDAL'S MSS.——James Todd. 21 March, 1795—Matthew Chester, 31 August, 1822.

About the year 1235, Robert Forester, and Agnes his wife, by their charter granted and confirmed to God, and the chapel of St. Helen in Aclent, in pure and perpetual alms, a moiety of new broken ground (nove frussure) without restitution, which William de Manton formerly held at Aclent, in the north part of the vill, i. e. which is between the wood and the ***** and to the land of W. Welfeld. and so on to the hedge at the end of the vill, for the support of the chaplain, who shall perform divine service therein.

By an inq. taken 1377 (Rot. p. 97, Hatfield) it was found that John de Sockburn died seized (inter alia) of a moiety of one messuage, with its appurtenances, in West Auckland, by paying yearly to the custos of the chauntry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the chapel of St. Helen, for the time being, xjd.

By another inquisition, 17th Bishop Langley (Rot. p. 218, Langley) it was found that William Sockburn died seized of the moiety of one messuage, with the appurtenances, ut sup. by paying yearly to the custos of the Blessed Virgin Mary's chauntry, in St. Helen's church, xjl.

* St. Helen Auckland curacy was augmented 19th August, 1732, by the purchase of a copyhold close at Humberbeck from Lady Katharine Eden, for 100l. part of the 200l. given by Sir John Eden, on which 200l. more was obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's bounty; a house and close of land were also then purchased from one Elwinger for 186l. which then left 86l. undisposed.

his wife, formerly wife of Robert Dalton, as her jointure, was possessed of for life, and which descended to Lambton, as Dalton's cousin and heir. John Eden, son of Robert, being seized of a third part of the manor of St. Helen Auckland, and William Williamson, of St. Helen, of two-thirds, in the 7th year of King James I. they divided, and Williamson sold his lands to Carr, and Eden's third part descended to the present Sir Robert Eden. The Carrs built a large mansion-house there.

To the north lies WOODHOUSE, part of the ancient possessions of the Pollards: in the fifth year of Bishop Skirlaw, by an inquisition taken on the death of John Pollard, it is stated that he died seized of the manor of Woodhouse, held of the bishop in capite, by fealty and 9s. rent: also xx acres in Bishop Auckland,

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a flat blue marble within the altar rails,

Cuthbertus Carre de Auckland

Santæ Helenæ, Armig.

Obiit 18 die Decemb.

Anno ætatis suæ 79

Anno Dni 1697.

On a table monument in the church-yard.

To the memory
of his deservedly beloved
and much lamented wife

CATHARINE EDEN,
daughter of John Thompson, Esq.
of Kirby-Hall, in Yorkshire,
who departed this life
March 12, 1766,
aged 23.

This stone was erected
by her affectionate husband
Sir John Eden, Bart.
of Windleston, in this county.

How lov'd, how valued once, avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
State of population from 1660 to 1679	599	136	385
1760 to 1779	1086	139	723
Increase	487	3	338

Number of burials the last year 47.—Computed number of inhabitants 1310.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of population from 1811 to 1821	97	123	220
Increase since 1811	11		

held also by fealty and 12d. rent, and paying to the lights at the altar of the Blessed Mary of Auckland 16s. yearly: ten acres, which were William Pollard's, in Bishop Auckland, held also in capite by fealty and 2s. 6d. rent: also, jointly with Elizabeth his wife, a messuage two acres, and an orchard fourteen acres, in More-flatts, xx acres upon Gaunless-flatt, four acres of meadow there, xxiv acres called Longflatt, x acres called Hirnflatt, x acres called Chapelthornflatt, with a meadow called Gwynning Meadow, and a parcel of land called Ederlee,* held also in capite, paying x^s. x^d. rent, and making three suits at the county.†

To the north, and on the banks of the river, lies ESCOMB: this is one of the places named to us to have been resigned to the Earls of Northumberland, and not restored to the church; but what lands were included in that circumstance, it is not possible to point out. Bishop Pudsey granted lands here;‡ Bishop Beck the like to Walter de Bermeton,|| with other lands, &c. being "*una arca et unum toftum super haugham ex occidentali parte castri de Stanhoppe,*" and Bishop Fordham to Sir Ralph de Eure;§ in Bishop Langley's time Sir Ralph Eure died seized of an acre and a half of land, called St. Wolfrid's acre; and also of eight acres of meadow there.¶ The Ballasyses then held a messuage, with a croft there, under the master of Shirburn Hospital.** Escomb, in the Boldon Buke, is said to have thirteen villains, each holding an oxgang of land, and performing the like services, and rendering the same rents as those of North Auckland. A collier held a toft and croft, and four acres, finding coals for the cart-smith of Coundon. Elzibred held half an oxgang, rendering eightpence fee-farm, ninepence cornage, made four portions, served as the bishop's emissary, and in the *rahunt*. Humphrey†† the Charioteer held six acres which belonged to

* The valuable collieries are held under lease from the Bishop of Durham.

† Ap. Dun. cor. Tho. de Boyntin d'ci dni Epi Esc.

‡ "Umfrido Caretario n'ro pro servicio suo, &c. A seal of green wax.—Orig. pen. Tho. Gyll, arm. RANDAL'S MSS.

|| Ex Autogr. pen. Ric. Rawlinson, L. D. et R. et A. S. S. 1752.

RANDAL'S MSS.

§ Part for a fish-pond.

¶ Inq. p. m. an. 17 Langley.

** Inq. p. m. Rob. Bellasya, an. 15 Lang.

†† Hugo dei gra. &c. Baronibus militibus et omnibus ho'ib' soci' Ep'atus sui Francis et Anglis sal. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse &c. Umfrido Caretario n'ro pro servicio suo vj acras terre cum uno tofto et crofto in Edelcumba hakendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis de nob et succ. nostris libere, &c. reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris singulis manis xijd. ad quat. terminos &c pro omni. alio servicio et consuetudine &c. his. testib's. Willo Hansard Radulfo de Bincestria Willo Gillebert Rob. de Hamundevill Gilleberto Hansard Henrico de Broc Simone Hlostar. Reginaldo de Aldent Rob. fil. Maldred et multis aliis. A seal of green wax.—Ex Orig. pen. Tho. Gyll, arm. RANDAL'S MSS.

Ulf the Ranger, rendering 12d. yearly. The punder held a toft and croft, with three acres, rendering twenty hens and three hundred eggs, and making three portions of land. In Hatfield's Survey, Sir Ralph Eure is noted to hold lands called Shaylfield, and eight acres of freeland called Tods-stanes. The villains held each an oxgang, containing twenty acres, and performed their services like those of Bondgate, in Auckland, with 12d. increase rent. They rendered amongst them 9d. for cornage, 6s. for a milch cow at Martinmas, for aver-pennies 6s. 8d. for woodlade like those of Auckland, and wrought the customary work at the mill: they also rendered ten hens and five score eggs. The services of the exchequer tenures are also noted, in which we see the *rahunt*.

The chapel of Escomb† is distant about a mile west from Bishop Auckland, and in the deanry of Darlington; it was of old appropriated and made prebendal to Auckland college; but

Rob. de Hamundevill Rob. fil. Maldred et Hen. del Broch occur again in the vacancy of the see, 1195.

Omnibus sanctæ Matris Ecclie, &c. Antonius permissione divine, &c. Nos dedisse, &c. dilecto et fidelo nostro Walt'o de Berineton pro homag. et servitio suo unum tostum sexies viginti et septem acras terre de vasto n'ro in Camp. de Wotton Escumb. et Stanehop. quar. quadraginta quatuor ac. jace'nt ex australi parte domus dicti Walter. et quinque ac. in Moleswode ex utraque parte ejusd. terre quam dictus Walterus habuit dono Walt'i de Mouleswode et quinque ac. apud le Wytenon, et tresdecim ac. de Blakeborne et viginti et sex ac. in Camp. de Thetteaways jux. terram Rici de Chesewyk et sex ac. in l'ogfield ex orientale parte de Hertekelde et viginti et septem ac. in Bothelinghoppe apud Oxenforche kerr. Et una acra et unum tostum super hougham in Stanehopp ex occidentali parte castri de Stanehopp habend &c. libere &c. reddendo &c. ad scacc. nr'm Dun. sexaginta duos solidos et tres denarios sterlingor &c. et faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad quadragesiman partem feodi unius militis pro omnibus aliis serviciis tallag. consuetudinibus sectis cur et Molendinor exacc'onib's et demandis secularibus. Concedimus etiam eidem Walt'o q'd habeat in tota vita sua de foresta nostra husebote et hayelote, et ad edificia sua construenda per vis. forestar. nostr. et q'd quietus sit de pannagio priorum porcorum suorum quos non ad quisierit contra pannagium nostrum. he'des v'. dc'i Walt'i dabunt decem soldos argenti pro relievo suo quociens cunque ip'os contingerit predictam terram relevari. In cujus, &c.—Ex Autogr. pen. Ric. Rawlinson, L. D. et R. et A. S. S. 1752.

RANDAL'S MSS.

Grant to R. de Eure Mil. of Westland, at Escomb, 6s. 8d.—four score and nine acres in the forest there, at a place called Sersely, Carr.—Land near Bermeston-Hall and Pottes-Raw; the last for a fish-pond.

RANDAL'S MSS.

† CURATES.—Bishop of Durham patron.—John Robson, 1575—Thomas Man 1578—William Dampont, 1586—Robert Thompson, 1639—Thomas Trotter, 1662—Jacob Gregg, 1663—Stephen Hegg, 1666—Tho. Slack, 1673—Ralph Wren, A. B. 1678—Tho. Wright, 1687—John Pickering, 1705—Ezra Emerson, 1718—Abrah. Smith, 1736—RANDAL'S MSS.—Thomas Capstick—John Bacon, 21st November, 1804.

Inq. 1684. Richard Todd, of Newcastle upon Tyne, hath in his hands 10l. 10s. belonging to the poor stork of the chapelry of Escomb, and paid interest for the same, and doth now owe three year's interest; and is possessed of a certain copyhold estate in the chapelry, worth 10l. per an.

RANDAL'S MSS.

Bishop Fox, in the year 1501, united and annexed it to the deanry. It is not in charge: the certified value 13l. In a MS. in Mr Allan's possession, we find Escomb thus noted:—"Henry Rex. There was one Bishop Anthony, who did first found the coledge and prebend at Bishoppe Auckland, which p'bend was the p'bend of Sheldon, which payed twelve markes sixe shillings and eightpence—Byers thirty-three shillings and fourpence—Fitchfaith three pounds—Morleigh forty shillings—Witton three pounds sixe shillings eightpence—Widefield twenty-sixe shillings eight pence—Bedburn sixe shillings eightpence—West Auckland for y shillings—St. Ellen Auckland and Escombe seven pounds yearely: the sayd Bupp. Anthony being the founder. It was confirmed under the great seale of England, witness Humphrey Duke of Gloucestre, keper of the privy seale at Westminster, the 28th day of November, in the 10th yeare of the king's reign; and in Bpp. Thomas hys time confirmed by the dean and chapter of Durham, in the chapter house, under the chapter seale, the 24th Dec., An. Dom. 1425. And in Thomas, prior of the church of Durham, and Richard, then Bupp. of Durham, there tymes, the then Bupp. Richard did take away the prebendshippe of Escombe, and did convert it to the myntenance of sixe choresters in Bupps Auckland church. Then one William Thompson, being Dean of Auckland in the year of our Lord God, 1500, consecration the sixth: and further, the said bupp. did bestowe his tene-ments in Lints-Green towards the better mayntenance of the said sixe choresters; this deed being dated the sixth day of November, 1500, confirmed by the deane and chapter of Durham in Ann. Dom. 1519."

Opposite to Escomb, on the northern banks of the river, stands NEWTON CAP, the beautiful seat of the family of Bacons,* on a fine lofty situation, commanding a prospect of the town of Bishop Auckland, with the bishop's palace and park, Binchester, the seat of Farrer Wren, Esq. and the delightful scenes on the borders of the river Wear. The approach from Bishop Auckland is by a stone bridge of two elliptical arches, remarkable for its excellent architecture. The accounts we have of this place are very obscure, by reason of the number of places in this county of the name of Newton. In the Bolden Buke it is stated, there were thirteen villains in Newton, whose services were similar to those of North Auckland. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey there are but two inconsiderable free tenants named.—The bond tenants held a common forge, furnace, and kiln, and they rendered for one milch cow at Martinmas 6s. for aver-pennies 8s.

* Purchased some years ago by the late W. Russell, Esq. of Brancepeth Castle.

8d. for cornage 20s. 7d. and for each oxgang of land a hen at the nativity, and ten eggs at Easter, in all thirteen hens and six score and ten eggs. The exchequer lands let at a certain rent; were very considerable, consisting of forty tenements, and seventy-two parcels of land.

To the north lies BIRTLEY, an ancient forest or park of the bishops, now inclosed and cultivated; of which we have spoken in the first volume of this work. Still more northward lie HUNWICK and HELMEDON; touching the latter there is some confusion in the records from the similarity of the name in the old modes of writing Homeldon and Elmedon. Hunwick was held anciently by the family of Binchester, and so is noted in the Bolden Buke. Bishop Hatfield's Survey notes no servile tenure; the exchequer lands were held under certain rents. We are not more happy in our searches in the inquisitions, for they only point out to us the names of the persons who held estates; but without shewing a regular succession of proprietors. Emma, the widow of Emice de Skoweland, in the 36th of Bishop Hatfield, died seized of a moiety of the manor of Helmydon, held of the bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, and 29s. 6d. rent. Also a moiety of eight messuages, and twenty-nine acres of land in Hunwick, held of the Lord of Binchester. She left a daughter Matilda, of the age of fourteen years, her sole heiress. In Bishop Skirlaw's time,* John de Byrden the elder was seized by curtesy in right of Alice his wife, daughter of Roger de Byrden, of five messuages, three tofts, and one hundred and twenty-four acres of land in Hunwyk, held of Ralph de Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, by fealty, and 4s. rent. Also a messuage, seventy acres of land, and ten of wood, and the site of a water-mill in Helmedon, held of the bishop in capite by military service. In Bishop Langley's time the Huttons held many lands at Hunwick, and John Hoton, in the 15th year of that prelate died seized of the vill of Hunwick, with its appurtenances, which, with the manor of Binchester, he held of the bishop in capite, by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and in Bishop Barnes's time, we find a record of the homage of Anthony Hutton for Hunwick.† The family of Eures also possessed lands there; and the Nevills had a considerable property,‡ which came under the forfeiture.

On the opposite side of the river Wear, to the east, is BYERS and BYERS GREEN. Bishop Hatfield's Survey conveys no other particular information touching these places, than that Richard

* Inq. p. m. x Skirlaw.

† Rudd's MSS.

‡ 2 mess. 2 bov. ter. in Hunwick. Inq. p. m. R. Com. West. an. xx Lang.

de Park held in Byers Geffrey certain lands; this being under the title of Byer's Green, seems to point out the more ancient name: he is named as the sole free tenant of Byers, where he held one manor-house and two carucates of land by foreign service, and a rent of 35s. 2d. Also a meadow called Knightfield, formerly John Penreths. The cottagers performed no work, and were under certain rents, as were the tenants of exchequer lands. Byers was part of the possessions of the Nevills, and in 1430, was included in the bishop's pardon for alienating without licence;* which alienation was calculated for the purpose of making a family settlement.

Of NEWFIELD and HERMITHEUGH we find nothing remarkable; there hath not come to our notice any circumstances which relate to the manor of the latter place.

Returning towards the south is Binchester, the manor and seat of Farrer Wren, Esq.† It is a place of great antiquity, and by antiquaries of the first character, said to be the Vinovium of Antoninus, and the Binovium of Ptolemy. Horsley, speaking of Binchester, says—"Ptolemy reckons Binchester among the "considerable cities, and calls it *Ouvioviov*, though he has set it a "great deal out of its place; the station has been large, and "nearly equal to that at Lanchester. The river Wear makes a "remarkable turn, and so happens to run almost east and west, "and to lie nearly south from the station; though Binchester "be in the general on the south side of the river. The out- "buildings, as usual, have been between the station and the river, "or to the south-west of the station. Dr. Hunter said he observed a military way going off from Watling-street near this "place, which he supposed went to Chester on the Street: he "traced it to Brancepeth park, but could find it no further."‡

* Madox's Form. p. 331.

† Now the property of Charles Lyon, Esq.

‡ Horsley's Bri. Rom. p. 295.

"Several Roman antiquities have been found here, as coins called Binchester pennies, urns and a cornelian. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that there has also been a considerable pottery at this place. He has several pieces of pots found here, with some imperfect figures on them, and one piece had *AMANDVS* (probably the name of the potter) inscribed, which is now in the possession of the Earl of Oxford. The followning Roman altars have been dug up here.

Deahus Matribus Quintus Lucius Quinti filius Claudia (tribu) Quintianus beneficiarius consulis votum solvit libens merito.

This is built up in the court wall near the gate, on the right hand as you enter. Camden saw and published it, but not very correctly, nor with the implication of the letters. Dr. Gale has given a more correct copy of it, Anton. Itin. p. 11, from whence it has been inserted in the last edition of Camden. The only difficulty in the reading, lies in the implication at the end of the second and beginning of the third line: and these, by the course of the inscription should express the tribe, or the name of the father of this Quintianus, and so I have read it; the third line

A letter from John Cade, Esq. to Dr. Kaye, Dean of Lincoln, given in the *Archæologia*, notes Bincchester in the following manner—"The Vinovium of Antoninus, and Binovium of Ptolemy, situated on the stratum called the Fosseway, was a celebrated Roman city of the Brigantes, and was sacred, I apprehend, to Bacchus, and derived its name Vinovium from the festivals instituted there in honour of the deity. Altars and antiquities of various kinds have frequently been found there. Camden takes notice of an altar and inscription to the


3 H 2

seems to begin with *Fil.* connected together, the *T* at the top of the *O* (or rather *Q*) is probably intended for the first letter in the second syllable of *Quinti*. The name *Quintianus* occurs in another inscription in this county (at Piercebridge) and in the *Fasti Consulares* one *Lucius Ragonius Urinatus Quintianus* was consul in the year 235. This, I fancy by the note in the margin of Camden, has been supposed to be the person, for *beneficiarius* is omitted in his copy. There is no doubt but *Cl.* in the third line stands for *Claudia (tribu)* which we have upon many inscriptions in Gruter. And there was an inscription before, amongst those of Cumberland just in this form. *Mercus Censorius Marci filius vollinia (tribu) Cornelianus.*

Matribus sacrum Gemellus votum solvit libens merito.—This was lying loose in the kitchen when I saw it: nor do I remember that it has been made public before. It is an altar to the same *Deæ Matres*, erected by one *Gemellus*, or *Gaius Emellus*, as Mr Ward conjectures from the name *Emellus* in Grutter.

Votum solvit libens merito.—This is built up in the court wall, but the inscription is effaced, and no letters left upon it, but the usual four at last, *V. S. L. M.*

He then gives the representation of two altars, one of which was lying loose in the yard, and the other built up in the court wall. That which lay loose has a capital that is somewhat singular, with a *præfericulum* on one side, and a *patera* on the other; that in the wall is more simple and plain. I should scarce (he says) have given a draught of either, but that I am persuaded on one of them has been the inscription we meet with in Camden, the original whereof I can no where else discover, and I think it more probable it has been upon the lesser altar, built up in the wall of the court, because the plane of this is taller, and so more likely to contain the number of lines, and the other has probably been dug up later; the altars that were discovered before Camden's time, and had any inscriptions upon them having been designedly built up in the wall of the court. However, as neither of these at present have any vestiges of letters upon them, I must take the copy of the inscription intirely from Camden, who says that it was imperfect even in his time, but according to his reading it is as follows:

<p>.....) ) TRIB. COHOR. I CARTOV MARTI VICTORI GENIO LOCI ET BONO EVENTVI.</p>	<p><i>Tribunus Cohortis primæ Cartov</i>  <i>Marti victori</i> <i>Genio loci et bono Eventui.</i> That the Romans made an imaginary god of <i>Bonus Eventus</i> is certain, and I have some jealousy, that instead of <i>Cartoviorum</i> we should read <i>Carnoviorum</i>, the Cohors <i>Cornoviorum</i> is in the <i>Notitia</i>, and was at <i>Pons Ælij</i>. The military way makes a large turn here, and disappears</p>
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a little near the town of Bishop Auckland, but soon shews itself again very remarkably by its elevation and ruinous pavement, and conducts us directly to Thornborough near Catteractbridge, where the general agreement of antiquaries, the affinity of name, the plain and visible parting of the grand way into two very large and considerable branches, the sure evidences of a Roman station and town, with the accurately due distance on both sides of the same way, do all concur to render us certain.

“ Deæ Matres ; and of another to the genius of the place ; but
 “ the most singular is that of a Priapus, at present in the pos-
 “ session of Farrer Wren, Esq. the proprietor of the station.
 “ There has likewise been found another portable altar, exactly
 “ similar to that in the fifteenth plate of Gordon’s Itinerarium
 “ Septentrionale, but without any inscription ; and also a small
 “ bronze image of that diety, which had probably been a symbol
 “ worn by the Bacchæ, or female priestesses, as there is a per-
 “ foration in its lower parts ; or perhaps it may be classed among
 “ the Lares, similar to those discovered at the Devises, in Wilt-
 “ shire, in the year 1714. This celebrated station contains
 “ about twenty-nine acres, and is at present an inexhaustible
 “ repository of antiquities. Mr Wren has in his collection some
 “ elegant intaglios found there, with a variety of silver and copper
 “ coins, both of the upper and lower empire, to the time of
 “ Valentinian and Theodosius. Perhaps the Roman pottery at
 “ Vinovium has been equal, if not superior, to most in Britain ;
 “ I have seen some curious fragments of bowls and vases, enrich-
 “ ed with vine branches, and others intire, which appear to have
 “ been used as sacrificing vessels ; together with a vast variety
 “ of specimens of different compositions, some resemble terra
 “ cotta, and others of glass.

“ There has likewise been lately dug up a large bass relief of
 “ a Faun, with an altar, but the inscription hitherto illegible.
 “ Dr. Spence, in his splendid edition of the Polymetis, stiles the
 “ Fauns and Satyres rural deities attendants on Bacchus, and
 “ Calmet, in his learned Dictionary of the Bible, in a print of
 “ Heathen idols, gives a bust of the lascivious Pan for Priapus,
 “ which is further elucidated by that singular statue in the
 “ Ludovisian gardens at Rome, where he is teaching Apollo to
 “ play on the shepherd’s reed. The ancients feign Priapus to
 “ be the son of Bacchus and Venus, and as such he had divine
 “ honours paid him at all the festivals of the Bacchanalia, where
 “ his image was presented to public view.” Mr Cade then pro-
 ceeds to conjectures on the names of places which begin with
Vind, that they were consecrated to Bacchus.

The station at Binchester lies on elevated ground, near eighty
 perpendicular feet above the river Wear, which washes its west-
 ern foot, and by the washing of the bank, which consists of
 strata of sand and loose soil, the south-west corner of the vallum
 is gone ; the north-west terminates at Mr Wren’s summer-house.
 —The ground within the station is an inclining plain facing the
 east, and on account of old inclosures and long cultivation, it is
 very difficult to ascertain the dimensions and exact figure. In

the break of the bank at the south-west corner, the foundations of the vallum are laid open, consisting of very large blocks of stone laid transversely; several pieces of stone aqueducts are on the sides of the hill, where they have shrunk down with the soil. The elevated situation affords an extensive prospect from the station; to the south, Auckland castle, the park, and ornamental buildings, are in front; Coundon Grange crowns one eminence, Westerton another, and the tower of Brusleton a third; whilst the vale of the Wear is opened to the view for a considerable extent to the north and south. Few of the Roman stations lie in a more fertile and abundant soil; it was suitable to the Priapian dedication in every degree, and probably in its environs much sheep, cattle, and horses were bred under the auspices of that diety. To what has been said of the Roman remains discovered here, we beg leave to add, that Mr Wren had in his possession three seals found at Binchester, cut on coarse cornelians. The first was discovered many years ago, the second in 1767, and the third in 1770. Among the fragments of pottery, there is one impressed with a man on horseback, with a human figure prostrate, as if slain, the horse at full speed; another with the fore parts of a greyhound in full speed, boldly relieved: the vessels were certainly dedicated to other deities than Bacchus. The coins consist both of the higher and lower empire, among them one or more of Julius Cæsar, but the chief part are of the lower empire. Some of the urns and lacrymatories are elegant pottery: in the hall is a rude head, like that preserved at Thirlwall, in Northumberland, several vases of a singular form, and one mutilated figure, with an urn in his arms, which perhaps was sepulchral. Of the figure in relief, called a Faun by Mr Cade, by others conjectured to be a Diana Venatrix, we have for the reader's better judgment presented a cut from a sketch* made by Mr Surtees, of Mainsforth; and beg leave with others to give our opinion relative to it, that it was the ornament of some public edifice, carved as a compliment to a chieftain, under whom the light armed troops had gained singular honours; when we turn our thoughts to the *Fundatores* of the Roman army, we find in all parts of his figure, a similar expression; his bag before him, containing the balls or stones for his sling, is supported on his left arm; his right arm is elevated in the very action of casting the sling.

"Ipse ter adducta circum caput egit habend."

VIRG. ÆN. ix. v. 587.

* For which see following page.

He is in the attitude of approach, and every part of the figure supports this idea. The animal is surely a hare, a common emblem of circumspection and watchfulness. The figures of slingers on the ancient monuments are very like this.

"Non secus exarsit quam cum balearica plumbum

"Funda jacit." — OVID. MET. l. ii. fab. 12 v. 20.



Some are represented in the action of slinging with the hand lowered to poise the bullet. Those soldiers were furnished with three slings, some hung on the neck, others on the girdle, the bullets or stones were carried in a bag supported on the neck and shoulder. Some of the Fundatores were represented in the old monuments with the hand elevated over the shoulder in the action of slinging.

In Mr Gyll's MSS. it is noted, that "On Thursday the 5th of August, 1757, he saw at Binchester, by the side of the way leading up the hill towards Mr Wren's house, a stone consisting of six sides nearly square, on one side a bold figure of a Priapus in basso-relievo, one of the sides slopes to a narrower square at the top, where a hole is cut, as a mortise to receive the foot or stem of some statue." This curious monument now lies near the farm-house, and has of late years been used for the weight a cheese press; but rejected by a late housewife,

with much aversion, for its extraordinary sculpture, not discovered by the dame, till her cheese had been spoiled, as she alledged by the unpropitious influence of the enormous deity.* In the same MS. it is further noted—"That in building a bridge over the river Gaunless, in the park at Bishop Auckland, in the year 1757, was found a Roman urn of greyish clay, filled with ashes, earth, and the remains of human bones: I saw it in the custody of the Bishop of Durham. The place where this urn was found was about a quarter of a mile from Binchester; where several other urns and pieces of pottery have been discovered."

Binchester was one of the villis resigned to the Earls of Northumberland, as before observed, and it is said was never afterwards restored to the church: this must be noted of the freehold part only, for a large tract of land is still held under the bishop's tenures; and by Bishop Hatfield's Survey it is noted, that Robert of Binchester held Binchester and Hunwick by virtue of the grant of the bishop, by foreign service, formerly held in dringage, as appears by the Bolden Buke; which record, so referred to, states, that Binchester rendered 5s. cornage, one milch cow, one castleman, four chalders of malt, the like of meal or bread corn, and the like of oats: and that for each carucate of land the villains ploughed and harrowed two acres at Coundon, and every one of them made three portions in autumn for each oxgang with one man, and carried one tun of wine, and the millstones for Auckland mill: that the dreges fed horse and dog, and attended the bishop's forest hunt with two greyhounds and five cords, followed the court, and served on embassies.

Leland, speaking of Binchester,† saith—"Binchester, now a poore villag, stondith on the south side of Were, and is but half a mile beneth Castelle Auckland. It stondith on the brow of a hill, and there I saw, as I roode on the south side, a little fosse and indicia of old buildings. In the ploughid feeldes hard by thys village hath and be founde Romaine coynes, and other many tokens of antiquitie. Betwixt Akeland and Binchester is an exceeding fair bridg of one arch upon Were. There is another a little above Duresme, called Thunderland bridge."

Binchester, in very early times, gave name to the resident family, and continued their property till the year 1420, when Ralph Earl of Westmorland purchased of Robert Bynchester,*

* Ex author. F. W. Esq. † Itinerary, vol. I. p. 79.

* Rot. B. Langley. No. 53. 19 Sep. 1420.

Tho. d. g. &c. Sciatis q'd cum Radulphus com. Westme'l nuper adquisivisset

and it was part of the forfeitures of the unfortunate earl: soon after which event this beautiful place was purchased by the family of Wren,† who have constantly resided there since. The mansion-house is a fine old building of the stile used in Queen Elizabeth's time, composed of a centre and two wings, the south wing having a noble semicircular window projected from a bracket, the north wing is modernized; the hall is furnished with old armour, and the antiquities before noted. Behind the house, on the brink of the hill, is a short but delightful terrace, commanding the picturesque prospects of the vale of Wear, with a side view of Bishop Auckland. The other views from the environs of the house are very beautiful: the castle of Auckland crowns the opposite eminence, the sides of which are sloped, and laid out in such order as to smoothen and not distort the countenance of nature; at the foot of the hill the brook of Gaunless winds her silver stream, fringed with wood, and the valley is graced with a well-fancied erection, in form of a cloister, for shelter to the deer, a stone bridge of one arch in the park, and a bridge at the mouth of the brook, where it is discharged into the Wear: the rising grounds opposite to the castle are irregular and bold, on one promontory hangs a forest of venerable oak; on another the deer browse the brown herbage, and here and there, amongst the scattered trees and glades, the bright accidental lights fall on the softest verdure: the more distant ground is spotted over with clumps of trees, and the whole girt round with a fine rising plantation: the lofty side of Coundon Grange in one part presents its cone; in another part Westerton, marked beautifully with inclining fences, and the public road drawing to a point. Further westward Brusleton Tower emerges from a forest of brown oaks, and the whole landscape inclines gently to the river Wear, which forms an angle, and sweeps round the foot of Newton Cap.

sibi et hæred. suis de Roberto Bynchester manerium de Bynchestre cum p'tin ac. de. Hemicola Vavasour, chiv. manerium de Cokfeld cum pertin. et advocacoem eccleie de Cockfield que de nob. tenentur. in C. et illa ingressus &c. Nos &c. pardonavimus &c. et ulterius concessimus &c. &c. In cujus, &c.

RUDD'S MSS. AND RANDAL'S MSS.

Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XVIII. Grant to Queen Henrietta Maria, of the fee farm rents from the prebend and manor of Binchester.

Vid. Lambarde's Dict. p. 49.—Complete Hist. of Durh. &c.

† *An. 7^o. Bp. James.*—Inrollment of grant from Francis Phelps and Richard More, to Sir Charles Wren, of Binchester, in fee, the prebend of Auckland and Binchester: Ac totam illam porconem suam decem gran. Rector. sive Decanat Eccleie colleg. sc'i Andrie de Aukland divisure assign. ad prebend de Aukland et Binchester quondam p'cept. p. Will. Frankleyn. nup. prebendar. ib'm. p. particular inde bi'nual reddit sive valor 8l. 8s. ac totam illam porconem suam decim. granor. ad prebendam de Aukland &c. quondam porcept. p. Anthiam Bellasis nup. prebendar ib'm. p. particular inde annual reddit. sive valor. 7l. 16s. Od. &c.—RUDD'S MSS.

We now enter upon the town of BISHOP AUCKLAND, deriving that name from the palace of the bishops. How soon this place became the rural retreat of our prelates, we are not ascertained: it is an ancient borough by prescription, and therein the tenements are held by burgage tenure:*. Bishop Beck is the first prelate named to us, who chose this beautiful situation for residence, and he is said to have built a castle here, a magnificent edifice, garnished with towers: no remains of which are left to point out to us the taste of the builder:† in Bishop Pudsey's time we have not any intimation what kind of mansion the manor-house was; yet from the villain services, it appears there was such. In the Bolden Buke it is stated, there were twenty-two villains in North Acland, or Alclat, each of whom held an oxgang of land, rendering two chalders of aver-malt, and one wheit or wehit‡ of statmalt, and the like of meal or bread corn and oats, eightpence of averpennies, 19d. cornage, one hen and ten eggs, three loads of woodloads, if brought to Auckland, and two and a half, if carried to Durham; they wrought two days in each week from the day of St. Peter ad Vincula to Martinmas, and from thence one day in each week the rest of the year; besides they each prepared four portions of land in autumn, with the whole family, except the housewife, and for each carucate ploughed and harrowed two acres and a half extra work. The whole vill provided a milch cow; the headborough man had an oxgang of land for his service. The smith had the like; the punder had twelve acres, and had the customary thraves, rendering fourscore hens, and five hundred eggs. The tolls of beer (big or barley) produced 8s. and the mills twenty-four marks.—The free tenants are named, among whom is a Pollard, who then held ten acres and a half of land. In Bishop Hatfield's Survey we find the Pollards were possessed of considerable estates, but no grants, or other records, shew how they were acquired; one of the estates, Newfield, bears the appellation of

VOL. III. 3 I

* Burgag. de Auckland. Cur. capit in x^o. reverend. p^ris Joh. Ep. Dunelm. t^ont. apud Auckland Ep. decimo t^ocio die Octobris anno R. Caroliscds nunc. Angl. &c. cor. x^o. Bowse Gen. Senl.

Ad hanc cur. ven. Anth's Hodgshon et fecit fin. et fidelitat. D'no pro uno burgagio &c. jacen. in Aukland pred. in quondam vice vocat Fenkilstreet; &c. &c. et de inde admiss. est Burgens et dat dno pro fine 12d. &c.

† Vol. I. p. 308.

‡ A kind of measure not mentioned before in this record.—What quantity is denoted we are not able to define.—We conceive that the word *stat* is wrong translated, and should all the way be *scae*. for exchequer grain or malt; or a statute or stated rent of malt.

Pollard's Den or Deen;* the Lord William Colvyll held forty acres of land, formerly the estate of Walter Burdon, and afterwards of Robert Herle. The heirs of William Kereby held lands called Welcrok; William Bowes, Esq. held sixty acres upon Wellingthorn; the dean of Auckland held several lands therein specified, and Richard de Bedlington, chaplain, held twenty acres in priestfield in free alms, of the gift of the bishop. Seventeen cottagers wrought three days at hay, and had a farthing a day. Twenty-two tenants held the old demesne lands, containing one hundred and thirty-four acres, at sevenpence per acre. Twenty tenants held the new demesne lands, containing seventy-nine acres, at 18d. per acre. The meadow grounds are next specified. In the rents of the bond tenants we find a new note of measure *cumulat*, which, we presume, distinguishes upheaped measure; a circumstance not occurring in any other of the bishops' manors. The borough was farmed out, with the profits of the borough court, burgage fees, tolls, profits of mills, the brew-ferm, and toll of beer, in West Auckland, and the common furnace in North Auckland, at the rent of 26l. 13s. 4d. The fulling-mill produced 46s. 8d.—the park 8l. with fifty acres of meadow therein, c.

In the inquisitions post mortem, we find a multitude of persons holding small parcels of lands and tenements in capite too numerous to be inserted here. In the 14th year of Bishop Skirlaw, it appears that Dionesia Pollard died seized of a parcel of land called Westfield, held of the bishop in socage, and another parcel called Hekes, near to Auckland Park, in socage, by rendering a faulchion;† another parcel called the Halgh, held of

* We find nothing to confirm the old tradition, that Pollard, a champion knight, for slaying a wild boar, had as much land granted to him by one of our prelates as he could ride round whilst the grantor dined.

† Directed to Mr Ralph Hodgson.—Sir, Inclosed you have the speech my brother Pewterer gave me out of Lord Bishop Cosin's old book, &c. signed R. Bowser—"My Lord, I, in behalf of myself, as well as several others possessors of the Pollards' lands, do humbly present your lordship with this faulchion, at your first coming here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venemous serpent, which did much harm to man and beast, and by performing this service, we hold our lands."—The ceremony is performed to this day.

Rot. B. Hatfield, sch. 9 in dorso.

Tho. d. gra. &c. S. sciatis nos &c. dedisse &c. in param elemosinam Willo Shepledy Heremite unam placeam terre de vasto nostro juxta aquam de Weer ad exitum altæ viæ ville n're de Aukland versus Bynchestre et Newton Capp continente in se in longitudine quatuor viginti pedes et in latitudine quadraginta pedes ad ædificand. super dictam placeam unum messuagium secundum petico'em suam ad serviand. sibi in statu heremitico ad terminum vite sue &c. Dat. xx die Ap. 1373.

RANDAL'S MSS.

the Earl of Westmorland.* The first notice we find taken of this faulchion, is as above, but no record come to our knowledge leads to a discovery of the origin of the service; it may be presumed an ancestor of the family had rendered essential service to the see in arms, in defence perhaps of those territories where lands were granted as his reward. We find the last of this family named in the records in the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth. —The family possessions were very considerable; the Westfield, near North Auckland, the Hekes before specified, to which the faulchion properly belonged, though in one inquisition we find annexed thereto fifty acres of land in Coundon moor “in lib’o soc. p. servic. ostendend. dono E. un. fauchion in primo adv. suo ap Aukland post cons. suam pro omnibus serv.” the Eland, the Halgh, besides Britley, Pollarden, or Newfield, Innstalley, Moreflatt, Gawnesflatt, Langfeld, Hyrnflatt chapel, Thornflatt, Qwynnyng meadow, Edirley, and a multitude of tenements, in Bishop Auckland. We also find the Balasyses, Holons, Bowses, and Eures, holding divers lands here.

King James I. by his letters patent under the privy seal, dated at Westminster the 7th day of December, in the second year of his reign, at the petition of Anne Swyfte, of the city of Durham, widow of Robert Swyfte, founded a grammar school in Bishop Auckland, to be called “The Free Grammar School of “King James,” to have a head master and usher; and twelve governors for managing the revenues of the school; he thereby nominated the Right Noble Ralph Eure, Knight, Lord Eure, Cuthbert Pepper, Knight, Henry Balasys, Knight, Thomas Calverly, Esq. Richard Frevyle, Ralph Butler, Thomas Lever, Stephen Hegge, Anthony Trotter, Thomas Kynge, gentlemen, Henry Bayles, and Roger Bradley, the first governors, and made them and their successors a body corporate and politic by the name of “The Governors of the goods, possessions, and “revenues of the Free Grammer School of King James, within “the village of North Auckland, otherwise Bishop Auckland, in “the county of Durham,” “and that they should have a common “seal, and be capable in law to take lands and other possessions, “demise and assign the same, and to sue and be impleaded in “all courts of law; with power for them, or the major part, to “elect new governors on death or removal, from time to time, “being persons of good name and fame, dwelling within the “parish aforesaid,” and to appoint a head master, who shall be a Master or Batchelor of Arts, and also an usher, and so in suc-

* Inq. p. m. ap. Dun. c. R. de Eure et soc. suis Justic. dic. Dom Epi.

cession, when any vacancy might happen, by death, relinquishing, departing, displacing, or removing of the master or usher: and the governors were impowered "to have, perceive, receive, "and possess to them and their successors for ever, for the perpetual sustenance and maintenance of the school, the manors, "messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, "woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments, of the said Anne Swyfte, so that they may not "exceed the clear yearly value of 10*l.* and of the king, his heirs, "or successors, or any other person or persons whomsoever, "besides the said Anne Swyfte, so that they may not exceed the "clear yearly value of twenty marks;" and therein follows a licence for Anne Swyfte to alien and endow, and others the king's subjects. And the governors were thereby impowered, "with "the assent of the Bishop of Durham for the time being," to make statutes and ordinances in writing: and it was directed, "that all the profits of the endowment should for ever be applied to the maintenance of the master, usher, and scholars of "the school, and not otherwise." It appears by various copies of court rolls, that the endowment of the school was augmented by Bishop Richard Neile with thirty acres of waste land called the Carr Nooke, adjoining upon Escomb Carr.* What was the fortune of this school afterwards, we know not; but those who wrote Bishop Morton's life, say,† that out of an old chapel he founded a grammar-school, and endowed it with lands of 24*l.* yearly value: so that he either revived the school founded at the petition of Anne Swyfte, and restored its possessions; or otherwise the charitable act is given to his memory, merely by his appropriating the old chapel for a school-house.‡ This old

* Hahnot Rev'di p'ris in x°. Richi E'pi Dupelm. tent. apud Auckland Epi 11°. die Octobris A° R'ni Carol &c. tertio, coram Will'o Smith, ar. senescallo.

BONDGATE, IN AUCKLAND.—Ad hanc cur. ven. Lindleus Wren ar. Franciscus Wren ar. Josephus Cradock gen. Henricus Bayles gen. et Oswald Glover Gubernat'es scholæ de Auckland Epi. Et per special mandat Dni Richi Epi Dunelm, ceper. de vasto Dni Trigint, acras terræ super de vasto vocat. le Carr Nook adjacent super Escomb Carr ex parte oriental. et sup. parcum Willi d'ni Ewre ex partibus Boreal. et occidental. He'nd &c. et sequel. suis in jure pro usu et augmentatione stipendij M'ri schole de Auckland preb. Reddent. &c. 5*s.* proviso q'd pred. parcell, tere non alien. nec convertet, ad alium usum sed remaneat ad usum pred. imperpetuum,

Other surrenders appear of lands, called West-mill Batta.—Hogson's MSS.

† Biog. Brit. Vide his Annals, vol. I.

‡ This chapel was of great antiquity, and dedicated to St. Anne, appertaining to the guild instituted in the church of St. Andrews, in which chapel the guild was held to the time of Edward VI.

Copyhold books d. p. 607. Hal. ap. Auckland 19 Oct. 1452. Dimisio de Rob. Pelton et Rob. Chaloner procuratoribus capel. S. Anne pro quad. p'cell terre que cont. latitud. x ulnas et in longitud xxviiij uln. pro capella predicta foro burgi de Auckland, &c.

chapel has lately been rebuilt by subscription, and divine service restored for the accomodation of the inhabitants, the parish church of St. Andrews being at so inconvenient a distance. The apartments on the ground floor are fitted up for the school.

Bishop Cosin founded and endowed an hospital here for two poor men, and two poor women, 14th Sept. 21st Charles II.

In 1638, on an information filed by the bishop's attorney general in the chancery at Durham, touching the customary service of certain copyhold lands in Auckland, called Moor Close and Wigton Walls, it was decreed, "that all persons having right therein for ever thereafter, should yearly and every year from thenceforth, upon any warrant from the steward of the household, or clerk of the kitchen, for the time being of the bishop and his successors, keep and provide, and have in readiness, for the use and service of the bishop and his successors, fourscore and ten good and able horses, well and sufficiently furnished, in a year, to be taken up by ten horses at a time, as occasion should require, so that they might once in every year have the service of ninety horses, paying 6d. a day for each one of the ninety horses aforesaid," on pain of forfeiting their copy-right.† and being subject to attachment.

In 1672, under a decree, division was made of certain lands in Bishop Auckland, called the Hitherfield, Middlefield, and Farfield, consisting of freehold and copyhold lands.†

There is a weekly market held here on Thursday; an attempt was made in 1650, to have a fair every fortnight.† The esta-

B. K. p. 89. Halm. ap. Aukland, &c. x Oct. 1508.—Ad hac cur. venit Rich. Hoton arm. Alderman. Guild. S. Anne in Aukland et cepit de Dne ij cotag. cum gardino &c. j toftum vastum &c. et un cot. cum gardino &c. manu dni He'nd eid. Ric'o Aldermanno et succ. suis Aldermannis dec gilde injure &c.

Copyl. B. 17 Skirlaw p. 39. Halm. x Aug. 1391. Will. Forster et als. cep &c. unam placeam de vast. Dni ad oriental capud capell. See. Anne &c. F. Dudley p. 12. 1476. Halm. xv°. Jul. Demigs. De Christophero Preston Aldermanno Gilde Sce Anne &c. i pecia terr. de vasto Dni jac ex parte occidentali de Seynt Anne Chare.

G. Sherwood 1488 xv Jul. x'roforus Preston Aldem. Gilde. S. Anno in ville de Aukland.

RANDAL'S MSS.

* Hodgson's MSS. † Ibid.

† A grant to Robert Harrison and others "de totis illis sex messuagiis domibus burgagiis sive tenementis cum Gardinis eisdem jacentibus et pertinentibus, prout insimul jacent infra villam nostram de Auckland, epi predict in quondam parcellam terre vastam infra forum mercatorium ejusdem ville ubi olim domus felonij steterit sumptibus Arthuri Heslerig, Bart. modo defuncti nuper constructa et edificata &c. ac etiam de ipso Zenedoclio sive domo Hospitii predict. super quendam locum vastatum infra villam de Auckland predict. satis notum sumtibus nostris nuper erectum fundat. et edificatum Habend. &c. Heredibus et Assignatis suis in perpetuum. Qui quidem &c. Heredes et assignati sui feofati sunt ut prefertur solummodo ut nobis siduccarij sunt in distribuendo largiendo et pie et honeste bona fide &c. disponendo redditus exitus et omnia alia premissor. proficua quecunq. quoquo modo annuatim

blished fairs are on Ascension-day, Corpus Christi-day and the Thursday next preceding the 10th of Oct. yearly.*

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. I. p. 60, says—"A mile a this side Akeland Castelle, I cam over a brig of one great arch on Gaundeless, a praty ryver, rising a vj miles of by west, and renning by the south side of Akeland Castelle, goith a little beneath it to the great streame of Were. Gaundeless, rising by west, cummith by West Akeland, by S. Helens Akeland by S. Andrews Akeland, and by bishop Akelande. The towne self of Akelande is of no estimation, yet is there a praty market of corne. It stondeth on a praty hill between 2 ryvers, whereof Were lyith on the north syde, and Gaundelesse on the south, and a narrow shot or more beneath they meete, and make one streeme, and ren to the este, and each of these ryvers bath an hill by it. So that the bishop's castelle at Akeland stondith on a little hill betwixt 2 rivers. There was a very auncient mannor place logging to the Bishop of Duresme at Akeland. Antonius de Beke began first to encastellate it, he made the great haille, there be divers pillars of black marble spekeled with white, and the exceeding faire gret chambre, with other there. He made also an exceeding goodly chapelle ther, of ston well squarid, and a college with dene and prebends yn it, and a quadrant on the south-west side of the castelle for ministers of the college. Skirlaw, Bishop of Duresme, made the goodly gate-house at entering into the castelle of Akeland. There is a fair park by the castelle, having fallow deer, wild bulles, and kin."

Mr. Pennant mentions it thus—"Bishop Auckland, a good town, with a large and square market-place. On one side is a handsome gateway, with a square tower over it. This is a modern edifice, that built by Bishop Skirlaw† having long since been destroyed. Through this gateway lies Auckland castle, long the residence of the bishops of Durham. It has lost its castellated form, and now resembles some of the magnificent foreign abbeys. It is an irregular pile, built at different times: but no part is left that can boast of any great antiquity. Over a bow-window are the arms of Bishop Tun-

renovantia et provenientia huius risibus institutis et charitatis opibus que hoc ipso (quo jam utimur) instrumento designavimus ac etiam ea intentione ut nostris in hac parte legibus sanctionibus et honestis propositis in pauperum suppetiis ac hospitij aut Zenodocij nostri moderamine Zenodocij curias intendant et totis viribus observant," &c.

HONGSON'S MSS.

* At this place was born Mr John Bird, one of the greatest mathematical instrument makers of the present age.—He practised engraving in London for a short time, and arrived at a tolerable degree of excellence in that art.

† *Lel. Itin.*

“ stall, who died in the beginning of the reign of Queen Eliza-
 “ beth. This was originally a manor-house belonging to the
 “ see, and was encastelled* by Bishop Beck, who also built a
 “ great hall, and adorned it with marble pillars; he founded a
 “ fair chapel, a collegiate church, with a dean and prebends;
 “ &c. Excepting the church, there are no reliques of the la-
 “ bours of this prelate; the place having been bestowed by the
 “ parliament on their furious partizan, Sir Arthur Hazelrigg,
 “ who, taking a fancy to the place, determined to make it his
 “ chief residence. He demolished almost all the buildings he
 “ found there, and out of their ruins erected a most magnificent
 “ house.† On the restoration, the former bishop, the munificent
 “ Cosins, was restored to his diocese. He had a palace ready
 “ for his reception, but, by an excess of piety, declined mak-
 “ ing use of it, from the consideration, that the stone of the
 “ ancient chapel had been sacrilegiously applied towards the
 “ building of this late habitation of fanaticism. The bishop‡
 “ pulled it down, and, restoring the materials to their ancient use,
 “ built the present elegant chapel. The roof is wood, supported
 “ by two rows of pillars, each consisting of four round columns,
 “ freestone and marble alternate. The shafts of some of the
 “ marble are sixteen feet high; the length of the chapel is eighty-
 “ four feet, the breadth forty-eight, the outside ornamented with
 “ pinnacles. On the floor a plain stone, with a modest epitaph,
 “ informs us, that the pious founder lies beneath, dying the year
 “ 1671. The principal apartments are an old hall, 75 feet by
 “ 72, the height 35, and a very handsome dining parlour, orna-
 “ mented with portraits of Jacob and the twelve patriarchs.
 “ Jacob Bowes under the weight of years. His sons, with each
 “ his scriptural attribute; the figures are animated, the colouring
 “ good. I think the painter’s name is Xubero, one I do not
 “ discover in any list of artists. The pictures were bought at an
 “ auction, and presented to the place by Bishop Trevor. The
 “ same generous prelate built a suit of additional apartments;
 “ but dying before they were completed, they are now furnished
 “ in a most magnificent manner by the present bishop.§ On
 “ the old wainscott of a room below stairs, are painted the arms
 “ of a strange assemblage of potentates, from Queen Elizabeth,
 “ with all the European princes, to the Emperors of Abissinia,
 “ Bildelgerid, Carthage, and Tartaria, sixteen peers of the same
 “ reign, knights of the garter, and above them the arms of every
 “ bishoprick in England. The castle is seated in a beautiful
 “ park watered by the little river Gaunless, which falls, after a

* *Lel. Itin.*† *Hist. Ch. Durh. Dugdale 82.*‡ *Ibid.*§ *Egerton.*

“ short course, into the Wear. The park is well planted, and
 “ has abundance of vast alders, that by age have lost the habit
 “ of that tree, and assume the appearance of ancient oaks.
 “ Nothing can equal the approach through this ground to the
 “ castle, which is varied with verdent slopes, rising grounds,
 “ woods, and deep precipices, impending over the Wear.” To
 this * description we must add, the ground on which this town
 and castle are placed is of an angular form, or rather like the

* *The following descriptive lines are extracted from a poem written by
 one of Bishop Trevor's domestics.*

Thy park, O AUCKLAND ! and thy sacred groves,
 Invite my song.—Ye woodland nymphs who haunt
 The dark recesses of these oaken bow'rs,
 Ye dryads that in airy circles dance
 Around the sylvan PAN with dewy feet,
 When first the watchful cock with clarion shrill
 Awakes the morn.—Assist me whilst I sing
 The verdant honours of your native woods !

Oft times with you I wander,—oft I hear
 The voice of Music breathing thro' the grove,
 In strains melodious ; when the early dawn
 Illumes the highlands with her amber light :
 How sweetly chaunt the birds their morning hymn,
 How soft the strains that fill the winding grove,
 Whilst thro' th' entangled woods I careless stray,
 And brush the dew from blossom'd hawthorn boughs.

In fancy's sweet delusion do I hear
 This harmony divine ?—or do the songs
 Of dryads and of woodland nymphs conjoin'd,
 The swelling concert raise ?—'Tis fancy all,
 A lovely phrenzy that deludes my ear,
 The music of the soul !—Oh blest of heav'n !
 Whose nice discerning, finely feeling sense,
 And quick susception of accordant sounds,
 Attunes your minds to harmony divine !
 Thrice happy ye, whose golden harps the muse
 Will not refuse with skilful hand to string ?

MELPOMENE, thou sweetly singing maid,
 Be present here,—be present heav'nly muse !
 In gentle numbers give my lines to flow,
 Where the soft landscape lies o'er yonder lawn ;
 Or in description rise to bolder strains,
 Where hanging forests crown the tow'ring rocks.

point of a barbed arrow; the streets are extended on the sides of the angle, and terminate in a point at the castle, the interior

VOL. III.

3 K

Behold those yellow cliffs, whose shaken sides,
With threat'ning greatness please,—save where the wood,
With verdant foliage, veils their ragged fronts :
A varied scene of oak, of ash, and beech,
Shade above shade in ample order spread.

When Spring advancing cloaths the laughing grove
In robes of green, emboss'd with blossoms pale :
When autumn tinctures ev'ry fading leaf
With vivid dyes, from the refulgent gold
To the full bodied tint of russet brown ;
Say, can the pencil's warmest touch convey
The varied richness of the glowing scene ?
How sweetly doth the chrystal stream pour forth
Its dimpled current o'er the velvet coats
Of mossy pebbles,—soft the tinkling sound,
Where 'twixt the rocks it bubbles,—whilst the dove
Coos to her distant mate in plaintive strain.

As from this eminence I overlook
The groves that hang on each declining steep,
And shade the purling rivulet that flows
Thro' grassy plains, meandering and slow,
As if reluctant to depart the vale :
The far extended prospect charms the eye ;
High on the right, the woodlands cloath the hill
In front, just breaking from the op'ning copse,
A mansion rises of monastic form,
And imitative of some cloister'd dome,
Where our religious sires, in sober weeds,
Their vows perform'd, and liv'd an holy life :
There, whilst the storm that howls thro' wintry skies,
Deforms the sadden'd year, the deer retire,
And in the arch'd piazza shelter find.

The verdant mount on which this fabric stands,
Without the camp, in Roman times was giv'n
To LIBITINA's rites ; the funeral pile
Here rear'd its pitchy beams, and here the torch,
With face averted, to his chieftain's pyre
The weeping soldier yielded,—whilst the pipe,
In mournful notes, his obit proclaim'd,
And the green sod drank in the purple blood

space being a regular plain, forming a very spacious market-place. The eminence is washed on the north side by the river

Of dying gladiators ;—here are found
The sacred monuments of heroes dead ;
The mould'ring urns of those, whose peaceful sleep
Oblivion has held a thousand years.

Upon my left, the BRIDGE with arched pomp
Joins the divided lands, and proudly rears
Its battlements above the streams of WEAR ;
On whose rich banks deserted NEWTON-CAP
Mourns for the absent ARTS and SCIENCES,
Which by her LORD deceas'd were there retain'd.

On ROMAN ground stands BINCHESTER aloft,
And decorates the centre eminence ;
Whilst all beneath, the far extended vale,
Where WEAR meand'ring shews his silver stream,
With rich inclosures deck'd in prospect gay,
Mingles whate'er can rural beauty form.
There JEST and JOLLITY and jocund MIRTH
Have often laugh'd the happy hours away.
With WREN's own genius, HOSPITALITY.

Now would my muse a thousand beauties paint,
A thousand noble views which strike the eye,
Where wood and water blended, form a scene
Of excellence :—but O ! my weaker hand
The arduous task refuses ; ruder lines
And slighter draughts alone, its pencil gives ;
Whilst the full glowing scene, the finish'd piece,
Where all is just, all perfect, all complete,
It leaves to abler artists, skill'd alone
To copy nature in an humble way.

But whilst in these enchanting walks I tread,
Shall I the name of TREVOR yet forbear !
Forbear to drop a tear upon his urn !
Whose taste refin'd, is witness'd by these groves,
These verdant slopes, where by a thousand hands,
His genius he indulg'd—for well he knew
To polish nature, and to give the stamp
Of greatness to the whole,—what to conceal,
What leave expos'd,—and by well-judg'd deceit,
Make her more lovely in the garb of ART.

Wear, and on the south-east by the river Gaunless: the banks are formed into hanging gardens, and the whole aspect is extremely beautiful. The ground on which the town stands is near one hundred and forty perpendicular feet from the level of the plain below: the buildings are erected on the very brink of the hill on each side, which is steep, so that the roads leading from the town northward are both disagreeable and difficult to be descended on horseback. The approach to the castle is by an elegant Gothic gateway, erected by the late Bishop Trevor; the south front opens upon a fine plot, inclosed on each hand by an embattled wall, terminating in square pavilions or turrets: the building is already accurately described in that part of Mr. Pennant's work, before repeated: the park affords some beautiful scenes. The ground near the castle is laid out with judgment and taste in slopes and terraces, so applied as to command the greatest variety of prospects. The nearer landscapes are composed of wild and irregular woodlands, bold cliffs, and eminences, mingled in a picturesque manner, holding forth the simple and undistorted beauties of nature: the more distant are composed of rich cultivated grounds, through which the Wear winds its course. As the visitor enters upon the park, the view is most confined; stately trees are scattered over the inclining lawn, at whose foot runs the river Gaunless, the opposite bounds of the stream being formed of high perpendicular cliffs, over whose brink venerable oaks suspend their branches; the hills are broken, and afford many deep grassy dells and shady coppices, the favourite haunts of groups of deer. Passing the north-east corner of the bowling-green wall, as we enter upon the north terrace, the country opens upon the view, and the landscape is excellent. The chief object in the nearer vale is the deer-house. A road winds through the valley, and, by a stone bridge, passes the Gaunless, whose banks are thronged with a grove of venerable oaks and alders. To the right the grounds form a swift descent; in front, at the distance of a mile, on a fine lofty situation, is Binchester; the ragged and shaken sides of the hill give much picturesque beauty to the landscape, contrasting highly with the

3 K 2

The sacred pile in Gothic grandeur rear'd,
Where DURHAM's mitr'd princes palac'd live;
Where LIBERALITY, of open mein,
And BOUNTY dwell, (an ancient British pair)
Fills the bold eminence, and crowns the scene.

* Laid open by the present prelate (Egerton.)

vale, composed of fine cultivated lands, scattered over with coppices and hamlets, opening upon the view for the length of seven miles, through which you see the meandering streams of Wear in innumerable places, intersected by projecting promontories and little groves. To the left the country rises gradually, and appears in high cultivation: there Newton Cap bridge, of two arches, crosses the Wear, above which stands the mansion-house of the Bacon family. The most distant lands are of a ruder aspect, being lately inclosed, forming an horizon a painter would chuse, to give an advantage to the high colouring in the nearer vale.



NORHAMSHIRE, &c.

WE now proceed to give on account of the out-branches of the *Palatinate*, and of some appendages to the *see* of Durham. Our first attention is given to

NORHAMSHIRE, ISLANDSHIRE, AND BEDLINGTONSHIRE,

LYING NORTH OF THE RIVER TYNE.

Under the auspicious reign of *Oswald*, the Scotch missionaries were received in Northumberland, to preach the gospel. We have no authorities, that point out with certainty, where the pious men were first stationed. It may reasonably be conceived, that *Norham* and *Lindisfarn* were the places where they took up their earliest abode; and *Norham* being immediately adjacent to the great ford, where travellers passed the river Tweed, would receive those holy teachers, on their entering into *Oswald's* territories. This idea is strengthened by the following extract, taken from cap. 56. *Libri Historiæ Ranulphi Hygedeni monachi Castrensis* "quando sedes Lindisfarnensis apud Kungestre alias Kunges-burg ponebatur, qui locus hodie Ubbanford super Tuedam dicitur."* Leland did not seem to approve of the assertion. Be the fact as it may, we apprehend that the territories, now called *Norhamshire* and *Islandshire*, were granted to the church nearly about the same æra; the critical proof of the position doth not seem very material, as no civil jurisdiction was annexed to the *see* for a considerable time after the episcopal church was seated at *Lindisfarn*, now called *Holy Island*.

Those several *shires* are so connected, in the authorities we shall present to our readers, that we are induced to carry forward their history as much in conjunction as we are able.

We would apply what *Bede* says of *Aidan's* church, to *Norham*; as being the *king's* or *royal-burg*, before-mentioned by *Hygeden*, where the pious prelate expired; his remains were interred at *Lindisfarn*, after he had laid the foundation of his episcopacy, and of the monastery there, under the auspices of *Oswald*.

* Lel. Col. v. II. p. 372.

Finan, who succeeded *Aidan*, A. D. 651, began to erect a church at *Lindisfarn*, after the plan or model then used in Scotland: and which, *Theodore*, Archbishop of Canterbury, dedicated to St. Peter. The monastery increased, and was supported with dignity under *Colman* and *Tuda*; but upon *Cedda's* consecration, the episcopal residence was removed to *York*; and for fourteen years, *Lindisfarne* was without its bishop; though its monastery still maintained the highest character.

We do not hear of any augmentation of the possessions of the see of *Lindisfarn*, till *Cuthbert's* time; and the original erection, or church, stood until *Eadbert*, *Cuthbert's* successor, rebuilt the church of stone, and covered it with lead, the remains of which work are still standing.

Whilst *Higbald* was bishop, and in the fifth and sixth years of *Ethelred's* reign, A. D. 797 and 798, the Danes made their descent on *Lindisfarn*, and spoiled the church and monastery.*

Egfrid came to the see of *Lindisfarn* about the year 830, and he re-erected, or built, on a new plan, a church at *Norham*, which he dedicated to St. Peter, St. Cuthbert, and St. Ceolwolf; and thither he caused the royal remains of *Ceolwolf* to be translated from *Lindisfarn*, the place of their first interment. It is probable, that this pious attention was paid to the memory of *Ceolwolf*, in gratitude for some confirmatory grant of that prince which for ever annexed *Norham* to the see, together with those other territories which he gave to the church; the names and boundaries of many of which the monastic writers have recorded; though some have attributed the gift of *Norham* to *Egfrid*, sometimes written *Ecgrid*.† From this period, the church of *Norham* had the privilege of sanctuary.

In the year 854 *Eardulph* was made Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, during whose episcopacy, the Danes, like the wolves of the mountains, descending in savage troops, possessed themselves of *Nor-*

* Vol. I. p. 54.

† Hanc villam et ecclesiam inibi Eofridus ep'us Lindisfarnensis construxit olim Ubbanford. Et in honorem Sc'or Petri apostoli et Cuthberti pontificis, et Ceolulfi consecravit ibm. Iste Ceolulfus fuit rex Northanymbror, et postea monachus in Lindisfarnensi vixit et moriebatur et ibi inhumatus, sed postea p. d'cm Egfridum ad eccliam de Norham translatus Temp. Rd. sen'r (7 ab. Egberto) saxonum monarchæ Fildredus Abbas de Hexham, villum quæ vocatur. Iodeno australem emit, cujus dimidiam partem dedit seo Cuthberte ut esset frater in ejus monasterio, alteram apud Norham ut ibi abbas esset, Lib. Rub. 22. Harthuredo post novem annos mortuo, successit Egredus 22^o an. Ean redi regis. Hic ecclesiam S. Cuthberti rebus et terris locupletare studuit. In Norham ecclesiam construxit in honore S. Petri apostoli S. Cuthberti nec non Ceolwulfi regis et monachi cujus corpus eo transtulit, Lel. Col. v. I. p. 328.—Ceolwulfus primo sepultus Lindisfarn postea ad Norham ab Egfrido epo translatus, ibid 371.—Ecclesia et villa de Norham p. Egredum episcopum ædificate, S. Cuthberto date. Ex antiq. Codice Dunelm.

thumberland, and laid waste the religious houses. The prelate, with the abbot and members of the monastery, fled from Lindisfarn, with the remains of St. Cuthbert,* and after a seven years' pilgrimage, settled at *Chester*. The episcopal seat was then removed from *Lindisfarn* for ever; and its dignities and honours were utterly dispoiled.

Guthred being seated on the throne of *Northumberland*, under the auspices of *Alfred*; the sovereigns, as a joint act, granted, that wherever *St. Cuthbert's* remains should rest, there should be an inviolable sanctuary; and that the possessions of *St. Cuthbert* and his church, as well such as were at that time, or theretofore, granted, as those which might thereafter be acquired by purchase or otherwise, should be for ever freed and discharged from all customs and services, and should be held and enjoyed by the church, with all such sovereign jurisdiction and power, as the demesne of the crown was held: and this was confirmed by the acclamations of the assenting people, assembled on this solemn occasion; and became an ordonance established for ever.†

Here we see the commencement of the *Jura Regalia* which dignifies this *Palatinate*; and which, in the time of *Cutheardus*, the second bishop of *Chester*, was extended to *Bedlington*, by the prelate's purchase of that district, now called *Bedlingtonshire*, which he gave to the see, and it was annexed in jurisdiction to the body of the county, lying between *Tyne* and *Tees*,‡ *Cutheard* held the see 15 years, and departed this life in 915: so that the acquisition of *Bedlington* is placed to the open of the 10th century.

From this period, the shires becoming members of one jurisdiction, whatever civil power or authority was granted by the prelates to the officers of one district, similar powers were invested in the officers of the several other districts.

LINDISFARN,

Deprived of its dignities; its church and monastery in ruins, in more modern times, affords very few distinct historical subjects.

The ancient discription given of this Island,§ is to the following purport, "That, in circumference, it comprehends eight miles, in which was a noble monastery, famous for its prelates" (among whom was *St. Cuthbert*) whose bodies were there de-

* Vol. I. p. 402.

† Lel. Col. vol. III. p. 180.

‡ *Cutheardus* epus *Cunacestræ* 2ds emit *Bedlington* cum suis pertin. Lib. Rub.

§ Symcon, p. 87.—*Insula Lindisfarnensis* continet 8 milliaria. Ex antiq. Codici *Dunelmensis*.
LEL. COL.

“posited, and whose memory will live for ever. It hath the name of Lindisfarn, from a small rivulet, called *Lindis*, which, from the opposite continent, empties itself into the sea.” By Bede it is described, “*Qui locus accedente ac recedente reumate bis quotidie instar insulæ maris circumluitur undis, bis renudato littore contiguus terræ redditur.*”^{*} Mr. Grose speaks of Lindisfarn in the following manner: “Bede calls it a semi island, being, as he justly observes, twice an island, and twice continent in one day: for, at the flowing of the tide, it is encompassed by water; and at the ebb, there is an almost dry passage, both for horses and carriages, to and from the main land; from which, if measured in a straight line, it is distant about two miles eastward; but on account of some quick sands passengers are obliged to make so many detours, that the length of the way is nearly doubled; the water over these flats, at spring tides, is only seven feet. This island was, by the Britons, called *Inis Medicante*; also, *Lindisfarn*, from the small rivulet of *Lindi*, which here runs into the sea; and the Celtic word, *fabren*, or recess: also, on account of its being the habitation of some of the first monks in this country, it afterwards obtained its present name of *Holy Island*. It measures from east to west about two miles and a quarter; and its breadth, from north to south, is scarcely a mile and a half. At the north-west part, there runs out a spit of land, of about a mile in length. The monastery is situated at the southernmost extremity; and a small distance north of it, stands the little town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.”

Holy Island contains about 1000 acres, the half of which, situated to the north, is deemed incapable of improvement, being sand hills, affording little vegetation, but bent; this part, as a rabbit warren, affords a considerable revenue to the proprietor. Those parts as are exposed to the violence of the tempests from the north-east, and subject to be covered with floods of sand, which is frequently swept by the winds to a considerable distance from the shore.† The island chiefly consists of one continued

^{*} *Lindis dicitur flumen, quod in mare excurrit, duorum pedum latitudinem habens, quando Ledon fuerit, id est, minor æstus et videri potest. Quando vero malina fuerit, id est, major æstus maris, tum nequit Lindis videri. Farne autem insula est, in qua beatissimus Cuthbertus heremiticam vitam duxit. Non tanta est Lindisfarne, sed est posita in mare, magnis exturbata fluctibus diebus et noctibus.*

I.EL. COL. vol. II. p. 173.

† Halfdeni ducis Danorum adventu cognito, Eardulfus Ep. Lindisfar. accito Eadredo viro sancto, abbate monasterij quod S. Cuth. in urbe Luel construxerat, nomine Luliso, habita inter se consilio. tollentes incorruptum S. Cuthberti corpus et una cum eo, in ejusdem Thecæ loculo sanctorum reliquias, et caput S. Oswaldi marty. ante in ejusdem ecclesiæ cæmeterio sepultum, partemq. ossium Aidani nec

plain, inclining to the south-west, which was occupied as a stinted common, but by an inclosure, effected in 1792, it is computed the value is increased eight fold. The ground on which the village stands rises swiftly from the shore: at the southern point, is a rock of a conical figure, and almost perpendicular; in height, near sixty feet, having on its lofty crown a small fortress or castle, which makes at once a grotesque and formidable appearance.

The village consists of a few irregular houses; two or more of which are inns, one appertains to a farm-hold, and the rest are inhabited by fishermen: it has been improved of late years by the building of several new tenements. How different is this description to the ancient state of the town. In an inquisition taken on the death of Eleanor Forster (Nuper de Chatton) 21st King Edward IV. we find tenements described in streets, called *St. Margaret's*, *St. Helen's*, *Middilyn-street*, *Brad-street*, and *Stre or Strand-street*; and in a modern advertisement for the sale of a demise from the crown, to Robert Fall, Esq. of a term of years, we observe "the manor of Holy Island specified, with "tithes of corn, wool, lamb, and fish, &c.; a coney warren, sea-ware, fee-farm-rents, heriots, fines, courtleet, sea-wrecks, "common of pasture, mines, minerals, and quarries, with several "freehold burgagers in *Crossgate* and *Marygate*," Henry Collingwood Selby is now the proprietor. The shore of this island is, in many parts, excellent for bathing, and the situation is at once healthy and romantic: it is, of late years, become a place of great resort; and much praised for the beauties that grace its solemn walks. The north and east coasts of the island are formed of perpendicular rocks; the other sides sink by gradual declinations towards the sands. The fishermen, in the winter season, are employed in catching lobsters, which are sent in great quantities to the London market. Ten or twelve, three or four men-boats are used in the summer, fishing for cod, ling, and haddocks, which abound on the coast.

On the north part of the island, there is abundance of limestone; and a small seam of coal, never much worked, on account of the water, and other difficulties. There is plenty of iron ore in a bed of black shiver or slate; among which are the *Entrochi*; or St. Cuthbert's beads, as the superstitious have called them. The Carron company have men getting iron ore, but they are

VOL. III.

3 L

non et venerab. episcoporum ossa Eadberti, Ealfridi Ethelwoldi Lindisfar. ecclesiam barbaros fugiendo relinquunt, &c. ut passim vagati sint cum reliquiis, et intrantes Derwentæ flu. ostia, post metum naufragij pervenerint ad *Candidamcasam*, alias Witernam dictam. Ep. vero cum S. Corpore in monast. Cræca a S. Cuth. constituto 4 mensibus residebat.—Lel. Col. vol. II. p. 329.

obliged to work at the ebbing of tide, as the ore lies within high water mark.

The rock on which the castle stands is inaccessible, save only by a winding pass, cut on its southern side; the narrow limits of the crown of the rock will not admit of many works, the whole strength consisting of a single battery on the south-east point, mounted with seven or eight guns, which command the approach to the island from the sea, but would be of little consequence against a ship of any considerable force: the rest of the summit is taken up with a house for the governor and garrison, the walls of which stand on the very brink of the precipice. A fortress in this situation, before the use of gunpowder, would be almost impregnable, where the superstructures would be above the reach of any engine, and the rocks too high to be scaled. The antiquity of this castle is not known, but we presume there was some strong hold-here, nearly coeval with the abbey, formed after the Danes had been guilty of their first excesses, and used as a place of refuge for the religious, whenever they were disturbed in their holy retreat; though historians have not related to us, whether any stand was made their against the invading Danes, at their second descent.* The present fortifications appear to be the work of the sixteenth century.

* The following extracts are taken from Mr Grose's work: "Camden mentions it, so that it is evidently as old as his time. Probably it has been the scene of very few remarkable events; history being nearly as silent, with respect to them, as concerning its origin. The first time it occurs, is in the history of the civil war, in the time of Charles I. when it appears to have been seized for the parliament, and according to Rushworth, in an order of the House of Commons, May 7th, 1646, for sending forces thither, this reason is assigned, "its being of such consequence to the northern parts of the kingdom." Probably this consequence arose more from the convenience of its harbour, than the strength of the castle.

"In the year 1647, one Captain Batton was governor of the island for the parliament; to whom Sir Marmaduke Langdale, after the taking of Berwick, wrote the following letter, but without success. The letter, together with the captain's refusal, were transmitted to the House of Commons, for which they voted their thanks to Captain Batton, and that he should be continued governor of the place. "Sir, you have the good opinion of the counties, to be a sober discreet man amongst them, which emboldeneth me, a stranger to you, to propose (that which every man, in his duty to God and the king, ought to perform) the veil of these horrid designs plotted by some, that men may run and read the misery and thralldom, they intend upon the whole nation. It is believed by many that you know, that you are sensible of the imprisonment of his majesty, and the violation of all our laws. If you please to consider the ends being changed, perhaps, for which you first engaged, and comply with the king's interest, by keeping the fort, now in possession for the king's use; I will engage myself to see all the arrears due to yourself and the soldiers, duly paid; and to procure his majesty's favour for the future; and that I only may receive some satisfaction from you, that this motion is as really accepted as intended by your humble servant, Marmaduke Langdale, Berwick, April 30th, 1647.

In the military establishment, made by queen Elizabeth for Berwick, in 1576, this castle is noted, and a patent for life was granted to Sir William Read, as keeper of the fortresses of Holy Island and Farn, with a yearly payment of 362l. 17s. 6d.

Great remains of the old abbey are standing; nothing but confused ruins shew where the monastic buildings stood, the

3 L 2

" Holy Island does not appear ever to have fallen into the hands of the royalists; for it continued in the possession of the parliamentarians, anno 1648, when it was, as may be seen in Rushworth, relieved with necessaries by Col. Fenwick's horse and some dragoons. From that time, nothing memorable seems to have been transacted here, till the rebellion in the year 1715, when the seizure of this castle was planned, and performed by two men only: in which exploit, such policy and courage were exerted, as would have done them much honour, had they been employed in a better cause. The following particulars of the story were communicated by a gentleman, whose father was an eye-witness to the facts, and well knew both the parties.

" One *Lancelot Errington*, a man of an ancient and respectable family, in Northumberland, and of a bold and enterprising spirit, entered into a conspiracy, for seizing this castle for the pretender; in which it is said, he was promised assistance, not only by Mr Forster, the rebel general, then in arms, but also by the masters of several French privateers. At this time the garrison consisted of a serjeant, a coporal, and ten or twelve men only. In order to put this scheme in execution, being well known in that country, he went to the castle, and after some discourse with the serjeant, invited him and the rest of the men, who were not immediately on duty, to partake of a treat on board of the ship of which he was master, then lying in the harbour: this being unsuspectedly accepted of, he so well plied his guests with brandy, that they were soon incapable of any opposition. These men being thus secured, he made some pretence of going on shore, and with *Mark Errington*, his nephew, returning again to the castle, they knocked down the centinel, surprised and turned out an old gunner, the coporal, and two other soldiers being the remainder of the garrison, and shutting the gates, hoisted the pretender's colours as a signal of their success, anxiously expecting the promised succours. No reinforcement coming, but on the contrary, a party of the king's troops arriving from Berwick, they were obliged to retreat over the walls of the castle among the rocks, hoping to conceal themselves under the sea weeds till it was dark, and then by swimming to the main land, to make their escape; but the tide rising, they were obliged to swim, when the soldiers firing at Lancelot, as he was climbing up a rock, wounded him in the thigh; thus disabled, he and his nephew were taken and conveyed to Berwick gaol, where they continued till his wound was cured. During this time, he had digged a burrow quite under the foundations of the prison, depositing the earth taken out, in an old oven. Through this burrow, he and his nephew, and divers other prisoners escaped; but most of the latter were soon after taken. The two Erringtons, however, had the good fortune to make their way to the Tweedside, where they found the custom-house boat; they rowed themselves over, and afterwards turned it adrift. From thence they pursued their journey to Bambrough castle, near which they were concealed nine days in a pea stack; a relation who resided in the castle supplying them with provision. At length travelling in the night by secret paths, they reached Gateshead-house, near Newcastle, where they were secreted, till they procured a passage from Sunderland to France. A reward of 500l. was now offered to any one who would apprehend them; notwithstanding which, Lancelot was so daring, as soon after to come into England, and even to visit some of his friends in Newgate. After the suppression of the rebellion, when every thing was quiet, he and his nephew took the benefit of the general pardon, and returned to Newcastle, where he died about the year, 1746, as is said, of grief at the victory of Culloden."

walls having been robbed for building parts of the village, and for the erection of the present parochial church. Some authors have alleged, that the monastery was built by *St. Cuthbert*, of an humble model, without ornament, and inclosed with a high wall, in order that outward objects might not withdraw the attention of the recluse from divine contemplations.

The ancient church was in the form of a cross, the body and chancel of which are yet standing, the other parts greatly ruined, and in some places level with the ground. The order of building in this structure is rude and heavy, and most of it in the worst mode of the early Saxon architecture. Mr. Grose said, "Probably it was the work of different periods; great part of it seems very ancient, the arches being circular, and the columns very massy, and much like those at Durham but richer. On the north and south walls, there are pointed arches, which prove that part of it, at least, was built since the reign of Henry II." It is evident that the square tower, or steeple, has been erected long after the first building of the church, as well as several other parts. The pillars, on which the arches rise in the centre of the cross, are clustered and plain capitalled, each forming a corner of the great tower; those arches are of few members. There are side ailes, the columns of which are heavy, and the arches semicircular; where the arches are pointed, the stones are little injured by time; where the arches are semicircular, the stones are much decayed.

The windows are narrow, and ornamented with a corner pilaster, and a moulding of few members: the walls are very thick, and every part wears a gloomy countenance. The south wall of the center tower is standing, about 50 feet high; and one corner tower at the west end remains perfect. The ruins retain, at this day, one singular beauty; the tower has formed a lanthorn, as in most cathedrals, but from the angles, arches were sprung, crossing each other diagonally, to form a canopy roof. One of the bows of an arch yet remains, unloaded with any superstructure, supported by the south-east and north-west corner pillars, and ornamented with the *danzette* or zigzag moulding, used in the old Saxon architecture, extending a fine semicircle over the chasm, and heap of ruins of the fallen ailes. The whole structure is formed of a red freestone, which yields much to time, and renders the aspect of the building dark and melancholy. Mr. Grose observes the following particulars: "Various fragments of the offices of the monastery are still standing, and foundations of walls are scattered over a close of near four acres. The main walls of the church, on the

“ north and south sides, are still standing, though much out of the perpendicular; inclining outwards so considerably, as to make the horizontal distance between them at the top, exceed, by near two feet, that at the bottom. Another winter or two seems to be the most that they can stand. This building consists of a body and two side ailes, into which it is divided by a double row of very solid columns, whose shafts are richly ornamented. Each row has five columns, of four different constructions, and two pillasters in the walls on the east and west ends. The shafts of these columns are about twelve feet high, their diameters about five; their capitals and pedestals are plain, they support circular arches, having over each arch two ranges of windows: the lowest large and in pairs, separated only by a short column; the upper small and single. The length of the building is about 138 feet, the breadth of the body, 18 feet; and that of two side ailes, about nine feet each.” The chancel appears to have been rebuilt in much more modern times, and with very little ornament.

In the year 941, this island suffered much by the ravages of war.* In 1061, under Malcolm, King of Scotland, the inhabitants were again distressed.† In the treaty entered into by King Stephen with David I. King of Scotland, A. D. 1139, when the earldom of Northumberland was settled on Prince Henry, David's son, it was especially excepted, that the power of the prince should in no wise extend to the lands of St. Cuthbert.

Soon after the desertion of Lindisfarn, the monastery was totally destroyed, and the church made a perfect ruin: but afterwards, there was a cell of Benedictine monks established there, subordinate to the priory of Durham. The annual revenues were valued at 48l. 18s. 11d. by Dugdale; and 60l. 5s. by Speed, 26th King Henry VIII. In the 33d year of the same reign, the possessions were granted to the dean and chapter of Durham.

The prospect from this island is beautiful; to the northward, you command a view of the town of Berwick, over an arm of the sea about seven miles in breadth: at nearly the same distance, Bambrough castle is seen, on the crown of a bold promontory towards the south; on the one hand, you have a view of the open sea, at the time of our observation, calm and resplendent,

* Inde Eboracenses Lindisfarnem insulam vastantes multos occiderunt.—*Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 485.*

† Scottorum Rex Malcolmus sui conjurati fratris Tostij comitatum, i. e. Northumbriam fortitor depopulatur. violata pace S. Cuthberti in Eiland.—*Ibid vol. II. p. 194.*

and scattered over with vessels; and on the other hand a narrow channel, by which the land is insulated, about two miles in width; the distant shore exhibiting a beautiful hanging landscape of cultivated country, graced with a multitude of villages, cottages and woodlands.*

The *Farn Islands* possess little matter of consequence, to tempt a traveller to sea, especially where there is so constant a rippling and breaking of the waves, as is to be found between them and main land.† In the month of August, when we visited the

- FARN ISLAND CHAPEL IN RUINS.—Dedication, Sr. CUTHBERT. A priory of Benedictines.

BAMBROUGH DEANRY.

Priory of Holy Island and Lindisfarn.—Dedication, St. Peter.

PRIONS —Gilb. Mailrosensis Mon. pea Abbas Ins. sacræ floruit circa 1200—Rich. de Claxton, 26th Jan. 1272—R. de Mereley, 1285—Hen. de Luceby, 1300—Gilb. de Elwyke, S. T. P.—John 1428—William, 1502—Tho. Spark, S. T. B.

HOLY ISLAND CURACY.

Dedication, St. John Evangelist, with the Chapels of Ancroft, Kyloe, Lowick, and Tweedmouth.—Priory Dunelm. prop.—Dean and Chapter of Durham, patrons.—Certified value, 36l.

Holy Island is now estimated at 80l. per annum.

Tweedmouth and Ancroft, at 80l. per annum.

Kyloe and Lowick, at 90l. per annum. —W. H.

On the west side, and within a few yards of the old cathedral, is the parish church of Holy Island: it has three aisles.

CURATES.—Geo. Johnson, 27th Jan. 1577—Joh Hilton, 29th Jan. 1577—Jacobus Forster, cl. Verbi Dei Min. 20th Oct. 1580—Ric. Snawden, 21st July, 1582—Bernard Vincent, 28th Jan. 1584—Will Mitton Deacon, A. B. 22d Sep. 1622—Alex. Hewit, 16th July, 1662—John Venero, A. M. 27th March, 1667—Jacobus Cooper, 1695—Alex. Nicholson, A. M. 20th Aug. 1701—Jam. Robinson—Jam. Robinson, A. M. 1st Nov. 1738, p. mort, Jam. Robinson, his father.—RANDAL'S MSS.—Lancelot Wilson, 1790—Anthony Watson, 10th August, 1822.

For the valor, vid. Farn Islands.

Holy Island was the retreat of William de Sancta Barbara during part of the time that Cuming held the see and castle of Durham. William, on the 18th of Oct. A. D. 1144, was installed Bishop.

† “A certain priest, named *Uta*, a man of great gravity and sincerity; and one who, for his qualities and truth, was well esteemed, was commissioned to go into Kent, for Eanflæde, King Edwin's daughter, who after her father's death had been sent thither, in order to her espousal with King Oswin. He was to travel by land to Kent, but was to return by sea; on which account he addressed bishop Aidan, beseeching him to put up fervent prayers to God, to prosper their voyage. The bishop gave them his blessing, and having recommended them devoutly to the protection of God; he also delivered to *Uta*, some jars of hallowed oil, saying, I foresee, that whilst you are at sea, a sudden tempest will come upon you; remember to cast into the troubled waters the oil that I give you, and speedily the tempest shall be assuaged, and the sea be calmed, and you shall have a prosperous voyage. All these things were fulfilled according to the prophecy. At the beginning of the tempest, when the waves chiefly raged, the sailors endeavoured in vain to cast anchor, but the storm increased and the waves multiplied so fast, that the vessel was almost filled

islands, the sea was tumultuous, making a violent inset between them and the opposite shore. They are 17 in number, the largest and only one we thought worth attending to, is the House Island, nearest to Bambrough, where St. Cuthbert made his residence. Mr Pennant visited them all, and his judicious remarks we have collected in the notes.*

with water, and nothing but immediate death presented itself. In this distress, the priest had recourse to the bishop's directions, and took the pot of oil, some of which he cast into the sea, and the sea was immediately calmed, and the ship proceeded with a prosperous voyage. Thus the man of God, through the spirit of prophecy, predicted the tempest, and by the Holy Spirit, though he was himself absent, appeased the same."

* The nearest isle to the shore lies exactly one mile, 68 chains, from the coast; the most distant, is about seven or eight miles. They are rented for 16l. per ann. their produce is kelp, some few feathers, and seals, which the tenant watches and shoots, for the sake of the oil and skins. Some of them yield a little grass, and serve to feed a cow or two, which the people are desperate enough to transport over in their little boats. We visited these islands in a coble, a safe, but seemingly hazardous species of boat, long, narrow, and flat-bottomed, which is capable of going through a high sea, dancing like a cork on the summits of the waves. Touched at the rock called *Meg*, whitened with the dung of corvorants, which almost covered it; their nests were large, made of tang, and excessively fætid. Rowed near the *Pinnacles*, an island in the farthest group; so called from the vast columnar rocks, at the south end, even at their sides, and flat at their tops, and entirely covered with guillemots and shags; the fowlers pass from one to the other of these columns, by means of a narrow board, which they place from top to top, forming a narrow bridge over such a horrid gap, that the very sight of it strikes one with terror. Landed at a small island, where we found the female eider-ducks, at that time sitting; the lower part of their nests was made of sea-plants; the upper part was formed of the down which they pull off their own breasts, in which the eggs were surrounded and warmly bedded; in some were three, in others five eggs, of a large size, and pale olive colour, as smooth and glossy as if varnished over. The nests are built over the beach, among the loose pebbles, not far from the water. The ducks sit very close, nor will they rise, till you almost tread on them. The drakes separate themselves from the females during the breeding season. We robbed a few of their nests of the down, after carefully separating it from the tang, found that the down of one nest weighed only three quarters of an ounce; but was so elastic, as to fill the crown of the largest hat. The people of this country call these, St. Cuthbert's ducks, from the saint of the islands. Besides these kinds, I observed the following: Puffins, called here tom-noddies.—Auks, here skouts.—Guillemots.—Black guillemots.—Little auks.—Shiel auks.—Shags.—Corvorants.—Black and white gulls.—Brown and white gulls.—Herring gulls, which I was told, sometimes fed on eggs of other birds.—Common gulls, here annets.—Kittiwakes or tarrock.—Pewit gulls.—Great terns.—Sea pies.—Sea larks, here brockets.—Jack-daws, which breed in rabbit-holes.—Rich pigeons.—Rock-larks. The terns were so numerous, that in some places it was difficult to tread without crushing some of the eggs. At the north end of the House-island, is a deep chasm, from the top to the bottom of the rock, communicating to the sea, through which, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced with vast violence and noise, and forms a fine *jet d'eau*, of sixty feet high; it is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast, the *churn*.

"There ly certen isles adjoining to Farne island, bigger than Farne itself; but in them is no habitation. Certen bigge foules caullid S. Cuthberte's byrdes, brede in them, and puffins birdes, less than dukkes, having grey fethers like dukkes, but without painted fethers, and a ring about the nek, be found breeding ther in the cliffy rocks, *Lel. Itin. vol. VI* Farne dicitur insula medio in mari posita, &c. sed aliquot, millibus passuum ab hac semi-insula distans, quæ et hinc altissimo, et

The horrible description given of this island by ancient authors, before *St. Cuthbert* blessed it with his presence, is already mentioned, vol. I. p. 27. After the death of *St. Cuthbert*, *Ethelwold*, who took on him the religious habit at Ripon, resorted to the hermitage of Farn, and possessed it twelve years, ending his life there. *Felgild* succeeded *Ethelwold*; and in the time of that hermit, *Eadfrid*, Bishop of Lindisfarn, restored, from its foundations, the oratory of *St. Cuthbert*, which had gone to ruin. *Bede* relates, that *Felgild* was more than 70 years old when he wrote the life of *St. Cuthbert*. Besides the persons mentioned by *Bede*, there were other devotees who chose Farn for the place of their retreat. *St. Bartholomew* was one, as appears from a manuscript history of his life in the Bodleian Library, who obtained leave of Lawrence, Prior of Durham, to go to *Farn*, where he found one *Elwyn* in possession of the desirable residence, and whose religion was not sufficiently tempered with charity, to induce him to welcome the stranger. *Bartholomew* wrote in this retreat his *Farn meditations*, now preserved in the Durham Library. Here prior *Thomas de Melsonby* spent the last years of his life in devotion and austerities.

Alexander II. King of Scotland, confirmed by deed to *Henry the Monk*, and his successors in *Farn Island*, 8s. sterl. in free alms, to be received annually out of the farm of his mills at Berwick, instead of half a chaldar of corn, granted to him by the the charter of King William.

A priory was founded here for six Benedictine monks, subordinate to Durham,* with a revenue of 13 marks from the cor-

"inde infinito clauditur oceano. Qui videlicet miles Christi, ut devotus tyrannorum
 "acie, monarchus terræ, quam adierat factus est condidit civitatem suo aptam imperio,
 "et domos in hac æque civitati congruas, crexit. Est autem ædificium situ pene
 "rotundum, a muro usq. ad murum mensura 40^r ferme sive quinq. perticarum dis-
 "tentem. Murus ipse deforis altior longitudine stantis hominis. Nam intrinsecus
 "imam cædendo rupem multo illum fecit altiore, quatenus ad cohibendam
 "oculorum simul, et cogitationem lasciviam, ad erigendum in superna desideria
 "totam mentis intentionem, pius incolæ nil de sua mansione præter cælum posset
 "intueri. Quem videlicet, murum non secto lapide, vel latere et cæmento, sed
 "impolitis prorsus lapidibus et cespite, quem de medio loci fodiendo tulerat, compo-
 "suit. Duas in mansione habebat domos, oratorium scilicet et aliud ad communes
 "usus aptum habitaculam; quorum parietes quidem de naturali terra multum intus
 "forisque circumfodiendo sive cædendo confecit. Culmina vero de lignis informibus
 "et fæno super posuit. Porro ad portum insulæ major erat domus, in qua visitantes
 "eum fratres suscipi, et quiescere possent. Nec longe ab ea sons eorundum usibus
 "accommodus."

LEL. COL. vol. II. p. 158. BEDE. &c.

* *Bede's* account of *St. Cuthbert* growing corn in Farn. "He desired to have
 "wheat brought him, and tools to till the ground, and when he had prepared the
 "land with infinite labour, and sown the seed in due season, in the summer there
 "appeared neither blade nor ear; when he was again visited by his brethren, he
 "required of them barley for seed, and having sown it in the same field, out of
 "all sowing season, and without hope of fruit, there grew up an abundant crop."

poration of Newcastle. The endowment, at the dissolution, was estimated at 12l. 17s. 8d.—Kiny Henry VIII. in the 33d year of his reign, granted it to the dean and chapter of Durham.

VOL. III. 3 M

"That our Lord Edward, lately king of England, had in his lifetime, by word of mouth, granted to the monks, dwelling in the island of Farneland, near Bambrough, which island is a cell to the priory of Durham, x quarters of corn, and ii tuns of wine, to be received every year by the hands of the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle upon Tyne, as an alms, &c. for ever. Our present lord, the king, being willing to fulfil and continue his (father's) will in this part, hath granted to the aforesaid monks, as a compensation of the aforesaid corn and wine; xiii marks and x3. to be received every year at the feast of St. Michael, by the hands, &c. from the fee of the said town, namely v marks for every tun of wine, and 5s. for every quarter of corn to be paid, &c. for ever."—BOURNE, p. 200.

"Prior castel of Dyrham, the last save one, buildid the toure in Farne Islane, for defence owt of the grounde. Ther was a chapel and a poore house afore."—LEL. ITIN. vol. V.

"There was a church built there, for the women to hear mass, pray, and receive the sacrament, afterwards demolished."—RANDAL'S MSS.

"Farn Island, by Mr Speed corruptly called Frameland, Flaneland, and Ferne-land, a priory of six or eight Benedictine monks, subordinate to Durham, value, 12l. 17s. 8d. per ann. Dugdale and speed. It was granted to the dean and chapter of Durham, 33d Henry VIII.

"Vide in Bourne's History of Newcastle, p. 199. Assisam p. priorem Dunelm. contra majorem et ballivos novi Castri pro redditu annuo tresdecem marcorum et decem solidorum concessio domini de Farneland anno 25th Edward III. p. 209. Requietantiam prioris Dunelm. pro redditu p'dicto debit ad festum S. Michaelis anno 5th Henry V. p. 218. R. Henry VII. Confirmationem istius redditus anno regni 7th —Pat. 41. Henry III. claus x. Edward II. de quinque quarteriis frumenti singulis annis e maneriis de Toghale et Swinson. Pat. 9th. Edward III, Claus 2d. Henry IV. de xiii marcis annui redditus concessus de redditu novi Castri p. regem Edvardum.—Rec. in scac. 7th Henry VII. Trin. Rot. xi. Confirmatione super Carta R. Henry IV. de redditu novi castri."—TANNER, p. 394.

Durissime nuper monasterium.—Valor oiu. et singular d'nior. manerior. terrar. ten'tor et aliar. possessor. &c. virtute commissionis illustrissimi et invictissimi principis Henrici dei gra. &c. Thome Tempest, militis, Robto Bowes, mil. Roger Lascells, mil. Willo Blythman et Jacobo Rookesbye auditor. interals. Test. prim. die mensis Octobris anno regni regis 32 fact. p. sacr'm.

Cella de Ferne in Com. Northumbr.—Valor sive scitus manerij ibm, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Firma insule ibm infra mare cum edificiis infra d. d'nabs, p. ann. } ad firm. infra repr. }	ii	—	—
Firma sive an'alis redd. de d'no regine. p. manu major. et coietat. ville novi castri sup. Tinam ex concessione Dni R. p. ann. ... }	ix	iiij	iiij
Annatu Reddit sive Elymosina Epo Dunelm. exeu. de Manerio de Fenwicke, p. ann. ... }	—	xvi	—
Annatu Red. sive Elymosina rec. de Com. de Westmerlande, &c. du'm su'm de Raby p. ann. ... }	—	xx	—
Annual Red. sive Elymosina rec. in Northumbræ in Tughill-hall p. ann. ... }	—	xxxiiij	iiij
Firm unius Ten'ti cu duabs acr. t'ri in Balmbrough in Com. pred. in ten'ta. ... }	—	v	—
Firm omn. deciar. sive mansionis cur gardino vocat. Brakesmouth. que in val. p. ann. ult. recept. ... }	ii	—	—

Sm. xxiij. xviis. viijd. Concord cum lib valor. p. m. Ricm. Johnsonn. audit.

ISLANDSHIRE.

Several persons held lands and tenements in *Holy Island*, as appears by the inquisitions post mortem, besides the family of

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Cella insulae sacrae.</i> —Valor Cellæ sive scit. manerij ibm, &c.			
Firm. scit. scelle sive Rectorie cu. 15. Cot. que reddunt int. se			
44s. 4d.			
Firm. scit. Duobs ortulis vocat. Baggoth 7s. 10d. altera vocat Cold- ingham Wales 2s. 10d. Unacu. tres dec. parvis ortulis ibm. qubs eor	0	61	2
1s. 7d. 6s. 8d.			
<i>Fenham.</i> —Firm. 12 husband. ibm qbs v. p. ann. 30s. p. rec. cur.	18	0	0
Firm molend. Aquatic ibm in terra ad voluntat. Dni. ...	0	16	0
<i>Terr. in div'sis villat.</i> —Redd. sive firma divis p'cell. terr. in div'sis villat. viz. in Twedmouth 40s.—Ellyke, 20s.—Kyløe, 6s.—Howburn, 4s.—Bowesden, 8s.—Ancrofte, 5s.—Cheswike, 3s. 4d.—Skremerston, 6s. 8d.—Beale, 4s.—Baremore, 6d.—Lowick, 6s. 8d.—Ourd, 3s. 4d.	0	cviij	6
Sm. temp'aliu	27	5	0
<i>Spualia. insula. sacra.</i> —Firma dec'iar Garbar. p'ocio ibm. viz.	0	13	4
Insule sacre in manu p'p'ia			
<i>Howburn.</i> —Firma dec'iar Garbar. villat. ibm. in tenura Thomæ	0	20	0
<i>Howburne</i>			
<i>Lowlyn.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. ibm in tenur. Ch. Haggerstone	0	40	0
<i>Goswyk.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. ibm in ten. Johe Watson ..	0	c6	8
<i>Cheswyck.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. in ten. Johe Barrowe ...	6	3	4
<i>Scrymerstone.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. in ten. Rob. Bowes, mil.	0	53	4
<i>Fenham.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. ibm in manu p'pria ...	0	40	0
<i>Fenwyke.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. in manu p'pria ...	0	66	8
<i>Buckton.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. garbar. in manu p'pria nup prioris ibm	0	40	0
<i>Beale.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. granor. in tenur. Henrici Ogle et Thome Browne	0	c	0
Firm. dec'iar. Lani et Agnellor. ibm coibs annis in manu	0	65	0
p'pria nup. priors			
Firm dec'iar. Feni Lini et Canabi ibm coibs annis in manu p'pria	0	28	0
nup priors			
Firm. om. dec'iar. et oblaconu. temp'a quadragesima coibs annis in	11	1	6
manu propria ibm			
<i>Pisca.</i> —Firm. dec'iar. piscar. in manu p'pria ...	6	6	8
Sm Sp'ual.	55	11	0
Granor. villat. de Catherwycke, Baromore, Lowicke et Kyløe, Bowesden, Ellerdon, et Ancrofte, sup'ius onerat in titlo monastr. sio faciat excusat. in hoc titlo.			
Summa total cellæ p'ed. 241. 16s. ex quibus.			
Insular sive stipend. quatuor. Capellor. Celebr. in Ecclia p'oh. Insula Sacra et Capellij depend. viz. Joh. Johnson Cl'us Johni Turpin, Georgio Archer, et Rich'o Atkinson, cler. quibs eorum ad ca. p. an. 20l.			
In Feod. Johis Hindmers Ballivi ibm 6s. 8d.			
Sm. Rept.	£. 20	6	8
Rem.	60	9	4
<i>Resolu. Redd.</i> —In Reddn. sec dno Epo Dunelm excu. de tri pred	0	9	5
annuatim			
Rem. claro	59	19	11
Concord cam libr. valor. p. me Richi Johnsonij auditor.			
From the Copy as attested in the Collection of Edward Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable.			
PRIORS.—Rich. de Claxton, El. 26th Jan. 1272—De Merley, 1285—Hen. de Luceby, 1300—Gilb. de Elwick, S. T. P. 1333—Johannes, 1428—Willielmus, 28th Nov. 1502—Tho. Sparke.			

Forster before-mentioned. John, son of John de Insula, died seized of two crofts, with other lands, held of the Lord Bishop in capite; and also a messuage and other tenements held of the priory of *Insula sacra*.^{*} Robert de Holmsby held a messuage and lands there of like tenure, paying a rent in lieu of all services.[†] William de Goswyck also held a burgage, and Robert de Hagerston several burgages, held of the bishop, with others, whose successors we do not find in those records:‡ but it appears, that during Bishop Skirlaw's time, many of these possessions were ruined and laid waste by the enemy. In the 7th year of Bishop Langley, Robert Gray, of Newbiggin, died seized of burgages in *Holy Island*,§ held without rendering any rent, being parcel of the *Halgwarkland*. Thomas Gray died seized of several messuages there, held in burgage tenure, under the Bishop of Durham, rendering 2s. rent. (a) In the 10th year of Bishop Langley, by an inquisition then taken, it is stated, that Thomas Gray, Knt. had forfeited, by rebellion, his large possessions; and at the time of his forfeiture, he was seized, among other things, of eleven tenements, which he held of the bishop in the vill of *Insula Sacra*, by burgage tenure, and suit of court at three head court-days there: (b) and by an inquisition taken on the death of the said Thomas Gray, at Norham, and dated the 22d day of January, in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry VI. and the 22d year of the episcopacy of Langley, A. D. 1428, before the bishop's commissioners, William Heron, of the Ford, Esq. Robert Whelpinton, John Cartington, and Robert Ogle, chiv. Sheriff of Norham, it did appear, that by virtue of a settlement, dated the 7th day of May, 1367, and made by Thomas Gray and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Presefen, the large family possessions in Northumberland, *Norhamshire*, and *Holy Island*, were settled in strict settlement in tail, and did descend to Thomas, the son of Thomas, and from him to his son Thomas, and from the last named Thomas Gray, to Ralph

3 M 2

^{*} 1342. Inq. p. m. ap. Norh. cor. Rob. de Maners vic. de Norham.

[†] 1344. Inq. p. m. Cor. Dom. Rob. de Maners vic. de Norham, ap. Ins. Sacram.

[‡] Ao. 2 Skirlaw, Inq. p. W. de Goswick. ap Tylmouth cor. Ger. Heron Esc. venerab. p'ris Dni Walt. Epi Dun.—Ao xi Skirlaw. ap. Norham, Inq. p. m. Rob. de Hagerston, cor. T. Gray Esc. &c. in co. Norham—Ao. xii Skirlaw, Inq. p. m. Hen. de Hagerston cor. ibm.—Ao 14 Skirlaw, Inq. p. m. Partic. de Cheswick, ap. Ins. Sacram cor. Rob. Ogle, Esc. in co. de Norham.

§ Inq. p. m. ap. Norham, 7 Langley, cor. Rob. Ogle, Esc. infra com. de Norham.

(a) Inq. p. m. ao. 13 Skirlaw, ap Norham, cor. Dno. Tho. de Hexham, Esc. &c. in co. de Norham.

(b) Inq. cap ap. Norham 20 Jan. xo Langley, co. Rob. de Ogle, mil. Esc. &c. in co. Norham.

Gray, his son and heir, who then petitioned for restitution; (c) several subsequent commissions were executed, touching his other possessions; and it appears that he had restitution, as it is stated by an inquisition taken at Kylay, in the county of Norham, the 5th day of Nov. in the 7th year of Bishop Booth, A. D. 1464, that he died seized of the same estates, leaving Thomas Gray, his son and heir. The records of inquisitions, from this period, are kept very irregularly, and we trace this property no further therein.* The several families of Haggerstons, Manners,† Bullock,‡ Heron,§ and Lilburns,¶ had possessions in *Holy Island*.

Bishop Hatfield granted to the prior and convent of Durham, certain tenements in *Holy Island*, which were the possessions of Thomas de Lommesden, and had been forfeited by his joining the king's enemies, the Scots.** Bishop Sinews issued his commission to inquire of the state of his castles and lordships of *Norhamshire*, *Islandshire*, and *Bedlington*, on his translation to the see of Durham.†† In the 31st year of the reign of King

(c) Inq. cap. ap. Norham, 22 Langley. As the proceedings on this inquisition involve the various possessions of the Grays, we have noted to the reader in this place the nature of the entail under which Ralph Gray succeeded to the family estates.

* Inq. p. m. Rad. Gray. mil. ao. 7 Booth, ap. Kylay in co. Norham, cor. Rob. Ogle, mil. Dno de Ogle et als commiss.

† Ao iii Booth. Inq. p. m. Eliz. ux. Rob. Maners, ap. Norham, cor. Rob. Ogle, mil. Esc. &c. in co. Norham.

Ao. xiii Booth. Inq. p. m. Eliz. ux. Rob. Maners, ap. Norham, cor. Ba. Maners, Esc. de dno Burg. un. in vico Be Mar. alt. exparte australi fori, &c.

Ao. xiv. Booth. Inq. p. m. Joh. Maners, ap. Norham, cor. Rog. Heron, Esc. in co. de Norham.

‡ Inq. p. m. Tho. Bullock, c. ap. Norham co. Rob. de Ogle, chiv. Esc. ao. xi Langley.

§ Inq. p. m. Will. Heron, c. ap. Norham, cor. Rob. Ogle chiv. Esc. ao. xx Langley.

¶ Inq. p. m. Janet Lilburn, c. ap. Haly Eland, ao. xiii Booth. cor. Ric Berhaugh et al. Ballivis d'ci dni Ep. in Burgo de Haly Eland virtute cujusd Br'is ip. dni Epi &c. Burgages held by military service of the bishop and burgages held of the prior of Eland.

** Carta concessa pr. et conventui Dun. de nno ten. in Halieland Rot. Hatf. B. sch. 4 No. 5, indorso.

Tho. &c. Saltm. Quia dilecti filii nri pr. et conv. Eccleie nre Dun. p. assensu. pr. sui Insule Sacre nob. g'tanter concesserunt qd queda. Oraco Spialis ad magnam missiam in Ecclesia Insula Sacre predict. quolibet die tepibus futur. in nri memoriam dicitur, &c. Ded. et concessimus et p'senti carta nra confirmavimus eis. pr. et conv. Dun. unu, messuag. cum p'tinen in Halieland qd fuit Thome de Lomesden qd ad man. nras tanqua. Escaeta nra devenit, eo qd pred. Tho. Scotis inimicis dni Regis Angl. et nris adhesit. Hend. et tenend. pred messuag. cum suis p'tinen. prefatis pr. et conv. et succ. suis in pura. et p'petuam Elemosina. inpp. Redd. &c. In cujus, &c. pat. Dat. &c. xii die Januar. anno pont. nri xxxiiij^o (1378) p. Lram de pr. Sigillo. — RANDAL'S MSS.

†† Commissio set. Willmo pr. Insule Sacre et allis ad sup'vidend. Castra et Dnia in Norhamshire et Elandshire et alibi. — Sinews Rot. A. A. No. 26.

Henry VIII. Hugh, prior of Durham, demised unto Bryan Layton, then governor of *Norham*, the tithes of wool and lamb of the townships specified, within *Norhamshire* and *Islandshire*, for the term of 60 years, under certain stipulated money payments.*

Tweedmouth,† one of the chapelries under Holy Island, lies at the northern extremity of this district. The village is situated

Wills, &c. dil. et fidil. suis Willo pr. Insulæ Sacre Rico Cholmeley, mil. Rado Gray de Chelyngnam arm Johi Cartyngton arm Edward Radclyff arm Robto Turpyn elico vicario de Norham Thome le vicario de Bedlyngton Bertramo Mitfurch arm Johi Dice notario, &c. et Humfrido Cook carpentario Saltm. Sciatis qd cum Dna sumus Pontifex ven'ab frem nrum Ricum nup. Dn. Epum ab eod. Epatu Dun. ad Epatum Wynton transtulerit, ad idem sumus P. nos ab Epatu Karliol. ad Epatu Dun. transtulerit nos volentes et intime desiderantes certitudinaliter certlorari, informari et intelligere quo statu pefat venerab. pater predec. nr Castra et Dniaria de Norhamshyre et Elandshyre et Bedlyngtonshyre nec non maneria nra ibidem tam Carbonu. qua. Ferri Plumbi et petrar. ac etiam Boscos nros, terr. et ten. tam p. sinam qua ad voluntat. ibm ac etiam molendina stagna molendinor. et Piscar. nras tam molendinor. quam aquarum dulciu. ac warrenas nras ibdm. die transl. sue dimiserat assignavimus vos, &c. ad inquiread, &c. in quo statu et conditione tam pefata Castra, &c. in repacoe dilapidacoe, hustillamentis habilitentis guerre et implem's quam pefat. miner. Bosci et Warrenie in Savigna meremio subbosco vasto et op'acoe fuerunt et existebant quando ad manus nras devenerut. Et ideo vob. mandamus, &c. conveniatis et ad castra Dnia pred. ac cet'a premissa in Tynam et Tweda, ibi vob. melins expedire videritus, &c. et inquisicoem, &c. sub sigillis veris, &c. in Canc. nra Dun. et hoc presens mandat. nrum sie dilone mittatis, &c. In cujus, &c. pat. quam diu nob. placuerit duratur, et quia sigillu nru magnu. non dum hemus fabricat. sigillum Dni regis tempalium Epatus Dun. sede evacant. ibm presentibus apponi fecimus. Test. Robto Chambr. cl. Canc. nro ap. Dun. vicesimo octavo die Nov. anno Tr. nre primo. P. ip Epum. — RANDAL'S MSS.

* This indenture maid the secunde day of May, in the thirty and one yere of the reigne of our sou'aigne lord, Kyng Henry the eight, Witnesseth that the rev'rend father in God, Heugh pryor of the monastery or cathedral chyrche of Durham, with the consent and assent of the convent of the same, haith demysed, granted, and to farme, lettyn, and by thes p'sents, demysis, grantes, and to farme, letts, unto Bryan Layton, Esquier, and captayn of Norham, ail and singler, the teth lames and wolles of the p'yshynges of Norham and Holy-eland, dew, accustomed, and appteynng to the bour's offyce of the manastery, or cathedral church of Durham, in maner and forme following. that is to say, the teth lames and wolles of Corneli-Heton, Tylmouth, Twysell, Newbygyng, Gryndon, Gryndon-ryge, Long-ryge, Hornecliff, Thornton, Tundalhouse, Greynelawes, Dodow, Felkinton, Shoreswood, Norham, Norham-castell; and also the teth lames only of thes townnes following: Edmond-huils, Scremerston, Cheswyke, Goswyk, Beyll, Haggerston, Lowlyng, Ancroft, Byryngton, Bolsden, Barmure, Lowyke, Holburne, Gaderwyke, Fenwyk, Buketon, Same-house, and Kiley; to have, hold, occupy, and enjoy all the foresaid lames and wolles unto the foresaid Bryan, his heres, executors, and assignes, from the day of maykn hereoff. unto the end and t'me of threescore yeres, &c. yeldyng and paying yerely to the aforesaid prior and convent, and ther successors, at the feast of Ester, for ev'ry lame, by him or his assignes, receyvyd and tayken, sex pence; and for ev'ry stone of wolles so taykyn, &c. two shilling and two pence. (Clause of resumption on failure) In witness, &c.—Ex orig. pen. Tho. Gyll, arm. — RANDAL'S MSS.

† TWEEDMOUTH AND SPITTLE CHAPELS.

Dedication, St. Bartholomew, Dean and chapter of Durham patrons.
Peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham — Certified value 15l.

at the south end of Berwick bridge. This place was noted for the assembly of the barons and others, in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward I. An ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stood here, the mastership of which was in the disposal of the Bishop of Durham. King Richard II. gave to his clerk, Robert Gerlethorp, the custody of this hospital, in the vacancy of the see of Durham, pat. 5th Richard II. p. 1. m. The records do not point out to us many ancient proprietors here: Robert de Manners, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, held a right of fishery in Blackwell and Tweedmouth Stell.* Patric de Cheswyk held jointly with Catharine his wife, and to her heirs, two lands of husbandry in the vill of Tweedmouth, with half a fishery, which, in the time of Bishop Skirlaw, were laid waste by the enemy.† William Heron died seized of three lands of husbandry and a fishery there, held of the Lord Bishop in socage, paying a certain rent at the exchequer of Norham, in lieu of all services.‡ William Heron, of Ford-Arm, held lands there,§ and left John his son and heir.—Johan, the widow of John Heron, was seized for life, of six acres and a half of demesne land, nine messuages, with nine lands of husbandry, and five cottages, with eight acres of land in the vill and territory of Tweedmouth, held of the bishop in socage, and paying a certain rent at the exchequer of Norham: John, the son of John Heron, and next a-kin of Johan, was her proper heir.|| Ralph Gray, whom we mentioned before, died seized of divers lands at Tweedmouth, which, in the 7th year of Bishop Booth, were wasted by the Scots, and then rendered no rent.¶ One Adam Benefant held certain lands of the master of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, by a rent of 3s. and three attendances yearly at the master's court.**

CURATES.—Clem. Allinson, 1575—Jacobus Forster, 1577, p. mort. Allinson—Nic. Bonnington, 30th July, 1578—Will. Anterbus, 10th July, 1579—Joh. Jackson, 1607—Will. Mene, an intruder, ejected for nonconformity, 1662.—Patr. Smith, A. M. ap. Scotos, 1665—Will. Methven, A. M. 19th June, 1703, p. mort. Smith—Will. Grey, cl. 28th July, 1734, p. mort. Methven—Will. Wolfall, cl. 7th Oct. 1742, p. mort. Grey—Andrew Sharp, 4th September, 1783.

* Ao x Hatfield, Inq. p. m. Rob. de Maners, chiv. ap. Norham, cor Dno Tho. Gray, Esc. in co. Norham.

† Ao. 14 Skirlaw, ap. Ins. Sacram, cor. Rob. de Ogle, Esc. in co. de Norham.

‡ Ao. xxi Langley. Inq. p. m. Will Heron, chiv. ap. Norham, co. Rob. Ogle, chiv. Esc.

§ Ao. xxii Langley. Inq. p. m. Will Heron, arm. ap. Dun. cor. R. Ogle, mil. vic. et Esc. infra com. suum de Norham virtute offic. &c.

|| Ao. 29 Langley. Inq. p. m. Johan ap. Castrum de Norham, cor. R. Ogle, Esc. &c. in co. Norham.

¶ 7 Ao. Booth, Inq. p. m. Ralph Gray, mil. ap. Kyla, in co. Norham, cor. Rob. Ogle, mil. et aliis virtute Lras pat. &c.

** Ao. 8 Beaumont, cor. Dno. Tho. Gray, vic. Norham.

This place contains several good houses, and two or three yards for ship-building. Both in this place and Spittle, are a number of fishermen employed in the salmon fisheries, which are here very valuable; one fishing, near the mouth of the river, of 200 yards in length, is let for 800*l.* a-year; and the same rent is paid for other two fishings above the bridge, not more than 250 yards in length. The fish caught here, are salmon, gilse, bull-trout, and whittings; nearly the whole of which are sent to London; a great part fresh, by a contrivance of wells in the hold of the ship; and of late years, by being covered with ice. The yearly value of the fish taken in this river, is thus estimated:—Yearly rent paid, 10,000*l.*—Expences, 7000*l.*—Profits, 3000*l.*—Total yearly value, 20,000*l.*—Spittle is a small village near the mouth of the Tweed, for many years famed for being the rendezvous for vagabonds and smugglers.

A little to the southward lies EAST ORDE, which anciently gave name to the resident family; in the 17th year of Bishop Hatfield, Simon de Orde died seized of the whole vill of Orde, which he held in capite of the Bishop of Durham, by homage, fealty, and suit at the county of Norham, from three weeks to three weeks, paying twenty marks at the exchequer of Norham, and doing service for all his tenants "*ut medius int Dnu. Ep. et eor.*"* We trace this possession of the Ordes down to the 16th year of Bishop Langley, after which period it appears to have been intermixed with the possessions of the Darlington and Langtons.—Middle Orde and West Orde are both single farms, the property of Messrs. George and John Gray, who purchased them lately of the heirs of the late Sir Walter Blacket. This is a small village of rectangular form, inclosing a spacious green, gently inclining towards the north. William Grieve, Esq. has a neat mansion a little to the east. George Selby and William Orde, Esqrs, with Mr Grieve, are the principal proprietors.

Still proceeding southward, adjoining upon the sea coast, lies SCREMERTON, a large farm belonging to Greenwich Hospital: the village consists of a farm-house, with a few cottages for labourers. It is situated on a hill, and has a naked and bleak appearance. In 1386, this place was in ruins, having been laid waste by the Scots: William Swinhowe then held the intire vill of the Bishop of Durham in capite, under the rent of 60*l.* and suit at the court of Norham from three weeks to three weeks.† In the 6th year of Bishop Fordham, Robert Swinhowe died

* Ao. 17 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Simon de Orde ap. Norham cor. vic. Norh.

† Inq. p. m. ap. Fenwyck cor. Ger. Heron Mil. Esc. &c. infra Norhamshire et Elandshire.

seized of divers parcels of land there, held of the bishop in capite under various rents, and by homage, fealty, and suit of court at Norham, then waste, having been destroyed by the Scots.* In the 9th year of King Henry IV. Robert de Swinhowe was seized of the manor and *fortilit* of Scremerston, of the grant of Elizabeth, the widow of Gerard Heron, Mil. for his life, remainder to John his son, and the heirs of his body by Joan his wife, to be holden in capite by military service, homage, fealty, and suit at the county of Norham. At this time also the vill was in ruins,† and from that period we do not find it noted in the records.

Southward lies CHESWICK.—The family of Haggerston had possessions there in the time of Bishop Skirlaw, held of the bishop in capite by homage, fealty, and a certain rent, subject to the service of grinding at the lord's mill at a thirteenth mulcture.—Thomas Gray‡ then held a ninth part of the manor in socage, paying 6s. rent.§ —This place gave name to a resident family, and Patrick de Cheswick, jointly with Catharine his wife, held to them and the heirs male of Catharine, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and 61s. 8d. rent: but, by this inquisition, it appears that all the vill of Cheswick, in the 14th year of Bishop Skirlaw, was laid waste by the Scots; and this family falling into female issue, we do not regularly trace the possessions in more modern proprietors.¶ The lands which belonged to the Grays were forfeited by Thomas Gray, with his other large possessions, as before mentioned, of which Ralph Gray had restitution, and died seized thereof. The possessions of the Haggerstons we trace down to the 4th year of Bishop Booth, but no further, by reason of the irregularity of the records. This is a small village, consisting of fifteen or twenty cottages, with the mansion-house of Mrs Strangeways, the principal proprietor of the township; it stands on the summit of a rising ground, and commands a fine view; to the south, of the rich vale below it, from Ancroft by Haggerston to Goswick; to the east, of the coast from Berwick to Bambrough Castle, and the Farn Islands; Holy Island lying in front; and the Cheviot mountains, mixing their blue tinge with the sky, to the south-west.

Lady Thorpe, a middle-sized, modern-built brick house, covered with blue slates, about one hundred and fifty yards south

* Inq. p. m. ap. Norham.

† Inq. p. m. ap. Norham cor. R. de Ogle, Mil. Esc. &c. in co. Norham.

‡ Inq. p. m. Rob. de Hagerston, ao. xi Skirlaw co. Tho. Gray, Esc. &c. in co. de Norham.

§ Inq. p. m. Tho. Gray, chiv. a^o. xiii^o. Skirlaw co. Dno Tho. de Hexham Esc. &c. in co. Norh.

¶ Inq. p. m. Patric de Cheswyck, ao. 14 Skirlaw, ap. Ins. Sacram cor. Rob. de Ogle Esc. &c. in co. Norham.

of Cheswick. It enjoys the same pleasing prospect as Cheswick, and belongs to the infant heirs of the late — Wilkie, Esq.

GOSWICK, the estate of John Askew, Esq. of Palinsburn, in right of his wife, lies upon a small inlet or bay of the sea. This place gave name to a resident family in the beginning of the fourteenth century, when we find that Galfridus de Goswick held of the Lord Bishop of Durham in capite certain demesne lands and husbandry lands in Goswick, paying 10s. *pro alba firma*, silver, to distinguish it from *blackmail*, a duty anciently paid to the lords in many parts of Northumberland;* and 2s. 6d. for that firm called *southfare*;† for *waynlade* and *outrape* 8s. 4d.‡ Galfrid held other lands there of Ada de Bethell.—He left female issue,§ of whom Loretta was the oldest. The next proprietor of lands named in the records, is Robert del Green de Goswick, who, in the 35th year of Bishop Hatfield, died seized

VOL. III,

3 N

* Censu annualis qui centenario sive domino hundredi penditur. Ideo *Alba dicta*, quod non ex moræ prisci sæcu i in annona qua tunc *black-mail* nuncupata fuit (hoc est census, vel firma nigra) sed *argento*, quasi censu albo reddebatur. Spelm. Duplex est tenura in Westmerland, scil una per *albam firmam* et alia per *cornagium*. 2 par. inst. fo. x. *Black-mail* is half English half French, for in French *mail* signifieth a small piece of money. It denotes in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, and the bishoprick of Durham, a certain rate of money, corn cattle, or other consideration, paid unto some inhabiting near the borders, being men of name and power allied with those known to be great robbers and spoil-takers within the said counties; to the end, to be by them protected and kept in safety from the danger of such as do usually rob and steal in those parts. By the stat. 45th Eliz. c. 13. sec. 2. "All persons taking, receiving, or carrying to the use of himself, or any other, any money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, called black-mail, or shall give any such money, &c. for protection, &c. shall be adjudged to be felons, and suffer pains of death without benefit of clergy." The above-named counties are solely named in this statute.

† *Southfare*, called by different names in old records, but is an ancient duty. It is frequently written *sothale*, *sothaile*, *fictale*, and *scotale*. In Bracton, lib. iii. tract. 1. ca. I. it is written *sothaill*, and he says it is also called *fictale*. This was a kind of entertainment made by bailiffs to those of their hundred for profit, which this author says was taken away in the reign of Henry III.—*Scottala* and *Scolatium* is a word used in the charter of the forest, in the following manner, cap. 7. Nullus forestarius vel Bedellus faciat scotallas vel garbas colligat, vel aliquam collectam faciat. Manwood's Forest Law, p. I. p. 216.—A *scotale* is where any officer of the forest keeps an alehouse within the forest, by colour of his office causing men to come to his house, and there spend their money for fear of his displeasure. "Memorandum quo tenentes de *southmalling* debent de consuetudine inter eos facere scotalium de 16 denar. et ob. Ita quod de singulis sex denariis 1 denar. et ob. ad potandum cum bedello domini archiepiscopi super prædictum feodum." Ex vet. consuetudinario de southmalling in Archivis Archiep. Cant.

‡ *Waynlade* was carriage for the bishop. And the *outrape* was the hue-and-cry, by bailiff's errand sent by the sheriffs, to ride the out-bounds, as well for summoning to the county or hundred court, as for the pursuit of offenders.

§ Ao. 4 Bury. Inq. ca. cor. vic. de Norham,

of the manor, with certain demesne lands and lands of husbandry, which he held of the bishop in *dringage*, under certain rents. This inquisition states, that Margaret, the widow of Robert del Green held one-third in dower, and that Loretta de Alemouth was his next of kin and heiress; whom, we presume, was Loretta, the daughter of Galfrid.* The last possessor of the name of Goswick died seized of lands in the vill and fields of Goswick about the second year of Bishop Skirlaw; he paid *outrape* and *waynlade* rents,† Of the family of Bethell or Beyll, we find Thomas de Beyll died seized of lands in Goswick, held of the Bishop of Durham in socage, under a certain rent;‡ and in the first year of Bishop Fordham, an inquisition was taken on the death of Agnes, the widow of Thomas de Beyll, whose lands paid fee-farm, southfare, outrape, and waynlade rents. This family then fell into female issue; and we find no further note of the Beylls in the records.§ In 1342, Galfridus de Newton held lands in Goswick, described to be within the bailiwick of Norham, held of the bishop in capite, by homage, fealty, ward, and relief, and suit at the county of Norham from three weeks to three weeks. He left female issue.|| Various other families appear to have held possessions here, viz. Robert Manners,(a) John Witon,(b) Robert Gray,(c) Margaret, wife of Richard de Pole,(d) Loretto de Butery,(e) the family of Hagger-

* Ao. 25 Hatf. Inq. p. m. ca. ap. Insulam Sacrum cor. Dno. Joh. Heron Mil. in co. de Norham.

† Ao. 2 Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Wm. de Goswick ca. ap. Twedmouth cor. Geo. Heron Esc. &c.

‡ Ao. 25 Hatf. Inq. p. m. ca. ap. Norham.

§ Ao. 1 Johs ca. ap. Norham cor. Johe Heron Esc.

|| Ao. Epo x ca. ap. Insulam Sacrum cor. Robto de Maners vic. de Norham Mando. W'o Morden Esc. dat. 23 Apr. 1342.

(a) Ao. x Hatf. Inq. p. m. Rob. de Maners, chiv. ca. ap. Norham, cor. Dno Tho. Gray, Esc. in co. Norham.

(b) Ao. 30 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Joh. de Witon. Lands held of the heirs of William de Esh. Cap. ap. Ancrofte cor. Joh. Heron Esc. in co. Norham.

(c) Ao. 36 Hatf. by an inquisition then taken taken, it appears that Robert Gray, of Cornhill, had enfeoffed trustees, to the use of Agnes his wife for life, with remainder to Robert's right heirs of divers lands; those in Goswick were held in *dringage*, rendering *southfare*, *bire-silver*, *burgh-silver*, *outrape*, and *waynlade* rents. The whole then waste.—The *bire-silver* was a fee due to the by-law-men, or jurors of the lord's court, whose sentence or ordonance was anciently called the *byrlaw*.—The *burgh-silver* was a tax of contribution for the maintenance of a fortress, in other places called the castle-guard rent. Of the other duties see the former expositions.

(d) Ao. 5 Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. ca. ap. Norham cor. Ger. Heron Esc. ap. Norham.

(e) Ao. 8 Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. states new husbandry lands, in other records called *assarts*, rendering plough-silver, a money payment in lieu of ploughing for the lord in his demesne.—Destroyed by the Scotch. Ca. ap. Norham cor. Tho. Gray, Esc. &c. de Norham.

stones, (f) Bullocks, (g) Swinhoe, and others of inferior note. (h)

A little to the west lies ANCROFT, one of the chapelries under Holy Island.* This is a small village, consisting of one farmhouse, and twelve or fifteen cottages for labourers: the whole township belongs to Sir Henry Gray, Bart.—The church is situated at the east end of the village, an ancient edifice, with a square tower, uncovered; in the middle of the tower, a large ash tree grows supported on an arch, where its roots are sustained by the decaying of the walls. The whole church is covered with tiles, and by late repairs, ceiling, and new stalling, it is now a decent place of worship. The most ancient possessors of lands at Ancroft we find noted, are the Colvils. Robert de Colvil, Knight, was seized of various parcels of land, together with a rent issuing out of the mill of *d' Ancroft*, and out of *Bracina* a malting there, held in capite of the lord bishop by the service of half a knight's fee. In the time of Bishop Bury, when the inquisition was taken, the premises lay waste from the incursions of the enemy.† Another inquisition was taken of the same estates in the 5th year of Bishop Hatfield, when the premises were described as being still laid waste. By an inquisition taken in the 25th year of Bishop Hatfield, it is stated that Thomas

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(f) Ao. xi Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Rob. de Hagerston, ca. ap. Norham cor. Tho. Gray, Esc. in co. Norham. Ao. xii Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Henris de Hagerston.—Ao. xiii Booth. Inq. p. Tho. Hagerston ca. ap. Norham co. Rog. Heron Esc. in co. Norham.

(g) xi Langley. Inq. p. m. Tho. Bullock. Ca. ap. Norh. co. Rob. de Ogle, chiv. esc.

(h) Ao. 24 Langley. Inq. p. m. Mar. Swinhoe.—Then in the bishop's hands, by reason of the minority of the heir of Robert Grey.—Ca. ap. Norh. cor. Rob. Ogle Mil. esc. Inq. p. m. Rad. Swinhoe. Ao. 14 Booth, ap. Norh. cor. Rog. Heron Arm. Esc. in co. de Norh. Inq. p. m. Rob. Gray. Ao. 24 Langley, sets forth a settlement, and that Robert Swinhoe, the son of Mary, who was the daughter of Agnes, was proper heir. Cap. ap. Norh. cor. Rob. Ogle Mil. Esc. &c. in co. Norh.—Inq. p. m. Agnes Gray, &c. same year.

* ANCROFT CHAPEL.

Dean and Ch. of Durham patrons.

Certif. val. 17l.—Augmented 1773—Bishop Crewe by will 40l.

This is a chapel to Holy Island, appropriated to the prior and convent of Durham to which Holy Island was a cell.

CURATES.—Ogerus de Teys, 1234—Nicholas, 1241—Laur. Donkin, 29th Jan. 1577—Joh. Treyer, 28th Jan. 1584—Adam Beatie, 1610—Robert Wood, 1683—Patrick Smith—Will. Methwen, A. M. 19th June, 1703, p. mort. Smith—Will. Grey, cl. 1734, p. mort. Methwen—Will. Wolfal, cl. 9th Sept. 1742, p. mort. Grey.—Andrew Sharp, 4 September, 1783.

† Inq. p. m. ca. in co. Norham cor. Dno Robto de Maner vic. ejusd.—Ao. 5 Hatf. ap. Norh. cor. Tho. Gray.

Gray, Esq. had, by settlement with other manors and lands, the manor of Ancroft, to hold to him and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to Johanna, the wife of John de Coupland, for life, remainder to Thomas, son of Margaret, daughter of William de Presence, and the heirs of his body; and, in default of such issue, remainder to the same Johanna, who was the daughter of the before-mentioned Margaret and the heirs of her body; and in failure of such issue, then the estate being divided into moieties, remainder of one moiety to Elizabeth, and of the other moiety to Agnes, two other of the daughters of the same Margaret, and the heirs of their respective bodies, with cross remainders in failure of the issue of either or other of them, and in failure of all such issue, remainder to Robert Gray of Newbiggin, and the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, remainder to David Gray, and the heirs male of his body, and in failure thereof, remainder to Thomas, the son of William de Esh, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to Robert de Ogle, and the heirs male of his body, remainder over to the right heir of Thomas Gray for ever, and the manor of Ancroft, with three parts of the manor of Felkington, and a moiety of the manor of Allerden, were held of the bishop by one knight's fee, and 40s. rent: Thomas his son and heir was then ten years of age.*—In the 13th year of Bishop Skirlaw, Thomas Gray died seized of the manor, which was then laid waste, being destroyed by the Scots. Thomas his son and heir was nineteen years of age.† In the 10th year of Bishop Langley, A. D. 1416, several inquisitions were taken of the possessions of Sir Thomas Gray, who had forfeited by rebellion, as before mentioned when treating of Holy Island, of which Ralph Gray had restitution. In this inquisition Ancroft is thus described: The manor of Ancroft, with the appurtenances, viz. a moiety of Allerden,‡ and a third part of Felkington, held by military service, and by the payment of 40s. yearly for castleward at the castle of Norham. In the inquisition taken in the 21st year of the same prelate, when the settlement was inquired of, on the petition of Ralph Gray, and the descent was stated, it is set forth that this manor, with the other estates, had been in the hands of the bishop in right of his church, by reason of a forfeiture on Thomas's being convicted of high treason, at South-

* Inq. p. m. ca. ap. Norham.—No sheriff or escheator named.

† Ao. 13 Skirlaw. Ca. ap. Norham c. Dno Tho. de Hexham Esc. in co. de Norh.

‡ Allerden or Allerton is the estate of the Rev. Mr Temple, consisting of one farm, and four or five cottages.

ampton, by the name of Thomas Gray of *Heton*, in the county of Northumberland, Esq. on the 5th day of August, in the third year of the reign of Henry, late King of England, father of the then present king, and in the eighth year of the prelate's consecration, before John Earl Marshal, and others, commissioners, "*virtute cujus judicij idem Tho. pater p'dci Radi convictus fuit de prodicoe p'dea et positus ad mortem.*" About the year 1464, Ralph Gray died seized of this manor.*

To the southward, at a little distance from Ancroft, is BERRINGTON, where Edward Clavering, Esq. has lately built a beautiful mansion, on a fine elevated situation. This was anciently the manor of the family of Maners, within which several proprietors held lands under the lord. In the 10th year of Bishop Hatfield, an inquisition was taken upon the death of Robert de Maners, Chiv. by which it is stated, that he held the manor of Berrington, by a certain rent, and suit at the court of Norham from county to county for all services of *bedeacre* or *bederepe*, which was a duty due to the lord paramount in his demesne. The premises are described to consist of two hundred acres of arable land in the demesne of that manor, with the site of the manor; certain lands called Osbands, (husband lands) five cottagers, lately lying waste, belonging to Margaret, the widow of Robert de Maners, and Eleanor, the widow of William, son of Robert de Maners; a rent charge out of the lands of John Gray in Berrington, and a rent charge out of the lands of Thomas de Berrington, held of the lord of the manor.† In the year 1336, the officers of the see seized, as an escheat, the lands of Johanna, the wife of Walter de Goswick, on account of her moving her place of residence into some southern part, and having levied a fine without licence. Those lands were held of the inferior Lord of Berrington, by rendering a rose at the feast of Pentecost,‡ The family of Haggerston held lands in Berrington field of the house of Maners.¶ John Grey before mentioned also held lands, rendering a rose at the feast of St. John Baptist, if demanded.§ Of succeeding possessors the records take no note. The village consists only of a few cottages, for the reception of labourers.

* See Holy Island.

† Ao. x Hatf. Inq. p. m. ca. ap. Norham cor Dno Tho. Gray Esc. &c. in co. Norham.

‡ Inq. on the escheat of that date.

¶ Ao. xi Skirl. Inq. p. m. Rob. de Haggerston ca. ap. Norh. cor. Tho. Gray Esc. &c. in co. Norh.

§ Ao. 4 Langley. Inq. p. m. Joh. Gray ca. ap. Twedmouth co. Rob. de Ogle Mil. Esc.

To the east of Berrington lies HAGGERSTON, shrouded with a fine grove. The most ancient part of this venerable mansion is a tower, memorable for being the place where King Henry II. A. D. 1311, received the homage of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. The greatest part of this mansion was burnt down in 1628, and the repairs were never completed. This place gave name to the resident family in distant antiquity. In Henry III.'s time, we find John de Hagerston named in certain escheats in the tower rolls.—The inquisitions and records of the see do not note any of this family till the time of Bishop Skirlaw, who was translated to Durham in 1388, when we find several of the Hagerstons in succession died seized of the manor which they held in capite, by homage, fealty, suit at the court at Norham, 100s. rent, and 40s. relief, when required. Several of the inquisitions state an estate tail, with various remainders.* In the 14th year of Bishop Booth, in an inquisition taken before Roger Heron, the bishop's escheator in the county of Norham, on the death of Thomas Haggerston, Esq. Haggerston is thus described—" *Et sunt in eod. manerio xv mess. c acr. ter. d'nical et tr. hush. lx acr. prati et c acr. more et pasture que val. p. an. &c. xx^l.*" Thomas Hagerston was colonel of the Northumberland regiment in the reign of King Charles I. who created him a baronet.†

The next adjoining place is BEAL, where it has been erroneously alleged the Irish St. *Begogh* resided.‡ It stands on an eminence in a fine fertile plain, and consists of one large farm belonging to Sir James Riddle and George Selby, Esq. jointly.—In Bishop Bury's time, 1334, we hear of lands at Beal belonging *ad carnificium*, or the hangman's fee. The *bedeacre* service was of great antiquity here. Beal gave name to the resident family, several of whom we have already had occasion to note in Islandshire. Thomas de Beyll held in dringage three lands of husbandry in the vill of Beal, described to lie within the bailiwick of Norham.|| The family fell into female issue; and afterwards the Bullocks held the estate.

LOWLINN adjoins to Beal.—We find the family of Beyll held lands at Lowlinn in thanage.§ John de Witton had lands there

* Ao. xi & xii Skirlaw ap. Norh. cor. Tho. Gray Esc. co. de Norh. cum multis al.

† Sir Thomas, who succeeded, was governor of Berwick, and his successors were Sir Carnaby, Sir Thomas, Sir Carnaby ———

‡ An error derived from the History of the Life of Grindale.

|| Ao. 34 Hatfield ap. Norham cor. Johe Heron Mil. Esc. in co. Norham.—Ao. 1. Joh. Ep. ap. Norham cor. Johe Heron, &c.

§ Ao. 25 Hatfield ap. Norham.—Ao. 34 Hatf. ap. Norh. cor. Johe Heron Mil. Esc. &c.

and at Goswick,* and the Grays also possessed various parcels of land.† The manor appertained to the Haggerstons, and Henry de Haggerston died seized of the manors of Lowlinn, Gluter, and Wynnyakers, which one Thomas Green had for life, rendering to the heirs of Henry four pounds. This estate was held of the Bishop of Durham by military service, and a certain rent. The inquisition mentions no heir.‡ This estate belongs to Anthony Gresgon, Esq. who occupies the whole in his own husbandry; the house stands on a rising ground, and commands an extensive view to the east and north.

Of FENWICK, FENHAM, ELWICK, and ROSS, we find no particulars in the records, except as to Ross, which manor was part of the possessions of the family of Grays, and was held by them of the Bishop of Durham by the service of half a knight's fee, and 20s. yearly for ward of the castle of Norham.

Fenwick is a small village situated on the post road; it consists of two farmholds, with cottages for labourers; the whole belonging to Sir Carnaby Haggerston.

Ross and Elwick, two large farms belonging to the Earl of Tankerville, only a part of Elwick lies in the palatinate.—There are ten or a dozen cottages for servants and workmen adjoining to the farm-houses. In Ross is an extensive rabbit-warren, stretching along the coast, in a kind of promontory to Holy Island harbour. On the sands of those farms are very large cockles, known in the country by the name of Budle-cockles: also an oyster scarp, which has long been farmed by those who profess an elegant taste, the oysters produced there being said to excel those of every other part of this kingdom.

KYLOE, another chapelry under Holy Island. ||—This place gave name to a resident family in the reign of King Edward I.

* Ao. 30 Hatf. ap. Ancroft cor. Johe Heron, Esc. in co. Norham.

† Ao. 8 Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Will. de Gray ap. North. cor. Tho. de Gray Esc. in co. North.—Ao. 4 Langley. Inq. p. m. Joh. Gray ap Twedmouth cor. Rob. de Ogle Mil. Esc.

‡ Ap. Halieland cor. Wil. Barnaby et Joh. Fox Com.

|| KYLOE, CHAPEL.

Pr. Dun. propr.—Dean and chapter of Durham patrons.—Certif. val. 13l.

The church stands five miles north from Belford, on the post road, in a field at some distance from the village of Kyloe, and is a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham. Bishop Crewe's trustees, 1750, gave to Mr Noble 50l. to repair the chancel.

CURATES.—George Johnson 29th January, 1577—Richard Snawdon, 28th January, 1584—Will. Davison, cl. 21st Sept. 1671—Patrick Smith ap Scotos—James Robertson cl. 19th June, 1703, p. m. Smith—Will. Noble, A. M. 20th Nov. 1739, p. m. Robertson—Tho. Noble, cl. 1762, p. m. Noble—George Goodwill, cl. 28th January, 1775, p. m. Noble.—Joshua Stopford, M. A.—Robert Fenwick, M. A. 16 September, 1808.

when we find Eustace de Kyley settled there. The family of Grays held two parts of the manor, (the third being in dowry) of the Bishop of Durham in thanage,* paying 30s. rent. Robert de Maners also held part of the husbandry lands, in the time of Bishop Hatfield,† Some time in the reign of King Henry VIII. the buckles, bars, and studs of a knight's belt, the pommel and cross for a sword, and buckles and studs for spurs, of gold, were found between two stones here. Dr. Ruthall possessed himself of them.‡

Kyloe contains two farms, one belongs to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, the other to Marmaduke Gray, Esq. The village consists of two farmholds, and ten or twelve cottages for workmen and labourers. The church stands on the summit of the hill, about two hundred yards north-west of the village: was rebuilt in 1792, of hewn stone, covered with slates, in a neat and plain stile. The edifice is twenty-five yards in front, lighted by four sash windows. This view from the church yard is extensive, along the coast from Berwick Bay to the southward; Holy Island, the Farn Islands, and Bamborough Castle, are the chief objects, with a long stretch of the German ocean, enlivened by numerous vessels, constantly passing and repassing. To the south-east, the view is bounded by the rugged hills of Detchant, Belford, and Easington, inclosing the fine fertile country along the coast from Budle to Scremerston, and up the country as far as Ancroft: to the north and west are the distant hills of the Merse.

Lowick chapel lies to the westward of Kyloe, and out of the limits of Islandshire,

LOWICK CHAPEL.

Prior. Dunelm. propr.—Dean and chapter of Durham patrons.

Certified value 11l. 10s.

A peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham.

CURATES.—John Wood, 1577—Stephen Huddspeth, 10th July 1579—Robert Watson, 15th Sept. 1584—Will. Davison, A. M. 21st September, 1671—Jacobus Cooper, 1695—Patr. Robinson, 1701—James Miller, 1721—William Noble, A. M. 29th July, 1735, p. m. Miller—Thomas Noble, 1762. p. m. Noble—George Goodwill, cl. 28th January, 1775, p. m. Noble—Joshua Stopford, M. A.—Robert Fenwick, M. A. 16th September, 1808.

* Ao. 25 Hatfield. Inq. p. m. Tho. Gray, chiv. cap. ap. Norham.—“Dominia Regis et thanagia idem significant skene.”—It is alleged by some authors, that *thane* is a name of dignity equal with the son of an earl. Doomsday has the *thanos*. Camden says they were ennobled only by the office which they administered.—Ao xij Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Tho Gray chiv. cap. ap. Norham cor. Dno Tho. de Hexham Esc. in co. de Norham.

† Ao. x Hatf. Inq. p. Rob. de Maners chiv. cor. Dno Tho. Gray Esc. in co. Norham.

‡ Lel. Itin. vol. VII.—Camden, &c.—Mr Gough, in his Additions to Camden, spells the name of this place *Kiley*, which precedes Berwick in his notes; and he says, “Mr Wallis places this discovery at Kylce, on the opposite coast, near Belford,” p. 256.

BUCKTON, a farm belonging to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, consisting of a farmhold and a few cottages for servants, lies near the southern extremity of Islandshire, and alone remains to be noticed, as we find nothing in the records relative to SPITTLE. Buckton gave name to a resident family, a branch of the Forsters, so early as Bishop Bury's time.* The family of Maners also held lands here; † in the time of Bishop Fordham, a family of Adamsons held some small property: and the services to have been uniform in all the possessors, viz. homage, fealty, and suit at the court of Norham from three weeks to three weeks. In that bishop's time the vill was ruined and laid waste by the incursions of the Scots. ‡ The family of Houburns held small parcels of land in Buckton, rendering a yearly rent, and paying to the lord bishop *burdsilver* and *biresilver*, § and doing suit at the court of Norham.—Islandshire returned, in 1793, three hundred and thirty-nine men liable to serve in the militia of the county of Durham.

We now pay our attention to

NORHAM,

Which we justly esteem to be the *capital* of this district, where the bishops of Durham exercised a special jurisdiction; here they had their sheriff and escheator, their justices and other civil officers, and held their public exchequer: of which we shall, in the course of this work, produce a series of evidence,

This part of the county, situated on the north of Northumberland, is of a triangular form, and contains 72 square miles; it is chiefly inclosed, but has a naked appearance, from being almost destitute of wood, or hedge-row trees: Fenwick wood is the only natural wood in it; a few rising plantations are scattered here and there, which in a few years, will in some measure remedy this defect. The farms in general are large, from 400l. to 800l. a-year, and well cultivated. The soil is a strong and fertile clay, mixed with loam, except a tract up Tweedside; and a plot,

VOL. III. 1793

* Ao. x Bury. Inq. p. m. Gilb. de Buckton ap. Halieland cor. Rob. de Maners vic. de Norham.

† Ao. x Hatf. Inq. p. m. Rob. de Maners chiv. ap. Norham cor. Uno. Tho. Gray Esc. in Norh.

‡ Ao. 5 Joh. Ep. ap. Norh. 1387. Inq. p. m. Joh. Adamson cor. Ger. Heron Esc. in co. Norh.

§ An. 9 King Henry IV.—Langley Ep. Inq. p. m. Will. de Houburn or Howeburn, ap. Norham cor. Robto de Ogle Mil. Esc. in co. Norham.—Ao. xi Langley, another inquisition touching the same person's property.—An. 9 Booth. Inq. p. m. Ode de Grendon vid.—One of the coheirresses of Howeburne, ap. Norh. cor. Rob. Maners Esc.

stretching from the Till to Cornhill, which is rich, friable, dry loam; an excellent turnip soil. Lime and coal abound, but the latter is of an inferior quality. Stone marle is found on the banks of the Tweed, but not used on account of the great expence which attends it.

The present village lies in a low situation, on the banks of the river Tweed, except the lofty castle that crowns the adjoining eminence, there are few remains to prove the antiquity of the place; Hoveden called it Ubbanford; and we have such proofs on record, of its significance in the annals of the border history, that its distant antiquity is undeniable.

The building of the church at Norham occurs in the beginning of the ninth century: Egfrid, to whom that godly work is attributed, was consecrated Bishop of Lindisfarn, A. D. 831;* and he is said to have given Norham to the see for ever; but this assertion we are induced to discredit, on the grounds before-mentioned; that Oswald, who invited the pious missionaries into his territories, gave them Norham for their first residence. The middle aisle only of the ancient church is now standing, and by some modern repairs, is rendered a decent place of worship. The chancel, or east end of the church, appears to have been totally destroyed; the late vicar, the Rev. Robert Lambe, in leveling the ruins of walls in the church-yard, discovered a sculpture, which, we apprehend, was the ornament of an ancient font. There are represented on this stone three personages; in the upper compartment St. Peter with his keys; in the lower compartment St. Cuthbert, and St Ceolwolf with his sceptre: on the fillet which divides these figures is an inscription, beginning I. H. Z. but the other characters are so broken, that no antiquarian has hitherto attempted a reading of the inscription; which induces us to omit a plate of the sculpture.†

There were three chauntries in this church, one of which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the founders name not now known. One Thomas de Kellaw occurs chaplain in the year 1362. The second chauntry was founded by Bishop Anthony Beck, in the year 1288, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin. The third chauntry was founded by William de Twisill, in the year 1344, and was dedicated to St Nicholas. This church had the privilege of sanctuary for the space of 37 days.

* Said to be built in 840.—The parish register begins 1653.—several of the family of Selbies are buried in the church—Ralph, 1660—Grace, 1648—William, 1654.

† An etching was given in the History of Northumberland, but it did not procure any explanation.

Gospatrik, created Earl of Northumberland by William the Conqueror, ended his life at Ubbanford, and was buried in the porch of the church there.*

3 O 2

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 54.

NORHAM VICARAGE.

Dedication, St. Cuthbert—Priory of Dur. propr.—D. and Cha. of D. patrons.

K. books 15l. 6s. 8d.—Yearly tenths 1l. 10s. 8d.—Proc. ep. 9s.—Proc. Arch.—Real val. 180l.

The church stands on the north side of the town, the middle aisle only is standing. It is a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham.

VICARS.—Jordanus—Robert de Clifford, 1230—Peter de Cestria, 1349—Richard de Chester, 1353, p. mort. Cestria—Robert Hunter, 1361, p. mort. Chester—Thomas Appleby(a) 1362, p. res. Hunter—Rich. Talbot, 1363, p. res. Appleby—Thomas de Roland, 1365, p. res. Talbot—John de Sikethorp, 1369, p. res. Roland(b)—Hugh de Chilton, 1373, p. res. Sikethorp—Nic. de Heswell, 1380, p. mort. Chilton—Thomas de Wetheral, 1397, p. res. Heswell—John de Catrick, 1398, p. res. Wetheral—John Turnour, 1401, p. res. Catrick—John Durham, 1416, p. res. Turnour—John Manysforth, 1440, p. mort. Durham—John Gisseburne, 1446, p. res. Manysforth—John Burne, 1453, p. res. Gisseburne—William Towne, 1464, p. res. Burne—Thomas Rawe, 1471, p. res. Towne—Ralph Vasy, 1474, p. m. Rowe—William Lovill, 1489, p. mort. Vasy—George Briswode, cap. 26 Dec. 1495, p. mort. Lovill. Pr. Pri. et con. D.—Rob. Turpyn, cap. 5 May, 1497, p. res. Briswode, Pr. Pri. et con. D.—Rich. Colson, cap. Robert Turpyn, cap. 14 Apr. 1498, p. res. Colson. Pr. pri. et con. D.—Robert Selby, cap. 29 June, 1537, p. mort. Turpyn. Pr. pri. et con. D.—Laur. Pilkington, pre. 8 June, 1565, p. mort. Selby. Pr. Ep. Dun. h. v. Jure devol.—Thomas Clarke sacri verbi dei Min. 29 March, 1569, p. res. Pilkington, pr. Whittingham dean, and chapter Durham—Robert Baker sacri verbi Dei Min. 21 Oct. 1573, p. cess. Clarke, pr. Whittingham dean, and chapter Durh.—Tho. Jackson, A. M. 7 July, 1590, p. mort. Baker—Abraham Simpson, A. M. 22 Nov. 1612—Patric. Watt. Diaconus, A. M. 1 May, 1615—Alexander Davison, cl. 16 Oct. 1643(c)—Ed. Ogle, an intruder(d)—Anthony Kirton, A. M. 1689, p. mort. Davison(e)—Robert Forster, A. M. 31 May, 1714, p. mort. Kirton(f)—Tho. Drake, A. M. 25 Nov. 1720, p. m. Forster(g)—Rob. Lambe, B. A. 28 Oct. 1747, p. m. Drake(h)—Joseph Watkins, M. A. 29th September, 1802.

The chauntry of St. Cuthbert, in the church of Norham.

CHAPLAINS.—John Core—Tho. de Kellawe, 1362—Dns Will. Wetherel, cap. Dns, Geo. Huntley, Cap. Col. 10 Dec. 1500, p. mort. Wethered.(i)

(a) Thomas Appleby, Bishop of Carlisle 1363.

(b) E. Rot. Hatfield Sched. 12. No. 4.

Joh. Fossur Prior of Durham being dead, Bishop Hatfield presented John Albion to the vicarage of Norham, but in vain.

(c) Caveat Ordinarius, ne Alex. Davison admittatur ad. Vicia. de. No. Dun. Dioc. nec institucioem recipiat, nisi prius vocent. pochiani dce. pochia ad pbund. arlos con. eu exhibit. in manu dni ordinar. remanen, qui hoc caveri fecerunt 2 die Augusti. Ao. Dni 1643.

(d) He continued a Nonconformist at the restoration, but was forced to quit this living to the rightful owner Davison, who died here, and was buried 22d Feb. 1688.

(e) Minor Can. of the Cathed. and Min. at Bow ch. in Durham.

(f) Curate of Whitworth, in the county of Durham.

(g) Of Magd. Col. Ox. Minor Canon of the Cath. ch. at Durham, and after Curate of Witton Gilbert, in co. Durh.

(h) Of St. John's Camb. Minor Canon of the cath. ch. at Durh. and after Cur. of Shields.

(i) Ricus, &c. Dno Geo. Huntley cap. S. &c. Cantariam nrm in Eccl. poch. S. Cuthbti de Norham nror fundacum, collac. &c. in honorem gloriosissimi confessoris S. Cuthbti patroni nri fundat. p. m. Dni Wethered ult. cap. vac. tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis teq. de celebrando in capella nra infra Castru. de Norham situat. non obstant fundacoe dce Cantarie quacumq. capellum ppetuum in ead. cu. coibis suis jure, &c. Dat. 10 Dec. A. D. 1500 nre Tr. Ao. 6.

Camden and his editor say, that "when the Danes ravaged "Holy Island, where St. Cuthbert, so much celebrated by Bede, "sat as bishop, and was buried, certain persons, by a religious "thievery, edeavoured to remove his remains; the winds setting "against them, obliged them to leave the holy body with due "reverence at Ubbanford; and we are not certain, whether the "see was not removed thither, near the river Twede, where it "lay many years, till the accession of King Ethelred."* Of the travels of those who fled with the remains of St Cuthbert, we have taken sufficient note in the annals of the bishops, to refute the error of the monkish writer referred to.

We have no authority for determining, that there was not a regular fortress at Norham, during the time that the see was resting at Lindisfarn, or Chester; but it is natural to conceive from the situation, that some fortification, helm, or strong-hold occupied the hill where the present castle stands.

From the time the see was seated at Durham, in the year 995, untill the time of Bishop Ralph de Flambard, we do not hear any thing particular of Norham, except touching the grant of Bishop Walcher, of Norham and Lindisfarn to the church of Durham, particularly mentioned in the annals of that prelate.† We cannot express a surprise at this vacancy in their histories

Cantaria B. Virginis ad Altare omnium sanctorum.

Founded in the year 1288 by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham.

Ric de Sancto Oswaldo 1s. Capellanus.

George Johnsonne was the last incumbent of this chauntry, 1547. He received a pension of 2l. 2s. 4d. for life. He lived to receive it A. D. 1553.

The chauntry of St. Nicholas, in Norham church.

Founded in the year 1344, by William de Twizell.

Will. Goddard 1s. Capellanus.

* Quotes W. Malmsb. de Gest. pont. 157.—It is added, "these and other particulars I owe to Geo. Carleton, a native of this place, and son of its warden, for "whom, his great proficiency in divinity, of which he is a professor, and in the polite "arts, gives me a high esteem."—CAMDEN.—"Dr. Carleton was educated by "Bernard Gilpin, whose life he wrote; admitted of Saint Edmund's hall, Oxford, "1576, made Bishop of Landaff 1618, and Chichester, 1619. where he was buried, "1628." Ath. Ox. 1. 517.—"A letter of his to Mr Camden about the Cim- "rians, is published by Dr. Smith, among Camden's Epistles, No. 80.—Gough's "Add to Camd. 257."—He was one of the four divines sent by King James to the synod of Dort.—He was a man of good affections, solid judgment, and clear invention.—He wrote, amongst other things, two treatises called, "A thankful remembrance of God's mercy, and a confutation of judicial astrology."—When young, he was grave in his manners; so, when old, he was youthful in his parts, even to his death, which happened in the first year of King Charles,

† Will. Carilefus Epus Dun. dedit monachis seu Priori et Cha. Dun. Eccllas Lindisfarnens, cum villa adjacente, n'oie Ferniam; et Eccllam de Norham cum Terra in eadem.—MICKLETON'S MSS.

Ranulfus Flambardus Epus Dun. castrum apud Norham in excelso præruptæ Ruptis sup ripam Twede loco vocat. Eccliamsfordæ ædificavit et munivit.—Ibid.

when we consider the distracted state in which Northumberland had been constantly involved for a series of years. Bishop William Carilepho, who succeeded Walcher, in consequence of his palatine jurisdiction, displayed a military standard, similar to that of a sovereign prince, which was called *the banner of St. Cuthbert*, and was carried with the troops with which Edgar marched into Scotland. This expedition might furnish an idea, that a fortress at Norham would prove a barrier of the utmost consequence to the possessions of the church, and to the protection of Northumberland. The bishop's death followed soon after Edgar's expedition; and the see remained vacant between three and four years, before Ralph de Flambard was consecrated Bishop of Durham, 1099. The convulsions of the state, and the adversity which Bishop Ralph experienced, prevented him executing a plan he had conceived on his obtaining the see; for he was of a bold and enterprising spirit, and had a genius for military affairs: Edgar had granted Berwick previous to this æra, but its chief consequence was in maritime affairs, of which we hear little, when compared to the warfares on land; so that a fortress, such as Norham, would appear of the greatest consequence to the frontier. It was not till the year 1121, that the prelate affected this great work; it is situated on the brink of a steep rock, whose foot is washed by the river Tweed.* Camden describes Norham castle, in his time, "to be situated on the top of a high steep rock, and fortified with a trench: the outward wall of great circuit, was guarded by several turrets, in a canton towards the river, in which another wall, much stronger, encircled the keep or tower, of great height," This description furnishes a perfect idea of the figure of this fortress, after it had received repairs by Bishop Tunstal. Towards the river, the ruins now hang upon the very verge of the precipice; part of which, by the washing of the stream, has given way, and carried with it the superstructures on that side; which with the decay incident to the length of time, has occasioned a wide breach in the outward wall, spoken of by Camden: the turrets, as he was pleased to call them, appear to be no other than demi-bastions, a mode of fortification generally followed, in which the chief strength of this castle was constructed; a perfect model of which we have described to the reader, under the title of Hartlepool, a place presumed to be of nearly the same date.

The wall of Norham castle, which stretched from the water on the south side, was guarded with a gateway and tower above

* Ranulphus quoque Dunelmensis episcopus, Castellum incipit apud Norham super Ripam Twedæ. — LEL. COL. vol. II. p. 203.

it, having square turrets on each hand: the ascent from thence was steep, the way bending towards the east; and through the wall, the entrance was by another gateway of superior dimensions, fortified by two heavy round flanking towers, the remains of which are still considerable. This appears to have been the chief entrance, and fronts to a plain of considerable extent; it was defended by a draw bridge over a very wide moat, which began near to this gateway, and was extended round the castle on the land-side, inclosing a spacious area or ballium, fortified with a very strong wall, garnished with demi-bastions at intervals. To defend the keep or main tower, a strong wall incloses a narrow area or interior ballium, which is entered by a gateway guarded on each hand by square towers. The keep is a very heavy square building, vaulted underneath, like most structures of this sort. Part of the vaults or prisons remain entire, but all the interior parts of the tower above, are laid open and ruined. The remains of an exploratory turret appear on one corner of the keep; it may be presumed it was uniform, with similar turrets on the other corners. The height of the great tower is about seventy feet, containing four stories, or ranges of apartments. The whole building is constructed of red freestone, of a soft nature and subject to decay: there is not the least ornament about it; the whole aspect is miserably gloomy: it wears the countenance of the time of King Stephen, without any of the embellishments of the age in which Bishop Tunstal lived.*

The outworks, of late years, have been much demolished, particularly near to the western gate; the ashler stones of the facing of the wall are all removed; and only the rubble and cement or run-lime, with which the inner part of the wall was filled, remain; which has a very rugged and ruinous appearance. These depredations were made by Mr. Thomas Alder, for the building of a farm-house a little way to the south of the castle. Mr Alder purchased the castle of Mr Fenwick of Lemington, and has lately sold it to Sir Francis Blake, Bart. whose veneration for the works of antiquity, will protect these remains from the hand of wanton destruction.

This was a formidable fortress, inaccessible from the Tweed; and, before the use of fire arms, appears to have been impregnable, when fully garrisoned, and duly provided with stores for a siege: when the oillets and other parts, formed for the garrison's fighting and defence, were properly armed with engines, and manned with experienced archers; and when the bastions were

* Ob. 1528.

kept by men of courage, it seems almost incredible, that the place could be taken by assault.

After Bishop Flambard's death, the castle did not remain long unassailed by the Scots, in 1138, whilst Galfrid Rufus was bishop, King David I. of Scotland, besieged Norham; the castle is described to consist, at that time, of a very strong tower, surrounded with a wall. The Scotch forces having refused to proceed on their incursion, on account of the solemnities of Lent, retreated from the eastern parts of the county of Durham, where they had committed dreadful depredations, and undertook the siege of this castle in their return homeward; it was at that time thinly garrisoned, with nine knights only and their attendants: a gallant defence was made for some days, but no succours arriving, the place was surrendered, and the defenders were permitted to retire. David proposed to the Bishop to resign the castle, on condition that he should renounce his allegiance to Stephen, in favour of the Empress Maud; on the bishop refusing to accept such terms, the king caused the castle and town of Norham to be destroyed.*

The castle and fortifications were restored by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1154: he then built the great tower, which remains to this day. The prelate purchased his peace with the king, for certain defections in favour of the Scotch, whom he suffered to pass unresisted through the lands of his palatinate, by surrendering to him this fortress. Roger de Coniers, who was constable of the castle, resigned it to Will. de Nevill, the king's nominee,† who was sworn upon the reliques of saints, that upon the death of the king, he would deliver it up to the bishop, on receiving the mandate of Richard de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester; or the Bishop of Ely; and in case of Bishop Pudsey's death, that the castle should be restored to St. Cuthbert's church at Durham, in order that the rights of that church might not be impaired.

This prelate granted a charter of privileges to his burgesses of Norham, of equal tenure with other burgages north of Tyne, and similar to those of Newcastle; and he also granted to them certain lands, to be holden as freely as they had done in Bishop Flambard's time, reserving to the men, or dependants of the Schorisworth monks, their common of pasture.‡ Bishop Pudsey

* Lyt. Hen. II.—John of Hexham.—Cont. Sym. Dunelm.—Rich. of Hexham.—Boad. Hist. &c.

† Rym. Tom. II. p. 564.—Hugo Pusar Epus Dun. Turrin Castello addidit: MICKLETON'S MS.

‡ Carta Hugonis Epi concessa Burgensibus de Norham.—E. Copia penes Ch. Hunter, M. D. RANDAL'S MS.

granted and confirmed to St. Cuthbert and the monks at Durham, the lands lying between *Scoreswarthe* and *Norham*, called *Hwaatterig*, with the rest of the ville of *Scoreswathe*, of which he had deprived them, and had detained for some time.* On the death of the prelate, and during the vacancy of the see, Hugh Bardolph was appointed by the crown keeper of this castle,† A. D. 1194; the bishop having, before his death, surrendered the earldom of Northumberland, with his castles, to the king; stipulating that the fortresses should be in the keeping of Bardolph.

In the time of Bishop de Poicteu, A. D. 1203, King John held a personal conference with William the Lion, King of Scotland, at this castle, touching the demand made by the Scotch king of the northern counties; but nothing was determined, and King John returned in great displeasure. The see was vacant from the death of Bishop Philip, in 1208, to the time of Richard de Marisco's confirmation, in 1217: during this vacancy, in the year 1209, King John came with a great army to Norham, whilst the King of Scotland was assembling his troops at Roxburgh, and a dreadful war seemed to be threatened from the English sovereign's extravagant demands, and vehement wrath against the Scottish nation; but by the intervention of the nobles of both nations, the two monarchs agreed to adjourn their conference to Newcastle, whither the King of Scotland immediately repaired, attended by his brother David, and a large train of his nobility; but being suddenly taken ill, a truce was agreed upon; till the king's health was restored. The dispute remaining unsettled, the armies of both nations continued assembled, until the nobles again prevailed to renew the conference at Norham,

Hugo dei gra. Dunelm. Epus. notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentes Cartæ testimonio confirmasse burgensibus meis de Norham omnes libertates et consuetudines liberas sicut melius habet aliquod Burgum ex aquilonari parte Tine et sic ut novum castellum habet. Si quis burgensis alium percusserit extra cimiterium sine sanguine et ictu **** emendatione inter se faciant sicut liberi burgenses solent; ita q'd de fracta pace nil requiratur pro securitate. Concedo eis pasturam suam et Fudelston sicut melius habuerunt tempore Radulphi Epi. terram etiam de Witering et de Thrinelawrigg eis concedo ad pasturam. Salvo eo q'd homines monachorum de schoris worth communem cum eis pasturam in ead. Terra habeant sicut usquam melius habuerunt tempore Radulphi Epi. Concedo etiam eis mariscum de Fulltrothes juxta burgum de Norham. Hæc omnia eis libere concedo et firmiter et honorifice teneri præcipio.

The privileges of Newcastle, as granted by King John, appear in the inspeimus of Edward II. vide city of Durham.

* Rot. B. Neville inter 57 et 58. vid. p. 180. vol. I.

† *Lel. Col.* vol. I. p. 292. Hugo de Puteaco Episcopus Dunelm. sponte reddidit Richar. regi comitatum Northumbrie cum Castellis et pertinentiis, et præcepit rex ut ea Traderet Hugoni Bardulpho. Henr. Ferlington custos castelle de Norham, quæ sumpta in manus regis Hugone in Bardulphum custodem habebant. *Ex lib. annalium, &c.*—*Dugd. Bar.* vol. I.

in the same year, when a treaty of peace was concluded, in which King John stipulated not to erect any fortress at Tweedmouth, which the states of Scotland had strenuously opposed; and King William, on the other hand, deposited a large sum of money, to indemnify the sufferers for the ravages he had committed on the English borders.

In the year 1211, the two sovereigns held another conference at the castle of Norham; at which Ermengard, Queen of Scotland, was present, and by her amiable and conciliating conduct, greatly promoted the treaty, on which they had met. Here the terms of the former peace were ratified, and several new articles were agreed to.

In the year 1213, King John, in the utmost apprehensions of an insurrection of his subjects, and an invasion from France, in consequence of the papal interdict that had been pronounced, came again to Norham, anxious to secure the amity of Scotland. William, the Scotch king, was then much indisposed, and was not able to proceed further than Haddington to meet the King of England. Highly chagrined at this disappointment, John returned southward, and it was not long before the sentence of deposition was pronounced against him, his kingdom given to the king of France, and a croisade published against his territories, by the emissaries of the see of Rome. Driven to sad dilemmas, John was at length obliged to make his peace with the holy see; the interdict, which had continued six years, was revoked, and the lands of those who had adhered to the papal authority against their sovereign, &c. had been pronounced forfeitures to the crown; of which, those of Eustace de Vesey were part, were restored. Soon after this event, succeeded that glorious combination of the barons, under which *the great charter and charter of the forest*, were obtained from the reluctant hands of this miserable tyrant. *To those patriots, whose names ought to be engraven on the heart of every Briton, we owe every thing valuable upon earth, the liberty we possess, and our authentic right to the property we enjoy.* The memory of Eustace de Vesey, Richard de Percy, Robert de Ros, Peter de Bruis, Nicholas d'Estoteville, William de Moubray, and Oliver de Vaux, northern barons, in this combination, should be immortal.

William, King of Scotland, dying, was succeeded by his son Alexander II. a youth not more than fifteen years of age. The barons of Northumberland had recourse to him for protection, and thereupon did homage at Felton. This incensed King John so much, that he prepared for a northern expedition: in 1215,

King Alexander came before Norham with a mighty army; and after an investiture for forty days, he was obliged to raise the siege. Leland, from the *Scala Chronica*, has this passage,* "Alexander, King of Scottes, sun to King William, did entre ynto England, and did muche despite to King John. He asseged the castel of Mitteford and Norham, and toke homages of divers nobil men of Northumberland, and the counte of York: wherefore King John after destroid muche of their landes, and bet doune Morpeth Castel."

During the vacancy of the see, between the death of Bishop Richard de Marisco, and the confirmation of Bishop Richard Poor, 12th King Henry III. A. D. 1227, Geoffrey de Lucey of Cockermouth, was constable of the castle of Norham. In the deed of convention and agreement entered into between Bishop Poor, and the convent of Durham, it was stipulated that the prior's people of Norhamshire, should have the like privilege with the bishop's people there, of being impleaded before the bishop's justices at Durham.†

Bishop Nicholas de Farnham, on his resigning the see of Durham, had assigned him, among other things, for his provision for life, the manor of Norham.‡

In 1258, King Henry III. projected a scheme for surprising Alexander III. King of Scotland, to rescue him from the government of men, who had taken him from those, whom Henry had approved on for his tuition. The government of the castles of Norham and Wark was conferred on Robert de Nevill, Lord of Baby, whose commission *from the king*, was, "to provide himself with horse and arms, to march with the forces designed to rescue Alexander from the restraint in which his rebellious subjects held him."||

The year after Bishop Robert de Insula came to the see, John Marmeduc occurs constable of Norham castle, A. D. 1275; and in Bishop Anthony Beck's time, 1284, Walter de Roubyry occurs. In the pleas of *quo warranto*, taken in the 21st year of King Edward I. the bishop claimed and had confirmed to the see among other privileges, that the Bishop of Durham had his chancery, and by his writs, and proper justices, holds all pleas

* Lel. Col. vol. II. p. 533. Dug. vol. I. p. 566. After which the bishop of Durham had the custody of the castle.

† See the record at length, vol. I. p. 246.

‡ Sup. resignacoem Rici de Farnham Epi Dun. in p'visionem suam durante vita hu'it Norham et alia quedam manerie Episcopaliæ ut Epus Walterus eo vivante de residuo contentaretur.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

|| Dugd. vol. I. p. 291. It does not appear, whether the bishop or the king commissioned Nevill as governor. — Vol. I. KIRKHAM, p. 256.

within the liberties of Durham, Sadberge, and Bedlington on south of Coquet, and Norham beyond Coquet; that he had three coroners in the three wards of Durham; and also, one at Sadberge, one at Bedlington, and one at Norham; that he has his place of execution at Norham, and exercises there the jurisdiction of *infangenetheof* and *outfangenetheof*; has his fairs and markets at Norham, and holds all pleas of the crown at Norham, from fifteen days to fifteen days, or from three weeks to three weeks, at his pleasure; and also holds in exigent and outlawry, with power of pardoning outlaws. That the bishop hath privilege by his bailiff, to apprehend any man of his palatinate in Northumberland, at the suit of any subject of his bishoprick, in order to have him at a place called Holdenburn, on the march between Norham and the body of the county, where he shall suffer the law.*

A convention was appointed to be holden at Norham, on the 10th day of May, 1290, previous to King Edward I. entering upon a hearing of the claims made by the competitors for the crown of Scotland; on the death of Margaret of Norway, the infant heiress. The assembly was held in the church at Norham, where, were present, the king, and many of the prelates, nobles, and chief personages of both nations. The king previously demanded a recognition of his supremacy, and it is said, that his claim was historically deduced with great artifice and judgment by Bishop Beck; after which, three weeks were given for the states of Scotland to deliberate on the subject. On the 2d day of June then next, eight competitors, with several of the prelates, nobles, and community of Scotland appeared, and held their council on this important matter. "*Congregatis ex opposito castri de Norham, ex alia parte fluminis Tweedæ in quadam arda viridi.*"† When all the competitors made the required recognition, and an absolute submission of their several claims to Edward's decision. To this end they came to the king in the church of Norham, where several subsequent meetings were held for settling preliminaries. After judgment was given at Berwick, in favour of John Baliol, on the 20th of Nov. 1292, he swore fealty to the King of England in the castle of Norham, in the presence of many of the nobility of both nations; and a commission was issued from thence, for enthroning him at Scone.

No remarkable event took place here in the time of Bishop Richard Kellaw, save only that the prelate delivered up Norham

3 P 2

* The whole record set out, p. 234.—Annals Bishop Bxck, vol. I.

† Rot. Turri.

castle to King Edward II. for three years, for the better defence of the Marche; which was restored by the king's writ to Will. Rydell the constable, whom the bishop had appointed.* Dominus Robertus de Colvil, mil. occurs also in that prelate's time; and after him, certain commissioners, as guardians of the castle and shire of Norham; and lastly, Walter de Goswick occurs keeper of the castle for that prelate.†

Lewis Beaumont was scarce seated in the see of Durham, before the Scotch besieged Norham, A. D. 1318: Sir Thomas Gray was then governor, by whose brave defence, and the timely aid of the Lords Percy and Nevill, it was preserved from the hands of the enemy. In order to carry on the siege, the Scots raised two forts against the castle, one at Norham church, and the other at Upsetlington. On another siege, in the year 1322, the Scotch became masters of this fortress, but held it a very short time, for King Edward retook it after an assault of ten days, with a powerful army.‡

In Leland's collectania, we have the following curious particulars of this siege, from the *Scala Chronica*:

"The Scottes came yn to the marches of England, and destroyed the Castelles of Werk and Herbotel, and overran much of Northumberland marches.

"At this tyme Thomas Gray and his frendes defendid Norham from the Scottes.

"it were a wonderful processe to delare what mischefes cam by hungre and asseges, by the space of xi yeres in Northumberland. For the Scottes became so proude, after they had got Berwick, that they nothing esteemid the Englischmen.

"About this tyme, there was a greate fest made yn Lincolnshir, to which cam many gentilmen and ladies, and emonge them one lady brought a heualme for a man of were; with a very riche creste of golde, to William Marmion, knight, with a lettre

* Willus Rydall constab. Epi Castri (temp. Kellaw) sui de Norham et Ballivus oium tenar et tentor. Epi Honori Castri, &c.

Dnus Robtus de Colvil mil. Custos et Ball. Castri pred. et com. de Norham, lib Epi 122.

Idem Epus concessit Willo de Dnum Dno Galfred. Edenham Robto de Gokepach Custod. Castri Epi et com. de Norham.—Lib. Epi 129.

Castrium pred. conces. p. Epm Ricum de Kellaw Regi Ed. II. p. 3 annis, p. defensione marchie, lib. Epi 199. Et redeliver p. bre Rs Will Rydell constab. Epi. Ibm 200. v. ibm 216, 130, 164.

Custodia Castri concess. p. dem Epum Walt'o de Goswick, ibm 134.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

† A. D. 1315. 9th King Edward II. Pro Epo Dunelmensi de Indemnitate. teste rege ap. Chipstow, 25d Nov.—Rym. T. 3. 541.

‡ John D'Arcei, 10th Ed. II.—DUGD. vol. I. p. 571.—COLL. vol. IV. p. 10.

of commaundement of her lady, that he should go into the daungerust place in England, and there to let the heualme to be seene, and known as famose. So he went to Norham, whither withyn 4 dayes of cumming cam Philip Moubray, gardian of Berwike, having in his bande 140 men of armes, the very flour of men of the Scottisch marches.

"Thomas Gray, capitayne of Norham, seying this, brought his garison afore the barriers of the castel, behynd whom cam William richely arrayed, as all glittering in golde, and wearing the heualme, his lady's present.

"Then sayd Thomas Gray to Marmion, "Syr Knight, ye be cum hither to fame your heualme, mount up on yor horse, and ryde lyke a valiant man to yon armie even here at hand, and I forsake God if I rescue not thy body deade or a lyve, or I myself wyl dye for it.

"Wherapon he toke his cursore and rode among the threng of enemyes, the which layed sore stripes on hym, and pullid hym at the last oute of his sadel to the grounde.

"Then Thomas Gray, with all the hole garnison, lette prick yn emong the Scottes, and so wounded them and their horses, that they were over throwen, and Marmion sore beten was horsid agayn, and with Gray pursewid the Scottes in chace. There were taken 50 horses of price, and the woman of Norham brought them to the foote men to follow the chace.

"Thomas Gray hymself killed one Cryne, a Fleming, an admiral, and great robber on the see, and yn hye favor with Robert Bruise. The residue that escapid were chacid to the nunnes of Berwik.

"Adam de Gordon, a baron of Scotland, cam with 160 men, to dryve away the catel pasturing by Norham, but the yong men of the countrey ther aboute, encountered with them, whom Thomas Gray seing to stande in jeopardy went oute, with only 60 men, and killed most parte of the Scottes and their horsis.

"This same Thomas was twise assigid yn the castel of Norham by the Scottes, one tyme by the space almost of an yere, the other vij monithes.

"His enemies made forteresses before the castel, one at Upsedelington, a nother yn the chirch of Norham. The castel was twise vitailed by the lord Percy and Neville, that became very noble men, and riche and great socorers of the marches of England.

"The utter ward of Norham castel was once taken yn Thomas Gray's tyme, on the vigil of St. Catarine, but they kept it but 3 dayes; for theyr purpose yn mynning fayllid them."

In 1326, on the night of King Edward III's coronation, the Scotch forces assaulted this castle; Robert Maners, then Governor, had received previous intimation of the intended attempt, and suffered sixteen of the assailants to scale the outward wall, who were immediately put to the sword. In 1327, soon after their flight from Weardale, the Scots laid siege to Norham, and took it by storm.—Leland, from the *scala Chronica*, sets forth, that “Shortly after the Scottes by covine fledde clere away
“from Stanhop Park in the night; wherefore the young King
“Edward wept tendrely, and returned to York. Robert Bruse,
“King of Scottes, had asseiged the castel of Norham, when
“Robert Maners was capitayne; which, with his garnison, issued
“oute one day, and discomfitid the Scottes, killing William
“Mouhand, a baron of Scotland. The counte of Morref and
“James Douglas beseiged the Lord Percy, in the castel of Aln-
“wick; but they sone departid to Robert Bruse their king lying
“at the seage of Norham.*

“Patric Earl of March, that was p’atisid with Garaunceris
“the Baron of France, King John of Fraunce, agent ther, wold
“not consent to the trews, and so with other cam yn roode to
“the castel of Norham, and imbuschid themself apoun the Scot-
“tish side of Twede, sending over a banaret with his baner rud
“400 men to forage, and so gathering payes, drove them by the
“castelle. Thomas Gray, Conestable of Norham, sunne to
“Thomas Gray, that had beene 3 tymes besegid by the Scottes
“in Norham castel, in King Edward the Secunde dayes, seing
“the communes of England thus robbid, issued out of Norham
“with mo the 50 menne of garnison, and a few of the communes,
“and not knowing of Patrike’s band behynd, were by covyne
“be set both before and bekind by the Scottes. Yet for al that
“Gray with his men lighting apoun foote set apoun them with a
“wonderful corage, and killid mo of them than they did of
“thenglish men. Yet were there vj Scottes yn number to one
“Englisch man, and cam so sore on the communes of England,
“that they began to fly, and then was Thomas Gray taken pri-
“soner.”

In 1355, during the episcopacy of Thomas Hatfield, a party of Scotch, under the command of Sir William Ramsay, plundered and burnt the town of Norham, and pillaged the adjacent country.†

* Constab. Rob. Maners. Knt. 1st King Edward III. Collin’s P. v. II. p. 3. ob. 28th Sept. 1355.

† Rot. A. Hatf. sch. 1. No. 2 in dorso. Tho. Electus epus Dun. oibs, &c. Sciatis q’d co’suituimus diltcum nobis Rob. de Maners co’stabulariu. castri nri de

We now find that a great interval of time elapsed, in which no memorable actions occurred touching this fortress. In the records are the names of John Heron, Mil. and Robert Clavering, constables or governors there, but the date of their respective offices is not noted.* During Bishop Skirlaw's episcopacy, who had the temporalities of his see restored in 1388, and who died in 1405, we find that Thomas Gray held the office of constable.†—Gerard Heron, 1399, and Robert Ogle, son of Robert Ogle, also occur in this prelate's time, 1402. Bishop Nevill also appointed his constables and keepers of his castle of Norham; and Bishop Dudley, by special commission, appointed Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Roger Heron, Esq. keepers of this castle for one year, for its better defence against the Scotch. He also appointed John Middleton, at the instance of King Edward IV. constable of the castle, senescal, sheriff, and escheator of Norham for two years. There was a provision in this commission, that if Middleton should be absent at any time, he should leave in the fortress a proper captain, and thirty men at arms at the least.‡ In Bishop Sherwood's time, Thomas

Norham, necno. *Vic. et escaetor in com. Norham, et eid. Rob. officia. p'dca commissus exequenda juxta legem et co'suetudinem nre regie libtatis in eod. co. hactenus optent. et app'bata. Damus autem id. Rob. tenore p'sentiu. p'tatem tenendi Halmota nra p'ut teneri debent et antiquitus teneri co'sueverunt. et q'd id. Rob. de exitibz inde p'venien. nob. rondeat, ut debebit. In cujus re. test. has bras, &c fecimus pat. qm'diu nob placu'it duraturas.—Dat. Dun. p. man. Johis de Wyndesore, cl. n'ri prio die Augusti (A. D. 1345.)*

Rob. de Maners died on Mond. the eve of Mich. day, 29th Edw. III. 1355.

Ibid. sch. 2. No. 3. in dorso.

Tho. dei gra. Ep. Dun. obs &c. Sciatis qd p. bono et laudabili s'vicio quod Tho. Gray hactenus impendit et in dies impendere non desistit, dedimus et co'cessimus eid. Tho. p. nob. et succ. nris quantum in nob. est, custodiam castri nri de NORHAM, necno. et oiu. terrar. et ten. tam in Elandshire quam in Norhamshire cu. suis p'tin. que ad eadem castrum p'tinent quovis modo, cu. officio vic. com de Norhamshire HEND eid. Thome ad tota. vita. suam, p'cipiendo inde de nob. et de succ. nris siglis annis ad scem nru de Norhamshire ab antiquo p. eisd. custodia et officio debet et consueta, ad tota. vita. ipsius Tho. sicut p'dem est, p. manu receptoris nri &c. qui p. tepore fuerit. In cujus rei T. &c. vij die Janu &c. (A. D. 1346.)

Breve de offic. vic. Norham sup'sedend direct Robto de Maners, &c. &c.

Commissio p. Ger. Heron, Mil. constabular Norham. Rot. Fordham, sch. 7, No. 3.—14th April, 1385—Cart. p. Ger. Heroun constab. castri de Norham, ib. sch. No. 7.

RANDAL'S MSS.

* Baronetage, vol. III. p. I. p. 297.

† Rot. Skirlaw, No. 40. W. dei gra. &c. dilco et fid. suo Gerardo Heron s. cu. nos de assensu n'ro ordinavimus qd Tho. Gray, Chr. heat offic. constabularij castri de Norh. cu. p'tin. ac etia. custodia. ejusd. castri &c. vob. Mandamus qd. predm. castru. cu. p'tin. una cu. Armaturis Artil. victualibz et obs al. rebs in castro existen. que in custodia tua existunt &c. liberetis. Dat. &c. 5 Jun. 1394.

‡ Custodia castri de Norham concess. p. Dudley Epm. Henco Percy, com. Northumb. et Rogero Heron, ar. p. uno anno p. salva et tuta ejusdem custodia sumptibus suis p. priis erga Scotos, &c. precipiend p. dca custodia omnia proficua &c. castro et com. Norh. et Eland p'venien. &c. Rot. cl. 8, No. 56.

Gray de Chillingham, Mil. and Robert Collingwood, occur keeper of the castle of Norham.

In the 13th year of King Henry VII. during Bishop Fox's episcopacy, the Scotch led by King James in person besieged this castle, which had been put into good repair by that prelate, and was then well garrisoned: the besieged made a valiant defence for fifteen days, until the bishop came to their succour: many of the outworks were destroyed. Some authors assert the Scotch did not raise the siege, till the Earl of Surry, with an army of 20,000 men came to the support of the garrison, and obliged the assailants to retire. The bishop granted annuities for life to Thomas Garth and John Hamerton, for the gallant defence they made.* In the fifth year of King Henry VIII. the castle was assaulted by the Scotch, previous to the battle of Flodden-field, and part of the outworks were destroyed. This circumstance is mentioned in the poem of the Battle of Flodden-field, part II. fit. 2. stanza 147.

In the time of Bishop Senous, 18th King Henry VIII. William Dacre, Lord Dacre and Graystock, and Sir Charles Dacre, had the keeping of the castle.† In the 22d year of that reign, Norham was surprised by the Scotch, and soon after recovered by the prowess of one Franklin, Archdeacon of Durham, for which he received a distinguished addition to his arms. In the year 1551, a treaty was signed in the church of Norham; the Scotch commissioners were Robert Bishop of Orkney, Robert Lord Maxwell, Thomas Master of Erskine, and Louis de St. Gelais, Lord of Linsac, Knight: those for England were Thomas Bishop of Norwich, Robert Bowes, Leonard Beckwith and Thomas Chaloner, Knight. In 1552, the castle of Norham, which, from the time of Bishop Flambard, had appertained to the see of Durham, appears from Lord Wharton's proposals for the better protection of the marches to be vested in the crown. The deprivation of Bishop Tunstal happened in the 11th of October, in this year, before which time we have no public record

Johes Middleton, Mil. constab. castri senellus vic. et escaetor p. 2. ann. Et ad propria custag. heret. soldarios &c. et si absens contra Scotos &c. essent semp. 30 adminis habiles &c. in castro cum. capitaneis sufficien. p. castri pred. tutanime. Que dimisio facta fuit ad spl. complacencia R's. Edw. IV. Rot. cl. Epi Dudley B. No. 61. 64. MICKLETON'S MSS.

* Annuetas 5 marces. concess. p. Epum Thomæ Garth, arm. p. vitu. p. defensione castelli contra insidias et obsidionem Jacobi Scotor R's. cum ingenti exercitu p. 15 dies. Temp. King Henry VII.—Rot. cl. A. No. 22. Sil. Johi Hamerton, No. 23. MICKLETON'S MSS.

† Will. Dacre Dns. Dacre et de Graystock et Chris. Dacre, Mil. cust. castri diu bene plito, et qd ad p. pr. sumptus defend. contra Scotos, &c. 18 Henry VIII. Rot. cl. B. No. 19.—Et obt. in rodo p. pf. conv.—MICKLETON'S MSS.

to show how Norham might come into the power of the crown. The law for the dissolution of the bishoprick, is the first fact of any notoriety we have been able to discover, which could effect the matter; and notwithstanding that law, it appears, from several records, that in the reign of Mary, the castle was repaired, and again fortified by Bishop Tunstall; and that, in the year 1539, he held a treaty there with the Scotch, when were present Thomas Earl of Northumberland, William Lord Dacre of Gilsland, and Croft, commander of Berwick, on the behalf of England; and for Scotland the Earls of Morton and Hume, with the Dean of Glasgow.*

We must now refer our readers to the annals of the prelates, in our first volume, for those several circumstances, there stated at large, which relate to the alienation of Norham: the repetition whereof, in this place, would be irksome.

The military power of the Bishops of Durham in Norham, having been displayed at large in the preceeding pages, we proceed to shew what civil jurisdiction the prelates exercised in their shires of Norham and Islandshire, of which, as was before asserted, Norham was the capital.

Bishop Lewis Beaumont shewed, by his petition to parliament in the opening of the reign of King Edward III. that he and his predecessors, Bishops of Durham, had, from the time of the conquest, and before, held *jura regalia* between Tyne and Tees, and in Norhamshire and Bedlingtonshire; and by themselves and their officers and justices had exercised the same, without the intermeddling of the crown, except in cases of default and disobedience to the sovereign. That the Bishops of

VOL. III. 3 Q

* The following persons occur as constables and governors of the castle, besides those noted in the text, and preceding notes:

Chris. Claypham. Ar. capitanius epi castri de Norham et escaetor, &c. Rot. cl. temp. vac. post Rowthall.

Wolsey. Will Franklyn castrum de Norham recup'avit e manibus Scotor. p. potentiam et astutiam ejus; p'pter quod insigne ad arma ei datum fuit.

Henricus comes Northumbriae Guardian. Rs. de le East et Middle Marches v'sus Scociem custos epi castri sui de Norh. dui bene pl'ito. et obt. p. p'f cov. in 200l.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

Bryane Layton. of Middleton St. George. Pat. confirmed 14th April, 1542.

Arthur Savayge—a salary of 6d. per day—8th Dec. 1548.

Guido Carleton. Pat. confirmed 21st August, 1543.

Richard Norton, Esq. 5th January, 1st and 2d Philip and Mary—confirmed March, 1554.

E. Reg. Whitehead. p. 24.—When Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, rebelled in Nov. 1568. This Richard Norton, an aged gentleman, carried the cross before them, whilst others bore in their banners the five wounds of Christ, or a chalice, according to their different devices.

FULLER.

Durham, by reason of such their liberties and authorities, held their courts of judicature within the liberty of Norham, with jurisdiction over the vill of Upsetlington, which was held of the castle and honour of Norham.* They had their receivers at the exchequer of Norham, masters of the board of works, and other dependants, equal to the officers of the crown in authority within the limits of these shires.† The king's memorial, 5th Edward

* Turri Lond. dors claus. 5 Edw. III.

† Sheriffs and escheators temp. Lewis Beaumont.

Dns Tho. Gray, 1318, occurs again 1325—Robert de Maners, 1327—Temp. Richard de Bury—Rob. de Maners, 1334—1342. 1344. Ob. 28 Sept. 1355. Justic epi assign. in co. Norh. Rot. cl. 14.

Rot. Bury, sch. xliij. Dat. 18 Majj 1343.

R. d. gra. ep Dun. dilco et fideli suo Rob. Darreyns, &c. sciatis quod..... constituerimus dilcos et fideles nostros Rob'tum de Maners Rohtu..... Tughall et Michem de Presfen et duos eor. justic. nros ad omnes assisas juratus et certifica'coes per diversa brevia nostri in co. Norh. arrantos et arranand. capiend. nec non ad omnia placita et querelas siliter per brevia n'ra diversa in eod. com. summonita et sum'onend. audiend. et terminand. constituimus vos justic. n'rm in co. predicto coram ipsis Rob. Rob. et Miche'm ante datam presentium arranatas una cum eisd. R^o. Rob^o. et Miche duob. et uno eor. in proxima sessione apud Norham illa vice capiend. &c.

Commissio Roberti de Clifford Rectoris de Norham dessessione justic. pred. revocand. Ibid Rot.

Skirlaw.—Tho. Gray, Ger. Heron, Walt. de Swinhow, et W. Calthorn justic. ad assias &c. in com. Norham et Elandshire. Rot. cl. Walt'i epi. 33.

Com. Tho. Langley epi ad inq. de conclament ib'm. Rot. cl. C. No. 18. 59. et ib'm. justic. ad assis.—Justic. pacis et p. Goala ib'm. deliband p. Ep'm assign. Rot. cl. E. No. 58.

Com. R. Nevill epi ad inq. de felonis murdris roberiiis, &c. infra libtat de Norham Rot. cl. M. No. 25. Et de novimentis infra com. Norham. ib'm 27.

Et varia commissiones bria &c. epor. de justic. d' ass. et goal del. et justic. pacis apud Norham constituend &c. in fore oibz epor temporibus.

Et varij officariis constitut. scilt. constabularij et cust. castri senli vic. escactor. et sepe omnia illa officia conces. eidem p'sone p. vita vel. p. annis.

Rot. A. Hatfield, sch 1. No. 1. Tho. par la Seoffra de dieu Evesq. de Duresme a touz noz ministror. foi'lz et subgitz de nre seignurie de Norham, &c. sal'm in dieu. Constit. me bien ame Rob. de Clifford me receyvour del nro. de Norham.

Rot. Skirlaw, No. 74. Will. Carnahy, Arin. constab. necno. justic. vicecom. et esc. nostros in Norhamshire et Elandshire Habend. officium pred. ad ter.m. trium ann prox. sequen.

13th Nov. 1396, ibid. No. 95. Offic. parcarij de Fenwyk in domino nro de Elandshire Willo. Adekynson.

Rot. Fordham, sch. 7. No. 3. Ger. Heron, constab. officius justic. sen'li vic. et escactor.

Langley. John Ainsley, vic. ao. p'mo—Edw. Gray, esc.—Rob. Ogle, recep. No. 56—1436—Edw. Radcliffe vic. 26 Sept. a^o. quinto.

Rot. B. Nevill, No. 91. Dat. 6 Jan. 1438.

Rob. &c. dilco nob. Johi Duresme cli'co nup. rectori de Norh. a. cum. p. h'as n'ras pat. constituimus dil. nob. Will. York de Etayle receptorem nostrum generalem in dominico nostro de Norhamshire et Elandshire tibi precipimus q'd omnia rentalia recorda scripta, memoranda et al quecunq. munimenta nob. et eccl. nre Dun. qualitorcunq. pertin. &c. sine dilatione liberes, &c.

Rot. A. Nevill, No. 133. Dat. 4 May, 1443.

III. A. D. 1331, *Ad Regem Scociæ de Epo Dunolm. non inquitando*, sets forth the prelate's jurisdiction fully, and will save the

3 Q 2

Rob. de gra. ep. Dun. dil. et fid. suis Rob. Beaumon cl. can. et receptori n'ro Dun. Rob. Ogle, Mil. vic. n'ro com. de Norham et Eland. et als. Quia datum est nobis intelligi qd. diversia terr. ten. redditus et servicia ward maritagia relevia escaete escapia felonum et fugitivor. ac foresfacturæ que ad nos de jure debeant pertinere, a nob huc usq. concelata et detenta ac quin plura terre ten. redditus et servicia t'm ea que de nobis ten. in cap. que de nob tenen. in C. in manu mortuam q'm ea que do nob. ten. in C. diversis personis absq. lic. n'ra et predeces n'ro alienata necnon diversa dilapidacoes destruccoes purpresture assarta usurpacoes in d'ns n'ris in co. de Norham et Eland tam tempore n'ro quam predic. n'ror &c. assignavimus vos ad inquirend. &c. &c.

Fox. Johes Ord, Arm. esc. com. Norham et Elandsh.—Rich. Chomley, Mil. p. 5 ann. cum consensu Hen. VII.

Sever. Bertramus Mitford, esc. et coronator. Rot. cl.

Bainbrig. Johes Anesley, Arm. esc. et coron. in Norhamsh. et Elandsh.

Routhal. Edw. Radcliff, Mil. vic. epi ib'm et custos goalarum et prisonar. Robtus Ogle Dnus de Ogle et Bottell esc. — Rot. cl. — Philippus Dacre, Mil. vic. — cum brevia de supersedeas Johi Ogle vic. — Chris. Thirkeld. escaetor.

Wolsey. Will. Bulmer vic. et esc. et p'tea Will. Bulmer, jun. Mil. — Rogerus Lascels, Arm. esc. — Nob. Hen. com. Northumb. vic. de Norham et Elandshire una cum custodia goaler, et om prisonarior. &c. Vide Annals. vol. I. — A curious record set out in the notes, p. 498.

Morton. Johes Ourd esc. Rot. cl. No. 44.

De Receptoribus et Auditoribus Epor Dun. de Norham, &c.

Huit epus scaccum suum apud Norham. Rot. Langley D. No. 17.

Booth. Rich. de Barrow receptor epi Dinor suor de Norh. et Norhamsh. Eland et Elandsh. dur. bene plito.

Fox. Will. Richardson Battivus errans p. vita.

De firmarius oium reddit, &c. epor. Dun. et casualium castro de Norh. et Eland p'tin. &c.

Wolsey. Will. Dacre Dnus Dacre et Graystock et Chris. Dacre, Mil.

Dnus Comes Northumb. firmarius. &c.

Tunstall. Will. Eure. mil. Vide int. recorda, &c. penes rem. R's de valoribz epat, &c. 26th Hen. VIII. dicitur qd temporalia in com Norham valent in sit. castri cum redd. et firm. in Norham et Norhamsh. put dimis. ad forin. ain Willo Eure, Mil. temp. pacis 1201. et temp. Guerre nihil ad firm p'p'ter invasionem Scotor.

Bryanus Layton, Arm. firmar &c. et factor et deputat epi ad piscand in aqua de Tweed dur. epi bene plito. v. inf. exhibit. in scacco R's. p. piscand et salsand salmor &c. Elandshire.

Ricus de Kellow epus Dun. priori Insulæ Sacræ decimas de cuniculis infra insulam solvi fecit et solu. debere suo decreto et literis declaravit.

Nevil. Ballivus cur. burgi epi Insulæ Sacræ.

Booth. Robtus Ogle, Mil. dnus de Ogle et Ryddesdale senellus epi burgi sui de Halieland &c. Rot. cl. M.

Ballivus burgi de Halieland: et inq. capt. coram dco Ballivo. Rot. cl.

Dudley. Tho. Baynthorp Bal. burg. pred. et receptor ib'm et custos warrennæ p. vita cum feod. 4d. p. diem.

Sherwood. Burgens de Halyeland: et Ricus Smith bal. ejusd. villæ sacræ Leonardus Colwell bal. et receptor et custos warrenæ p. vita feod. 4d. p. diem.

Wolsey. Burgum et warrenna dimis p. 12 annis red. 4s. p. warrenna et 60s. p. burgo. De Parcarius epor Dun. de Fenwyk.

Fordham. Johes Collyn Parcarius parci epi de Fenwyk in dnio epi de Elandsh. p. pat. epi.

reader from the labour of multiplied authorities, of which short minutes are given in the notes.

Skirlaw. Will. Adekynson.

Nepil. Tho. Monkton p. vita.

Tunstal. Tho. Huddleston p. vita.

Johes Richardson escaetor epi in com. de Norhamshire et Elandshire 1636.

Tobias Mathew epus Dun. p. indram 18 Jan. 1. Ja. I. dimisit et concessit eidem regi. Castrum epi de Norham cum p'tin et Unium sive manerium de Norham et Norhamshire et Islandshire et sepul piscar (nominatim) in aqua de Tweed cum p'tin. Hend. eidem Regi Hereditibus successoribus et assigns suis imp'pm. Conf. p. dec. et cap. Dun. 2 April. 1604. Lib. Aud. epi fo. 64.

Quæquidem concessio confirmatu fuit p. act parl. ux dixit epus Cosyn v. supia de vac ledia Dun. sub epo Pilkington.

De aquis et piscariis epor Dun. in aqua de Tweed et de passagio aqua et ultra aquam pred.

Vide Bullam Gregorij papæ de piscar. in Tweed. 3 Cart. D. et cha. 160.

E. Turri Lond. Dun. epus 35 Edw. I. 103. Medietas proficui passag. aquæ ib'm int. illum et Berwyk. V. Lib. Northumbrie.

Ib'm Dun. epus. Inq. de titulo ipsius ultra aquam de Tweed, Esch. 8 Edw. III. No. 80.

Ib'm de jure epus in aqua de Tweed. Pat. 41 Edw. III. p. I. M. 38.

Ib'm ad Dun. ep'm passag. aquæ de Tweed a partibus regni Angl. p'tin. de jure Brii R's R. 2. pt. 2. M. 7.

Sheerwood. Dimissio de Tweedmouth et aquis piscar (fishing waters) de Tweed p. ep'm Willo Tyler, mil. p. 6 annis red 271.

Routhal. Dimisit Johi Aynesley Senlo Castri de Norham Rado Brown et tres auts piscar. Epi in aqua de Tweda ptin Castro Epi de Norham, viz. Hallowestyl, Tweedmouth, Steyl Gards, Backwell, Yareford, New-waters, Waltham, Wylford, Grenehill, et Podwell cum ptim p. 15 ann. sub. red. 621. Rot. cl.

Dimissio eisdem de piscariis qua huit Epus in aqua de Twede rone minoris ætat. Thomæ Gray filij et hæred. Radi Gray. mil. ibm.

Wolsey. Dimissio de piscariis Epi Otinello Selby et al. Mercatoribus Berwici p'u ante.

Tunstall. Dimis. medietat. inde Nico Denton, &c. red. 31s. et 10 lador. salmon. ad manus ballivi Epi Dun. de Gateshead deliband. Rot. cl. F. No. 7.—Et t'ant moiety, Rot. ibm No. 6. vid. exampl. veredicti p. et noie Briani Layton capitanei Epi Castri de Norham ex parte Epi et ex jure Epor Dun. in piscand. in aqua de Twede et Salsand piscess apud Norham sup inform. versus p'fat Brianu. exhibit in sec'o Westm. 34 Hen. VIII. ut deputat. Epi in piscando ibm et condiend. salmon, &c. 36 Hen. VIII.

Ricus Bance Epus p. Indram ult. Maj 19 Eliz. 1577 dimisit reginæ omnes. Piscarias in aqua de Twede quas buit in possessione seu reversione voc. Hallowell, Steal, Tweedmouth, Stele, Goord, Blackwell, Yareford, New-water, Waltham, Wilford, Grenehill, et Podwell existen. infra Libertat. et Franches de Norham et Norhamsh. vel alibi infra com. Northumb. Hend. p. 160 annis sub. red. 821.

Vide Bishop Matthew's Conveyance in Fee to King James I.

Will. Lord Craven Baron of Hamstead Martial and Sir Anth. Craven, of Aple-trewick, in the county of York, 26th March, 13 Car. II. sold or conveyed unto Thomas Watson, of the town of Berwick upon Tweed. Esq. and afterwards mayor of the said town, the moiety of all the fishings in the river of Tweed, commonly called the Bishop's Fishings, to the castle and lordship of Norham, formerly belonging, called Haleywell, Steele, Tweedmouth, Stell, Mardo, Blackwell, Garford, als. Yardford, New-water, Waltham, Wilford, Greenhill, and Pedwell; part of which said Fishings, called by the name of one full moiety, and being, by estimation, one whole coble-gate of the several fishings, called Pedwell, Greenhill, and Welford, were purchased in the name of the said Thomas Watson, in trust for Andrew Crispe, and the residue thereof, in trust for the use of Thomas Moore, late of Spittle, in the county of

“ *Magnifico Principi Dno D. Dei gra. Regi Scotoru. fratri suo charissimo Edw. ejusd. gra. Rex Angliæ, &c. salutem, &c. Querelam ven patris LODOWICI Epi Dunelm. p. petitionem suam coram nobis et concilio nro in parlamento exhibitam recipimus continentem quod licet ipse teneat ipseq. et prædecessores sui quondam epi sep. hactenus a tempore cujus contrarij memoria non existit tenuerint castrum manerium et lib'tatem de Norham cu. p'tin. (tanqua parcella epatus) de nobis et progenitoribus nostris. Ac idem ep. he'at ipseq. et predecessores sui s'p. hactenus a t'pe predicto, JURA REGALIA infra lib'tatem prædict. habuerint et ea p. se et ministros suos de oibz et singulis infra libertatem prædict. qualitercunq. emergentibus exercuerint. Et licet villa de West Upsstlington de dicto epo, ut de castro et manerio de Norham teneatur.*

“ *Idem q. epus et prædecessores sui totis temp'ibus retroactis, dicta sede plena, et progenitores nri t'pibus vacationem ejusd. curias suas de tenentibus villæ prædict. apud dict. castrum habere et tenere et cognitiones quorumcumq. placitoru. seu querelarum. infra eandem villam qualitercunq. emergentium, tam p. brevia sua quam sine brevibus habere consueverint.*”

We find very few persons named in the records, who held any considerable estates in the manor of Norham, except the Grays and Nevills. There were several proprietors of smaller estates, Cecelia Maunbert had three parcels of land in the fields of Norham, rendering a certain rent;* and Alicia, the widow of Eustacius de Dunelm, held a burgage, with lands, rendering at the exchequer at Norham 8s. 9d.: they left female issue.†

Durham, gent. And the said Thomas Watson, by his indenture, dated 21st Nov, 15 Car. II. did grant and convey the full moiety of all the said fishings, called the Bishop's Fishings, &c. called Halywell, Steele, Tweedmouth, Stell, Mardo, Blackwell, Garford, als. Yaford, New-water, and Waltham, to John Heath and John Tempest, Esqrs. and their heirs. — *Vide Close Rolls of Bishop Cosyns, A. No. 14.*

TWEEDMOUTH.

For. Georgius Matthewson Bal. Epi Dun villæ et Dni sui de Tweedmouth in Norhamsh. unacum piscariis et aqua de Tweed et terris in territoris de Tweedmouth eidem officio p'iu p. vita 20s. p. ann. A. No. 77.

Tunstall. Rogerus Tunstall Bal. vitæ Epi de Tweedmouth infra com. Norhamsh. p. vito subi F consuet p. manus capitanei de Norham capiend. Cl. Rot. C. no. 42.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

Rot. B. Sherwood, No. 50. Lræ Pat. Roberto Chambers, cl. de officio supervisoris &c.

Johis &c. Ordinavimus &c. ip. Robertum supervisorum omnium domoz. castror. minerar. molendinor. boscor. terrar. et tenementor. nostror. quor'cunq. nob. pertinentium tam infra episcopatum nostrum Dun. quam Norhamshire et Bedlyngtonshire infra com. Northumb. 1491.

* Ao. 4 Lewis ap. North. cor. Dno Tho, Gray vic.

† 25th April, 1354, a°. 1 Bury. Ap. North. cor. Rob. de Maners vic.

Galfridus de Gossewyc was seized in fee of several parcels of arable and pasture land, and a portion of husbandry land, which he held of the bishop in capite, and he had also twenty-six acres in the demesne, rendering 17s. 9d. rent, grinding at the lord's mill, and doing homage and suit of court at Norham for all services; he also held land of Ada de Werhill. He left female issue.* John Perkyn, clerk, held a tenement and lands, as heir of his father, and other lands which he had of the gift of John Benning, chaplain, paying certain rents, and doing suit at the court of the county.† Richard del Well died seized of lands, which he held of the bishop in capite, paying a certain rent; and he also held a toft and a Croft of the house of Egidius, of Kypier, under 12d. rent: and he had 7s. rent out of the lands of Roger *Carnifex*, in Norham.‡ Richard of the Vykers of Norham was seized of several lands and tenements at the time of his death, subject to a certain rent payable to the bishop, and 2s. *p. an. luminar. bte M. in ecclia de Norham*. No heir was found on the inquisition which was first taken: on a second inquisition, John, son of Stephen, was set forth to be his next of kin.|| John Gretheved, a bastard, died seized to him and the heirs of his body of a burgage in Castlegate, a burgage on the north side of the street of St. Mary, a burgage on the east side of the burial ground, and a burgage opposite to the shambles, &c. &c. No heir was found.§ Thomas Gray, whom we have before noted touching the estates in Islandshire, died seized of a moiety of the manor of Allerden, of ten burgages, and divers lands and rents in Norham, a fourth part of the manor of Upsetlington, a share of the fishery of Orde in Tweed, which had belonged to Agnes de Weyle, a fishery in Thorncliff, formerly Richard Thornton's, a fishery in Tweed called le Pclo, which had belonged to William Pesson; these, with other estates, he held jointly with Margaret his wife, daughter of William de Presfene. We have before mentioned the settlement and attainder that followed, together with the descent of the several large possessions of this family, which renders it unnecessary to note them further in this place. Allerden was held of the Lord Bishop of Durham, together with Ancroft and Felkington, by one knight's fee: the fourth part of the manor of Upsetlington was held by the fourth part of a knight's fee. The burgages in Norham, were held in burgage

* Ao. primo Bury, cor. Dno. Rob. de Maners, vic. de Norham.

† Ao. 6 Bury, cor. Dno Rob. Maners vic.

‡ Ao. 10 Bury, ap. Norham cor. Robto de Maners vic. ejud.

|| Ao. 1348, ap. Norham, cor. Tho. Gray, vic. Norham.

§ Ao. 1363, ap. Norham, cor. Tho. Gray, chiv. justic. dni Epi Dun.

tenure, and the lands were held by homage and fealty.*—Hugh Langton held burgages in Norham by borough service, and paying a rent called the burgage-fee.†—Thomas de Beyll held lands in dringage,‡ leaving coheiresses. Will. Talker held, in right of Matilda his wife, lands called Brond's and Maldred's lands, which rendered certain rents, and were held by homage, fealty, and suit of court. He had burgages in Norham of burgage tenure, paying burgage-fee.¶—Robert, son of Ralph de Nevill, held jointly with Margaret his wife in her right, by the feofment of Thomas Gray, twenty burgages in Norham, of like tenure with others,§ William de Rydysdale held fifteen burgages in the vill of Norham,** and John de Witton had lands in Wehill,†† which he held in dringage. Henry de Eslington held of the bishop in capite the manor of Wester-upsetlington, and a fishery in Tweed called the Sandys by military service, and suit from county to county; formerly valued at 10l. per annum, then producing nothing, as the manor lies on the north of Tweed, and could not be enjoyed because of the invasion of the Scotch.‡‡ We find several others named in the records, who held inferior parcels of land, as John Godfrey, Hugh Clerk, Thomas de Belso, Elen Hatrel, and others, in the times of Bishops Bury, Hatfield, and Skirlaw;|| and in the latter prelate's time, we find the lands of Adam Grewine, Will. Grendon, and others, in Norhamfield, were waste. Robert Gray, of Newbiggin, in the 7th year of Bishop Langley, died seized of the manor of Newbiggin, held of the bishop in capite by 40s. rent; and also of lands in Norhamfields and eight burgages in Norham, held in *firma burgi*, or burgage tenure, then waste. §§—John de Orde then held two ruined burgages in Norham. ¶—Thomas Gray had a yearly rent of 27s. rent out of lands in the Westfield of Norham, called Brouneferme and Multferme; and he died seized of sixty acres of land in the same field, held by military service; and also twenty burgages in the borough of Norham, paying a burgage firm or rent at the exchequer of Norham.***—John Grendon

* 25 Hatfield.

† Ao. 26 Hatfield ap. Norham.

‡ Ao. 25 Hatfield, ap. Norham.

§ Ao. 29 Hatfield, ap. Norham, co. Joh. Heron, Esc. in co. Norham.

¶ Ao. 30 Hatfield, ap. Norham, co. Joh. Heron, Esc.

** Ao. 30 Hatfield, ap. Norham.

†† Ao. 30 Hatfield, ap. Ancroft. cor. Johe Heron, Esc. in Norham.

‡‡ Ao. 3 Skirlaw, cor. Geor. Heron, Esc. ap. Norham.

|| 1334, Cor. vic. de Norham—5 Hatfield—1363, ap. Norham. cor. Tho. Gray, chiv. justic. dni Epi Dun.—Ao. 2d, 5th, 11th, Skirlaw, &c.

§§ Ao. 7 Langley, ap. Norham, cor. Rob. Ogle, Esc. in co. Norham.

¶ Ao. 10 Langley, same Escheator.

*** Inq. p. m. taken in the same year.

also held land in the same prelate's time in Norham-fields under Sir Thomas Gray of Heton; and also burgages in the borough, held of the bishop in *firma burgi*, doing suit and service at the borough court. *Ob. in feso S. Mar. Evan. A. D. 1419,** leaving Henry his son and heir; and in the 17th year of the same prelate, an inquisition was taken on Henry's death, touching the same tenements, when Roger his brother was found to be his heir. In the 19th year of Bishop Langley, Robert de Clifford died seized of divers lands in Norham, held of the bishop in socage. *Ob. 1st K. Hen. VI.* Thomas Ilderton, his sister's son, was found his heir. In the 15th year of Bishop Booth, an inquisition was taken on the death of Margaret Hillerton, who died seized of the last-mentioned estate, the burgages in Norham being then wasted. By an inquisition taken in the 19th year of the same prelate. Thomas Gray, the son and heir of Sir Ralph Gray, is returned to be of full age.†

We have mentioned in the annals of the prelates, volume the first, the alienation of the manor of Norham and Northamshire, with the fisheries in the Tweed, and their several franchises, by Bishop Barnes to Queen Elizabeth. Her majesty granted the castle, the demesnes, and the tithes, to Sir Robert Gray, Earl Monmouth, for his own life, and the lives of his two sons. His lordship sold them for 6000*l.* and the furniture of the castle for 800*l.* to George Hume, Earl of Dunbar. The manor belongs to the Haggerston family; and the castle and demesne, containing one thousand and thirty acres, as surveyed about 1751, extending eastward on the banks of the Tweed near two miles, came to Robert Fenwick, of Lemington, Esq. in right of his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Orde, Esq. of Sandy Bank.‡

CORNHILL, on the south-west extremity of the shire, is noted for its valuable medicinal waters. In the escheats of the 1st of King Edward I. this place is mentioned to be the possession of William de Cornhill.

There was a castle at Cornhill, which was besieged and taken by the Scotch in 1549: it is described as being an old house at that time of considerable strength. On this occasion the assailants gained a valuable booty.—The fort tower near the bridge, oppo-

* Ao. 14 Langley. Inq. p. m. cap. ap. Norham, cor. Rob. de Ogle, chiv. Ecs.

† Ao. Norham. cor. Rog. Heron, Esc.

‡ Dugd. vol. 1. p. 566.—A fishery in Tweed, near the castle, called Hallywell, for one night and one day, adjudged by commissioners, to settle claims on the borders, 1553, to be the inheritance of Lord Hume.—A mile below Northam, the Tweed forms an island of 14 acres, near a place called St. Thomas's Den.—A little to the west, a lofty terrace on the banks, where the Tweed forms a serpentine canal, the seat of the Kers of Kersfield.

site to Linnel House, we presume is part of the remains, surrounded with a ditch, called *Castle-stone-nich*; well situated for the defence of the bridge.

Here is a family house of the Collingwoods, now the possession of Henry Collingwood, Esq. The prospect is very extensive and beautiful on both sides of the Tweed, terminated on one side by the Helton mountains, and on the other by the Cheviots. The lands are fertile, and the agriculture highly improved on the banks of this river.

This is a chapelry under Norham.* In pulling down the chapel, there was found about three feet lower than the old foundations, a stone chest about eight feet in length, in which were two urns of coarse pottery, together with the shank-bones and skull of a person of great size. South-east of Cornhill are the remains of an extensive encampment; but to what people, or what particular event this appertained, even tradition is silent. The lines are irregular, but of great extent; and, what is most remarkable, the vallum is defended by a range of conic eminences, which have been mistaken for tumuli.

The records are very barren of information touching this manor. By an inquisition taken on the death of Robert Gray de Cornhall, it is stated, that he died seized of the site of the manor, and certain arable, meadow, and husbandry lands, with the mulcture of a water corn-mill, the brewferm (*de una bracina*) of a malting and brewery, and *de medi unius pundrie*, half of the

VOL. III. 3 R

* Dns Epus confirmavit priori et com. Dun. ut he'ant capellam de Cornale cum oibz pertin. suis spectan. matici Ecclesiæ de Norham.—MICKLETON'S MSS.

CORNHILL OF CORNELL CHAPEL, in the parish of Norham.

Dedication, St. Helen.—Priory Durham propr.—D. and Chap. Durham patrons.

Certified val. 11l. 1s.—Augmented 1730. Subs. 200l. and Q. B. 200l.—Real val. 40l.

This was formerly a chapel of ease to Norham vic. but made a perpetual curacy by receiving Queen Anne's Bounty, 1730.—It is one of the dean and chapter of Durham's peculiars, pays no first fruits or procurations to the Bishop: the church stands in the middle of the town, small, but neat. Dec. 11th, 1751, Bishop Crewe's trustees gave 50l. to Henry Collingwood, Esq. of Cornhill, to rebuild the chapel of Cornhill.

CURATES.—Adam, 1241—Tho. Savage, 29th Jan. 1577—Patr. French scotus, 30th July, 1578, vacat. 22d Jan. 1580—John Murden, 7th Feb. 1582—John Garner—John Taylor, 1638, p. mort. Garner—Henry Erskine, a Scot, an intruder, 1649—George Hume, A. M. 16th July, 1662—Tho. Blair, 1728—Tho. Stockdale, Cl. 26th July, 1737, p. mort. Blair—Will. Whinfield, Cl. Oct. 1755, p. mort. Stockdale—D'Arcy Haggitt, M. A. 28th September, 1799.

"At Cornhill, a little pile, is the seat of the Collingwoods. The new bridge of six arches over the Tweed here, was built, 1763. A quarter of a mile west from hence is an encampment, the most remarkable of any north of the wall, for variety and extent of works. The castle was taken by the Scots, 1549."

GOUGH'S ADD. TO CAMDEN.

profits of the punder's office, held of the bishop in capite, under 4l. rent—real value 13l. 6s.; and that Robert was his son and heir.* Four years afterwards, an inquisition was taken in the same prelate's time on the death of Robert Gray de Cornhall, who died in the service of the king, in which it is set forth, that he held of the lord bishop in capite a capital messuage and sixty acres of land, with divers cottages, half a mill, and half of the fishery of Cornhall, by homage, ward and marriage, and 74s. rent; value 60l. 10s. 10d.; and that Robert was his son and heir. In the 36th year of Bishop Hatfield, by an inquisition then taken, it appears that Robert Gray, of Cornale, before his death, enfeofed of Richard de Carlton and others of the third part of the manor of Cornale, and all his lands in Cornale and Goswick, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, and the feoffees enfeofed Agnes his wife, with remainder to Robert's right heirs. His daughter and heiress Maria was then under two years of age. By an inquisition taken in the 24th year of the same prelate, it appears that Maria, before mentioned to be the heiress of the last named Robert Gray, was then dead; that the lands in the inquisition named, with half a water corn-mill, and a fishery in Tweed, together with one hundred acres of demesne land in Goswyk, and thirteen acres of husbandry land there, after the death of Robert Gray, had come to the bishop's hands; that Maria, who was his daughter and heir, and was the wife of William Swinhowe, died before she attained her age of twenty-one years; and that Agnes, the widow of Robert Gray, also being dead, their lands and tenements were still in the hands of the bishop, by reason of the minority of Robert, the son of William and Maria Swinhowe, who was the next of kin and heir of Robert Gray.† On Robert Swinhowe's attaining his age, under an inquisition taken in the 25th year of the same prelate, restitution of his estates was made in due form. Robert's son and heir dying seized in the 14th year of Bishop Booth, the estates descended to his son and heir William Swynhowe.‡—

* Ao. 6 Bury, ap. Norham, cor. Rob. de Maners.—Ao. 10 Bury, ap. Norham cor. Rob. de Maners, vic.

† Cap. ap. Norham, 8th Oct. cor. Rob. Ogle, Mil. esc.

‡ Inq. cap. ap. Norham cor. Reg. Heron, Arm. Esc.

Sir Carnaby Haggerston receives the crown rents and claims to be lord paramount, of the manors of Norham and Northamptonshire, and Islandshire. The castle and demesnes of Norham belong to Sir Francis Blake.

The ditch on the south and west sides of the dungeon tower, or keep, has of late years been dug into, and there has been obtained from thence a large quantity of excellent manure, consisting of black and rotten straw, and other vegetable matters, which had supplied the cattle in former times; this is mixed with decayed lime from the ruined walls. In clearing out the manure, a large two-hand broad sword was found, an iron spur, with a brass-socket, an inch and a half in diameter, a steel arrow

The family of Herons had considerable property at Cornhill : on the death of William Heron, by an inquisition taken at Norham in the 21st year of Bishop Langley, before Robert Ogle, escheator, it was stated, that he was seized at the time of his death, 14th King Henry VI. of CC acres of demesne lands, CC acres of meadow in the same demesnes, eleven acres of husband land, and eight cottages in Cornhill, held of the bishop in capite by military service, rendering at Norham exchequer the yearly rent of viijl. and doing suit at the three principal courts or counties held for Norham. Elizabeth his daughter was found his heir. The Herons of Ford also had considerable possessions here. On the death of William Heron de Ford, Arm. in an inquisition taken at Durham in the 22d year of the same prelate, it is stated, that he died seized of a capital messuage, then wasted, with divers parcels of land in the territory of Cornhill, which he held of the bishop by military service *ut de castro et dominio suo de Norham*. And that he was seized of other lands there, which he held by homage, fealty, and suit of court at Norham.—John his son and heir was in his minority, and his lands were taken into the hands of the bishop. In the succeeding records we find nothing more of the Herons.

Cornhill is a small village, through which the turnpike road passes leading to Edinburgh. The ancient seat of the family of Collingwoods is here, an old house, built in the form of a cross. A new and well-conducted inn makes this a comfortable resting place to the traveller. The church has lately been rebuilt, in a very humble stile. And the wells of late years have been neglected. The principal proprietors are Henry Collingwood, Esq. and Sir Francis Blake.

FELKINGTON.

Thomas Gray, of whose possessions we have taken frequent notice, held under settlement three parts of the manor of Felkington, under the same limitations as his other estates ; for Felkington he paid for the ward of the castle of Norham a certain rent.* In an inquisition taken in the 13th year of Bishop Skirlaw, it appears this estate was laid waste and destroyed by

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point, several plaited straps of leather, each half an inch in breadth, which appeared to be the remains of a buckler to resist the force of weapons, and the remains of a shoe, very sharp at the toe, and narrow at the instep. A very deep well was discovered, in an apartment adjoining to the dungeon tower.—J. B.

* An. 8 Bury cor. Rob. de Maupers, vic. de Norham.—An. 25 Hatf. ap. Norham.

the Scotch. Margaret, the widow of Thomas Gray, married Robert, the son of Ralph de Nevill, and in her right held Felkington;* which, after the death of Margaret, passed to the heir of Gray, and was part of those large possessions which were restored after the forfeiture to the heir in tail, of which we have treated fully.—In the 10th year of Bishop Langley, it is said to be of little value *propter destruccioem Scottor*.† Robert de Clifford, who is mentioned to have possessed lands in Norham, also had divers parcels of land here, which he held of the heirs of Thomas Gray, of Heton, Mil. in socage.‡ The family of Hillerton held a sixth part of the vill of Felkington of the heirs of Ralph Gray.¶ Felkington now consists of two farmholds and a few cottages; and is the estate of Mr Fenwick, who is also the proprietor of *Sandy Bank* and *Grieveshead* farm.

TILLMOUTH.

Tillmouth is an ancient manor, where, amongst other ancient proprietors of lands, we find the Kingestons, who were Lords of Twisel. The Riddells held this manor, and afterwards the Stryvelings held the manors of Tillmouth and Dudhowe together, till the death of James de Stryveling, who had a life estate therein, and whose heir was Robert, son of William de Clavering;§ it was held by military service, suit at Norham from county to county, and paying 20s. yearly. In time of peace, it is stated to be worth 10l. per annum; but at the death of James, being almost laid waste, it was reported on the inquisition then taken to be worth only 20s.—In the inquisition taken on the death of Robert de Clavering, Mil. it appears that part of his service for the manor was *castleward* at the castle of Norham the yearly value was then reported to be 5l. 6d. 8d.** The Claverings continued for several generations owners of this manor. On the death of John Clavering, in the 19th year of Bishop Langley, his possessions there were stated to consist of “the manor of “Tillmouth, with its appurtenances, CC acres of arable demesne “lands, 20 acres of meadow, 12 acres of husbandry, and 6 cottages,” held of the bishop in capite by military service, render-

* An. 30 Hatf. ap. Norham cor. Johe Heron esc. in co. Norham.

† Inq. taken after the forfeiture of Tho. Gray. Ap. Norham cor. Rob. de Ogle Mil. esc.

‡ An. 19 Langley. Inq. p. m. ap. Norh. cor. Rob. de Ogle, chr. esc.

¶ An. 15 Booth. Inq. p. m. Marg. Hillerton ap. Norh. cor. R. Heron, Arm. esc.

§ An. 3 Skirlaw ap. Norham cor. G. Heron esc. in co. Norh.—Look forward, to Twissell for other particulars relative to Tillmouth.

** An. 6 Skirlaw ap. Norh. cor. G. Heron, esc. in libertatem de Norhamshire.

ing at the exchequer at Norham 20s. by four quarterly payments for *castleward*, and doing suit at three chief courts of the county.* Nicholas Heron held a small portion of land there in the same prelate's time;† and Redale held several messuages and lands in the vill and territory of Tillmouth, and other lands described to be "*incultura de Mellondon*," of the heirs of John Clavering, rendering a pound of cumin, or 2d. and doing foreign service, in proportion to the tenth part of a knight's fee.‡ Sir Ralph Gray also held a small portion at Tillmouth in the time of Bishop Booth.—Tillmouth is at present a small village, which belongs principally to Sir Francis Blake: at the east end of the village, on the banks of the Till, he has built a neat little mansion-house for his occasional residence.

On a peninsula formed by the confluence of the rivers Till and Tweed, was an ancient chapel, on the side of which, about five years ago, (1794) Sir Francis Blake built a small chapel; the windows of which some wanton and sacrilegious villains have lately destroyed. About thirty yards to the west of this place, and fifteen from the Tweed, lie the remains of a stone boat or coffin, in which, tradition says, the body of St. Cuthbert was miraculously conveyed down the Tweed from Mailross. By some hydrostatical experiments whilst it was intire, we are informed it was proved that it might float with the remains of the saint. Mr Gough, in his *Additions to Camden*, says, that it "is a stone boat, of as fine a shape as a boat of wood." We confess we did not examine the parts so narrowly, being prejudiced with the idea, that they were the mere fragments of a stone coffin. The dimensions of the present remains of this boat are—

	F.	I.	
In the inside, length.....	5	0	} One end is broken off, and has been taken away.
Breath at top.....	2	0	
Do. broadest part.....	3	2	
Do. where broken off.....	3	0	
Height of the sides.....	1	9	
Thickness of sides and bottom...0	4		

* An. 19 Langley ap. Norh. cor. R. Ogle, chr. esc.

† An. 3 Langley, before the same escheator.

‡ An. 19 Lamgley. Inq. p. m. Hen. Redale, before the same escheator.

TILLMOUTH CHAPEL.

Dedication St. Cuthbert.—In ruins, situate at the confluence of the Till and Tweed.
RANDAL'S MSS.

The Vicar of Tillmouth did write an historie thus intituled "*Historia Aringa*," wherein is much to be seene of Kinge William Conqueror's cuming ynto England.

LEL. COL.

Adding the thickness of the sides and bottom, the outside dimensions will be obtained.*

HETON.

At a little distance are the ruins of the castle of Heton, formerly the possession and seat of the ancient family of Grays, of whom we have so frequently made mention. Now it is part of the estate of the Earl of Tankerville, and consists of only one farmhold, and a few cottages. The castle was of square form, and very strong, situated on the steep banks of the river Till; on the west side had an area, or court, called the *Lion's Court*; it sustained a siege by the Scotch before the battle of Flodden-field; and is now entirely demolished, except one apartment, thirty yards in length, which is vaulted; the lower part is used for stables and stands for cattle; and above the vault there is a granary. In the inquisition taken on the forfeiture of Thomas Gray, the description is "the castle and manor of Heton, with the appurtenances, held by military service, rendering to the lord bishop 20s. yearly, by quarterly payments, for castleward at the castle of Norham. Value xx^l."—In the inquisition taken in Bishop Booth's time, on the death of Ralph Gray (An. 4 K. Edw. IV.) this possession is thus described: "Ten. in C. d. qo ob. in dnico suo ut de f'o castru. sie man'ium de Heton cu. suis p't. in co. de Norhamæ p'dict. de deo dno ep. ut de jure eccl. suo sci Cuthb'ti una cu. xx t'r Husbondr. cu. molend. aquatic. ibid. p'cell dict. castri sie man'ium p' s. unius feodi mil. et xx's lib. redd. an. p'solvend. ad. f'm. S. Martini et Pentec. eq. p'coibs et secta. castri de Norhame ad com. p'dem, necno. ad curiam ejusd. de tribs Sept. et tres Sept. et val. p. an. ultra repr. xxvj. xiiij. iiij^a."† By a survey taken in the

* From this data, it is probable, that the outside length of the boat was originally and when entire, nine feet three inches—its mean outside breadth three feet three inches—the height one foot nine inches—and the circumference twenty one feet. From thence, it is calculated, that it contained nearly twenty cubic feet of solid stone, which, by reckoning the specific gravity of freestone, 2.5, it would weigh 5125lb. and its outside dimensions would displace 52.6 cubic feet of water, which, at 62lb. and a half to a cubic foot, would be 3287lb. and a half—therefore,

From 3287lb. and a half weight of water displaced

Take 5125lb. weight of boat,

Leaves 162lb. and a half for the additional weight the boat would carry, which is equal to that of a man near twelve stone weight.—J. B.

† Eyton castle, longing to Sir Edward Graye, 2 miles lower on Tyll than Etel. It stondith on the west syde of Tylle. The Scots at Flodden-fild bet it sore.

LRL. ITIN. vol. VII. p. 54.

time of Queen Elizabeth, the castle of Heton is described in the following manner:—"This castell of Heton hath bene a pleasaunt and beautifull beuilding, in mannor square, with goodlie towers and turrets, as yet remaininge, the Lyon's Tower on the west side chaire of the south coyne or corner, and on the northe syde or pairte ane mention of a vawle that a hondreth horse may stonde in with a number of shelles and welles, that haithen been glorious bewldinges and howsinges, now ruinowse, and all in decaie."*

TWYSELL.

On the east side of the river Till, on the brink of a rocky precipice, stands Twysell, the seat of Sir Francis Blake, built in a castellated form, of a fine white freestone, said to be remarkably pleasant and commodious; the circular turrets at the corners affording a great command of prospect. Sir Francis is improving this mansion; the rooms are all vaulted to prevent accidents by fire; the gallery, when finished, will be a noble apartment, being in length ninety feet, and twenty-two feet in width. The first proprietor we meet with in the Durham records, is William Riddell, who, in the time of Bishop Beaumont, was seized of the manor of Twysell, and the hamlets of Dudbowe and Old Grindon, parcels of that manor, which he held by the payment of twenty marks rent, and suit at the court of Norham. He was also seized of the manor of Tillmouth, with its appurtenances, (except one carucate of land belonging to a chauntry) and two husbandries of land which Hugh Riddell held, and one-third part of the manor which was in dowry to Emma, the wife of William Riddell, son of William: the whole held by the service of one half of a knight's fee, suit at the county, and payment of 20s. yearly for the keeping of Norham castle: but at that time

Of this house, was Sir Thomas Gray governor of Norham castle in the reign of King Edward II.

Sir Thomas, his son, governor of Norham in the reign of King Edward III.—In 1355, too rashly pursuing an advantage he had gained over the Scots, he was taken prisoner.—Sir Thomas, representative in parliament for Northumberland 1st King Henry IV.—governor of the castle of Wark—executed for conspiring the death of that sovereign.—Sir Ralph Gray knighted with King Henry VI.—governor of the castles of Wark and Roxburgh. He was made governor of Bamborough castle by the Lancastrian party, and was degraded and beheaded at Doncaster.—Sir Edward in the time of King Henry VIII.—and lastly, William Lord Gray of Wark.—WALLIS.

* A sword was lately found here, that probably belonged to some superior personage, from the hilt being wrapped with gold twist, a small shield of silver inlaid on each side of the blade, with a cross thereon.—J. B.

those manors were destroyed by the Scotch, insomuch that they were returned of no value. The Lady Isabella, the wife of Alane de Claveryng, the Lady Constantia, wife of John de Kingeston, and the Lady Johanna, the wife of Gerard de Wyderlyngton, were his heirs.* The only coheiress we find noted in the succeeding inquisitions is Constantia de Kingeston, who died seized of the manor of Twysell, except such part as Henry de Esselyngton held for life; she held the manor of the bishop in dringage, by suit of court, and payment of 8l. 13s. 4d. at the exchequer of Norham; she also had six husbandry lands in Tillmouth, which she held by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee: and she left Thomas de Kingeston, Mil. her son and heir.† Soon after, as to date, we find by the records that the family of Herons were become possessed of this manor, and in the third year of Bishop Langly, Nicholas Heron died seized thereof, together with lands in Tillmouth, and that John Heron was heir in tail.‡ In the inquisition taken on the death of John, in the 15th year of the same prelate, the settlement of his estates is stated, and that John Heron, his son and heir, was an infant of the age of eight years. The family of Grendon held the vill of Old Grendon, || parcel of the manor of Twysell of the Herons, rendering 2s. in lieu of all services; in the time of Bishop Langley of no value, on account of the destruction thereof by the Scotch.§ The Cliffords and Hillertons held portions of land in Twysell, and the Hillertons also in Grindon.** Thomas Ilderton, or Hillerton, son and heir of Edward by Margaret, Robert de Clifford's sister, inherited from Clifford.

GRINDON.

In the 5th of Queen Mary, 1558, the Scots were defeated at Grindon; by forces led by Sir Thomas Percy, sixth Earl of

* An. x Lew. ep. ap. Norham cor. Rob. de Maners vic. de Norham, A. D. 1327

† Inq. p. m. an. 24 Hatf.

‡ Inq. p. m. Nich. Heron cap. apud Tweedmouth cor. Rob. de Ogle, chr. esc. in co. de Norh.

|| An. 13 Langley. Inq. p. m. Joh. de Grendon cap. ap. Norham cor. Rob. de Ogle, chr. esc.—An. 16 ibid. Inq. p. m. Hen. de Grendon, same escheator.

§ Now a small village, consisting of one farmhold and a few cottages, the property of William Orde, Esq.—At Grindon Rigg is an old mansion house, the estate belongs to Lord Lisburne.

A little above Twysell castle, a bridge of one arch, of a large span, over the Till, is a fine object on the prospect.

** An. 19 Langley. Inq. p. m. Rob. de Clifford, ap. Norh. cor. R. de Ogle, chr. esc.—Inq. p. m. Marg. Hillerton, xv Booth. Ap. Norham cor. R. Heron, Arm. esc.

Northumberland, and Sir Henry Percy; the place is marked by several rude stones or pillars. Mr Wallis says Twysell belonged to the Selbies; but we do not find any of that name in the records.

DUDHOWE

Lies on the southern extremity of Northumberland; it is called a manor in the records of Bishop Skirlaw, and was held by the Stryvelings in dringage, rendering seven marks rent. James de Stryveling died possessed thereof in the third year of that prelate, and the estate descended to William de Clavinger in tail; but in the several inquisitions it was returned of no value, being ruined by the Scotch.* It was afterwards part of the possessions of the Grays. It was held of the lord bishop by homage, fealty, suit at the county of Northam from three weeks to three weeks, grinding at Twysell mill all the corn that grew there, and rendering at the exchequer at Northam 4l. 13s. 4d. yearly. This is now a village, consisting of two farmholds, and a few cottages occupied by labourers and colliers; it is situated on the north-east declivity of a hill, on the rocky summit of which stands the ruins of Dudhowe tower: a small tower remains; and a vault, which has been a safehold for cattle. In Dudhowe farm, about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the village, is the monument of the victory before mentioned, now called *Dudhowe stones*, placed on the summit of an eminence, which rises with gentle slopes. The stones are six in number, in a circular order, forming an area of ten yards diameter; four of the stones are standing, one is fallen, and the sixth broken off near the ground. The largest stone is about eight feet in height.

MELKINGTON belongs to Mr Compton and Mr Pratt, and consists of two farmholds.

Of SANDY BANK or SHORESWOOD we find nothing in the records. Shoreswood belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham, and is leased by Shaftoe Craister, Esq.—A stragling village, consisting of one farmhold, and about twenty cottages occupied by colliers.

MORTON lies to the north; it was the estate of the family of Herons, and in an inquisition taken on the death of John Heron, in the 15th year of Bishop Langley, it is called the manor of Morton.

* An 3 Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. James de Stryveling ap. North. cor. G. Heron, esc. in Northumberland—An. 6 Skirlaw. Inq. p. m. Rob. de Clavinger, Mil.—Same escheator.—An. 19 Langley. Inq. p. m. John Chaveryng, Mil. ap. North. cor. R. Ogle chr. esc.

Of HORNCLEIFF there is little in the records, but touching the fisheries there.—This is a small village situated on the banks of Tweed. William Alder, Esq. has built an elegant mansion-house, on an elevated situation, to the east of the village, commanding a fine prospect, particularly of the rich and fertile part of Berwickshire called the Merse.

THORNTON was the manor and place of residence of a family of Herons, who held it of the bishop in capite, rendering ten marks yearly, and doing suit at the court of Norham. In Bishop Langley's time it was totally wasted.* It now belongs to the trustees of Lord Crew's charity, and consists of two farmholds and a few cottages.

In the records there is no distinction between East and West Orde, so that it is with some uncertainty we have placed our remarks to East Orde, in Islandshire.

At LONGRIDGE Daniel Orde, Esq. has a pleasant mansion-house near the banks of Tweed; but it does not appear to be of such antiquity as to have a place in the bishop's records. Mr. Orde is also proprietor of an estate at Loan End, a small adjacent village.

Norhamshire returns two hundred and thirty-three men liable to serve in the militia of the county of Durham.†

BEDLINGTON.

This was part of the territories called *the patrimony of St. Cuthbert*; it is a manor belonging to the see of Durham, the

* An. 3 Langley. Inq. p. m. Joh. Heron de Thornton, cap. ap. Tweedmouth cor. R. de Ogle, chr. esc. — 22 Langley. Inq. p. m. Will. Heron, Arm. ap. Dun. cor. R. Ogle, Mil/esc. infra com. de Norham.

† Land tax at 4s. in the pound for Norhamshire and Islandshire.

Norham parish	£251	15	0
Holy Island parish	92	9	1
Kylloe chapelry	174	4	10
Ancroft chapelry	149	1	4
Cornhill chapelry	42	12	6
Tweedmouth chapelry	148	7	10

Registered estates. —Sir Carnaby Haggerston.....		£1550	0	0
Lady Anna Maria Radcliff.....		1000	0	0
Lady Mary Radcliff.....		209	7	6
John Clavering, of Callalie, Esq.....		180	0	0
Mr. John Clavering, of Berrington.....		160	0	0
Edward Haggerston, Esq.....		157	3	0
Mr George Smith, Thornton.....		30	0	0
Lancelot Ord.....		25	0	0
Walter Astley, Scremerston.....		8	0	0
Mrs. Ann Haggerston, Buckton & Fenwick		400	0	0
Mr. John Haggerston, of Haggerston.....		20	0	0

MANN'S MSS.

ancient liberties thereof having obtained it the appellation of a *shire*. It is bounded by the river Blyth on the south, and Wansbeck on the north. In all matters of law and civil jurisdiction, it is a member of the county of palatine.

There is little mention made in the records of the officers appointed by the Bishops of Durham to this jurisdiction, and very few inquisitions appear therein; several of those we have inspected have been taken at Durham; so it is to be conceived, that the acts of jurisdiction were not exercised so frequently at Bedlington as at Durham, for that liberty or shire.* By the record referred to, we see the *jura regalia* were insisted on in Bishop Fox's time, and by the jury presented to have existed for time immemorial.

The first owner of lands in Bedlington we find named in the inquisitions post mortem, is John, son of John Elliot, who held of the lord bishop *immediatem*, by fealty, and 7s. 4d. rent: his brother and heir an infant,†—A family of Hertfords held lands here; but the chief part of the inhabitants held by servile tenures, which it would be useless to state. An ancient offering to the hospital of St. Giles in Durham, of a thrave of corn out of every plough land, for the relief of Pilgrims, was granted by the land owners, about the time of King Richard II. payable on the feast of St. Michael. It was afterwards commuted for a money payment.

The town of Bedlington is in a low but pleasant situation; it consists of one long street. The church is an ancient structure, but no monuments of note.‡

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* *Copyhold Books, H p. 227. Fox, 1498.*

Cur. ap. Bedlington xviii^o. apr. an. Transl. Ricci quarto. An. R. H. 7. xiiij^o cor. R. Danby senesc. jur. regal. p'tin. Dno Epo infra Di ium istud.

It. jur. dic. sup. sacra. qd le ankarage et le wreyk maris ac oia regalia infr. Dniu. istud accident. solummodo p'tinent duo epo ut de jure regali eccleie sue et nulli alteri et semp fuerunt a tempe qo non memoria hoium. contrariu. existat nisi in tempe Johis Spittell nup. ballivi p. favorem sustenebat Johem Gosten et Johem Raw tenent comit. Westmild per sex annos occupare ea tamen id Johes Spittell hic p'sens in cur. fatetur se occupasse et recepisse ead. regalia ad usu et p'ficiuū dei dni epi. silicet. Ricus Tailor et Joh. Forster deputati sui occupaverunt eadem.—RANDAL'S MSS.

† An. 5 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Joh. Elliot, cap. ap. Bedlyngton.—Inq. p. m. Will. de Hereford, same year.

‡ MORPETH DEANRY.

BEDLINGTON VICARAGE — Dedication St. Cuthbert.

King's b. 13l. 6s. 8d.—Yearly T. 1l. 6s. 8d.—Proc. epis. 6s. 8d.—Real val. 280l. Prior of Durham propr.—Dean and chapter of Durham patr.

The church of Bedlington was appropriated by Nic. de Farneham, Bishop of Durham, to the priory and convent of Durham about the year 1242 (when Prior de Malsamby was beginning a new fabrick there) for the support of it. The church is small, covered with lead, with an old tower. It is a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham.

In the year 1659, when the lands belonging to the see of Durham, were put up to sale by the parliament, this manor, with Choppington farm, were purchased by Robert Fenwick, Esq. for 1296*l*. It is said, that, at the restauration, the purchasers of the church lands offered the king the sum of 500,000*l*. to confirm their right for ninety-nine years, on payment of the old rents to the bishops and clergy; which offer his majesty was so far from complying with, that he granted a commission of inquiry touching such estates.

NORTH BLYTH is a part of the district of Bedlington. The navigable river and port of Blyth were in ancient times held to be of considerable consequence to the bishops, and are named in their records with the Tees, Wear, and Tyne, as being subject to their jurisdiction, where they exercised all royal franchises. The Bi-hop's leases comprehend anchorage, beaconage, plankage, wharfage, ballast-keys, and wastes, between the high and low water-marks, and all wrecks of the sea on that coast.*

CAMBOIS lies at the mouth of the river Wansbeck. It gave name to the resident family; early in Bi-hop Hatfield's time, we see a Richard Cambhouse in the records afterwards noted by us. Ralph de Fillyngeham was possessed of an estate in tail of a

Stephanus, 1221—Lambertus, 1244—Ric. de Claxton, 1278—Will. de Blokeley ult. rect. 1311.

Vicars.—Symon de Derlington, 1324—Gilbert de Burdon, 1315—Thomas de Normanton, 1336, p. mort. Burdon—Anth. Fossor, 1344, p. res. Normanton—John Lumbard, 1350, p. mort. Fossor—John Pays, 1379, p. res. Lumbard—Will. de Shilburn, 1390, p. res. Pays—Thomas Coweton, 1411, p. mort. Shylburn—Will. Doncaster, 1418, p. res. Coweton—John styllington, 1419, p. res. Doncaster—John Fland, 1420, p. mort. Stillington—Ric. Langcake, 1466*—Gilbert Graybarne, alias Clerk, 1471, p. res. Langcake—Ehas Bell, 1477, p. mort. Graybarne—John Rawson, 1478, p. res. Bell—Thomas Hall, 1484, p. mort. Rawson—Robert Pitcherd, 1489, p. res. Hall—Thomas Lee, cap. 1498, p. res. Pitcherd—Ra. Davell. L.L. D. 1527, p. mort. Lee—Will. Watson, p'br 8 Dec 1557, p. mort. Davell—Robert Greenwell. cl. 15 Apr. 1575, p. mort. Watson—Henry Nanton, A. M. 14 April, 1581—Thomas Colmore, A. M. 23 Aug 1603, p. mort. Nanton—Richard Colmore. A. B. 22 June. 1609. p. mort. Colmore—Elias Smith, preacher of the word of God, 4 Sept. 1643, p. m. Colmore—Darnton, on intruder—Charles Cowling, A. M. 17 Jan. 1676, p. mort. Smith—Francis Woodmas, A. M. 23 Jan. 1696, p. mort. Cowling—John Ellison, A. B. 8 April, 1719, p. mort. Woodmas—Thomas Drake, A. M. 17 June 1774, p. mort. Ellison.—**RANDAL'S MS.**—Henry Cotes, M. A. 22 September, 1788.

* An 1 Hatf. An. 19 Edw. III. 1346, Per compotum. Solut episc. pro anchoragis navium in aqua de Blyth in Bedlingtonshire, 4*d*. pro quolibet nave. Toto iij*s*. iij*d*.

An. 31 Eliz. Cop. Halnot, Rob. Lambton—An. 43 Eliz. Cop. Toby Matthew episc.—Bowes.

* A. D. 1469, Mr B. Nykke, Vic. Gen. sequestered the profits of Bedlington church for the many defects and decays in the mansion-house of the vicarage, and houses and buildings of the same, and appointed Thomas Fleming, bailiff, of the liberty of Bedlington, keeper of the sequestration.

portion of the manor, and one south part of the fishery of *Wanspik*, held of the lord bishop in capite, rendering 17s. 6d. rent.* Some of the proprietors of the fishery had a *cobellum* for fishing in the main sea, value 10s per ann. The inquisitions for this district are very irregular, and perhaps many are lost: we meet with little more touching Cambois, till we reach the inquisitions taken relative to the estates of the Earl of Westmorland.

NEDIRTON gave name to the resident family early in Bishop Hatfield's time, but the proprietors of lands held but small estates. William de Nedirton, and Katherine his wife, held to them and the heirs of his body, by the gift of Alice de Nedirton, a messuage and nine acres of land, held of the lord bishop by fealty and a certain rent; also held of John Twisill by fealty, and of Hugh de Walton lands by fealty, rendering a rose yearly, if demanded.† William afterwards held the same premises by the courtesy of England after the death of Katharine, and left Agnes, the wife of Richard de Chabington, his heir ‡

The family of Denum held lands at WESTLEKBURN. Of them William de Denum held of the lord bishop in capite, jointly with Isabella his wife, half of the manor of Westlekburn by fealty, and 4l. 4s. rent paid at the exchequer: he also held a third part of the manor of Cambois by fealty, and 30s. rent at the exchequer, doing suit at three courts at Bedlington, and grinding such corn as he expended in his household, that grew on those lands, at the bishop's mill at Bedlington, at a sixteenth mulcture.||

The first proprietor of CHOPPINGTON or CHAYBYNTON, as it is called in the records, is Hugo de Hexham, of Newcastle upon Tyne, who held of the lord bishop in capite the manor of Chaybynton, by fealty, and six marks rent; he also held three messuages and cxx acres of land and 4 of meadow in the vill of Nedirton.§ The family of Wilkinson, of Wystowe, also held lands at Choppington and Cambois.**--By an inquisition taken

* An. 5 Hatf. Inq. ca. ap. Bedlington cor. W. de Heppescotes. John de Ellyngham was found his brother and heir—An. 12 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Joh—*Maritatus extra libertatem dei dni epi.*

An. 5 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Margerij de Brinkelaw cap ap Bedelynton cor. W. de Heppescotes—Ibid. Inq. p. m. Will. de Nedirton—Ibid. Inq. p. m. John Taylour de Bedlynton.

† An. 25 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Will. de Nedirton cap. ap. Derlynton cor W. de Menevill vic. Dun.

|| An. 6 Hatf. Inq. p. m. Will. de Denum, cap. ap. Dun. cor. Will. de Morden vic. Dun.

§ An. x Hatf. Inq. p. m. Hug. de Hexham cap. ap. Dun. cor. R. de Bowes vic. Dun. in plenor. com.

** An. 15 Langley cap. ap. Dun. cor. R. de Eure esc.

taken on the death of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, it is stated, that he died seized of the manor of Cambois, with its appurtenances, in Bedlingtonshire, and a messuage in Nedirton, called *Strangale-place*, which he held of the bishop in capite, by military service; also a moiety of the manor of West Slykburn, six messuages and lands thereto appertaining, called husband land, in the vill there, which he held, by military service and suit of court. Also the manor of Chaypington, which he held, with the appurtenances, by military service.* The earl died on the 21st day of October, in the 20th year of Bishop Langley, leaving his grandson, Ralph, the son of John Nevill (who died in vita patris, 2d K. Hen. VI. A. D. 1423) his heir.† In the 26th year of the same prelate another inquisition was taken of the possessions of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, in which the estates in Bedlingtonshire are thus described:—"Te de dco dno ep. p. s. mil. &c. Et qd man. de *Cambouse* cu. pt. et unu. mess. in *Nedirton* in dco bri. fit. mensio. te. de dco. dno ep. ad terminus iiijl. xixs. et fact. trees sect. ad cur. de Bedlyngton et molet blad. sua ib'm crescentia ad molendin. dei dni E. ib'm ad xvj vas. et qd in eod. manerio est quad situs M'ij ejusd. qui nil val. p. an. quia vast. et qd sunt. i'bm quatuor mes. sex. bov. ter. arabil. que. val. p. an. ultra repr. xls. et sunt ibid. viginti acr. p'ti que val. p. ann. ultra repr. xxs. et sunt ib'm C. acr. pasture que val. p. an. ultra. repr. xvjs. iiijd. et qd dcm mes. in Nedirton in p'dco bri specificat val. p. an. ultra repr. vjs. viijd. Et qd metas M'ij de *West Slykburn* cu. suis p'tin. et sex mes. cu. t'ris et ten. eisd. mes. p'tinen. voc. husbondlandes in dca villa de West Slykburn cu. suis p't. in p'dico bri specificat. te. dco dno E. in C. p. s. mil. et sect. cur. ad cur. dei dni E. Man'ij sui de Bedlington et redd. eid. dno E. an lijs. iiijd. ad t. us. et est in ead. mete quid situs M'ij qui nil val. p. an. ultra repr. quia vast et qd sunt ibid duo mes. et due bov. t're et val. p. an ultra repr vjs. viijd. et qd ter. et ten. voc husbondlandes p'tinentia dcis sex mes. in villa de West Slykburn p'dca cu. pt. in p'dico bri specificat. cotinen. in see sex bovat. t're et dicunt qd ead. sex mes. et sex bov. t're val. p. an. ultra repr. vjs. viijd. Et qd man. de *Chaypington* in p'dco bri noiat. cu. pt. te. de dco dno E. in C. p. s. mil. et redd. inde an. dco dno E. ad. t. us. iiijl. xvijjs. et est in eod. M'o quid. situs M'ij qui nil. val. p. an. quia vast. et sunt ibid sex mess. q. nil. val. p. an. quia vast. et sunt ib. viginti bov. t're q. nil. val. p. an. ultra repr. et sunt ib. dece. acr. p'ati. q. nil. val. p. an. ultra repr. et sunt ib.

* An. xx Langley. Inq. p. m. Ra. nup. com. Westm. ap. Chestr cor. R. de Eure esc.

† Rad. ob. 21 Oct. 4 K. Hen. VI. 1425, et sep. in Choro Ecol. ap. Staindropa.

"CC. acr. pasture que nil. vil. p. an. ultra repr. In cuius
"rei," &c. &c.

Bedlingtonshire returns ninety men liable to serve in the militia
of the county of Durham.

Chester ward—Bedlingtonshire—Land tax at 4s.

Bedlington town £58 2 6

West Sleekburn 17 0 10½

East Sleekburn 11 5 8

Netherton 16 0 10

Choppington 17 0 10½

Camboise 30 10 1½

MANN'S MSS.

We now advance to those places lying south of the river Tees,
which are manors of the Bishop of Durham, *Allerton*, and *Howden*,
together with *Craikeshire*, which is a member of the palati-
nate:

We refer our readers to the annals of the bishops, for those
incidents and acts of jurisdiction, which we have already related,
touching

NORTHALLERTON.

In Gale's MS. to which we have had great occasion to apply,
is the following letter:

To MAURICE JOHNSON, Esq. Dec. 23d, 1739

DEAR SIR,

"I have been hindered from answering your desires of sending
"you an account of the borough of *Northallerton*, by the short
"days, and some other things upon my hands, that would not
"give me time to look over some notes I had taken occasionally
"upon that subject, many years ago; but I now send you what
"I have collected from them, and hope it may give some enter-
"tainment to you, and the gentlemen of the society of Spalding,
"&c."

R. GALE.

"The first mention I find of Northallerton, is in Doomsday
"Book, which was composed between the 14th and 20th of
"William the Conqueror; though Simeon Dunelmensis, who
"lived in the year 1164, speaks of it in the third year of the
"king's reign, when he sent an army to Durham to punish the
"murderers of Robert Cumin, whom he had created Earl of
"Northumberland, and was slain there, by the people of the
"place and country."

Symeon 182. Cum autem ad Alvertonam venissent, et jam mane facto Dunhelmum profecturi essent, tanta nebularum densitas orta est, ut vix astantes sese alterutrum videre, viam vero nullo modo valerent invenire, &c. &c. Quibus auditis (the miraculous interposition of St. Cuthbert) mox ad propria sunt reversi. — Ut timore S. Cuthberti reversi sunt. *Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 380.**

" In the former it is wrote Alvertune, and stiled *Terra Regis*, " being then in the king's own demesne: and Alverton in the " latter, as well as in all our historians and records that mention " it. This gives me reason to believe, that it took its name " from the great King Alfred, and was originally called Avered- " tune, softened afterwards into Alvertun and Allerton. It is " highly probable, that it rose out of the ashes of an old Roman " station, whose name we have lost; there being still in the " parish, and not half mile distant, a hamlet, at this day called " Romanby, through which runs an old Roman way, from " Thirsk to Catterick, where it joins the great Ermin street; " and the great banks and intrenchments, yet remaining between " the two towns, are thought by the judicious, to have been Ro- " man works: they lie on the W. of Northallerton, and N. E. " of Romanby.

" In Alvertune sunt ad Geldum 44 carucatæ terræ, quas 30 " carucæ possunt arare. Hoc tenuit Edwinus Comes. pro uno " manerio tempore regis, Edwardi et habebat 65 villas cum " 35 carucis. Huic manerio appendent 11 Berewitæ: Brettebi, " Smidetune, Soureby, Smitune, Kirkby, Corketune, Landemot, " Bergebi, Gristorentu, Romundebi, Jaforbe. Modo est in " manu Regis, et Wastum est. Tunc valebat quat xx libras. " Ibi est pratum 40 acrarum silva et plantities 5 leugarum lon- " gitudine, et latitudine similiter

" Ad hoc manerium pertinet soca. harum terrarum; Neuhuse, " Westhuse, Mannebi, Werlegebi, Eindrebi, Jaford, Leisencbi, " Dignes-hale, Runtune, Irebi, Herebsaie, Sighestun, Colebi, " Timlibie, Leche, Chennieton, Ravensthorp, Torentum, Crox- " ebi, Ottrintun, Romundebi, Brinton, Chelvinton, Kenevetun, " Inter totum sunt ad Geldum quat. 20 et 5 carucatæ, quas pos- " sunt arare 45 carucæ. ibi sunt 60 acrae prati. Ibi fuerunt " 116 Sochemanni, modo Wastum est. — *Doomsday.*

" *Alvertonshire.* Reguincula est in parte comitatus Elboracensis " septentrionali, Comitatus Richmondia ad orientem conter- " mina: hanc obtinuerat Siwardus Northumbriæ, et postea

* We have introduced all such evidence as hath come under our observation, to illucidate or confirm Mr Gale's assertions and opinion.

“Edwynus Mercie comes T. E. R, limitibus ulterius quam post
 “conquestum, nempe a salonis ripas prolatis: quicquid enim in
 “ea inter Salonem et Wiscum fluvios olim continebatur, Alano
 “Comiti Will. I. adjecit, uti ex pagina nostra, et donatione
 “manerij de Alvertune Ecclesie Dunelmensi per Willielmum
 “II. constet. Hodie vero omnia oppida subtus in Registro recen-
 “sita wapentachio de Gylling numerantur, quod a Schira
 “Alvertonensi Wiscus jam disternat. Prima quæ occurrit
 “Alvertunæ mentio debetur *libro censuali*, oppidum nihilominus
 “est adeo antiquum, ut ejus ignota prorsus sint incunabula; vi-
 “detur sane Burgus Saxonicus, et uti plures alij, natales suos,
 “ex cineribus oppidi cujusdam Romani habuisse; quidni et
 “nomen ab Alfredo magno traxerit? Romanos olim Romun-
 “beie vix quingentos ab Alvertuna ad occidentem passus,
 “concedisse, vel loci nomen (Romanorum nempe habitatio) satis
 “clare denotat: quod et confirmatur ab excelsis vetustisque
 “aggeribus in vicinia villæ adhuc restantibus, viæq. Militaris
 “perspicuis hodie vestigiis a Derventione, per Easingwoldiam,
 “Therskam et Romanberim hanc, ad caturactorium stationem,
 “celeberrimam, recto tramite ducentis, ubi et in aliam ab insurio
 “venientem incidit. Post conquestum fuit Alvertuna terra regis
 “donec liberalitate Williemi Rufi ad S. Cuthberti patrimonium
 “accessit, hodieque inter opimas Ecclesie Dunelmensis posses-
 “siones non est infirma. Burgenses suos ad parliamentum
 “Eboraci 26 Edward I. misit *Johannem le Clerk et Stephanum*
 “*Maunsell*, nec quenquam aliam postea, donec 16 Caroli I.
 “servitium hoc, quod gravissimum onus, ab avis nostris existi-
 “mabatur pro summo demum privilegio, uti et hodie haberetur.
 “—*Observationes in Registrum Hon. de Richm. Gale.**

“In the year 769, Beornredus, or Earnredus, a tyrant in
 “Northumberland, burnt down Catterick, the Roman Catarac-
 “tonium, but five miles distant from Northallerton, which latter
 “therefore, might very well be destroyed by him at the same
 “time; and continued to lie waste, till after the death of the two
 “Danish kings, Inguar and Hubba, A. D. 883, when King
 “Alfred caused the desolate part of Northumberland, as all the
 VOL. III. *Northallerton* 3 T

* We presumed this more copious account, than what is comprehended in the letter, would be acceptable to the reader.

Sir Thomas Savile, in a letter to Camden (*Illustrium virorum Epistolæ, &c.* 1691.) conjectures that Northallerton was anciently the *Camalodunum* noted by Antoninus, Ptolemy, Pliny, and Tacitus; and adds, that the Bishop of Durham had a charter, in which “Patria de Camuloduno continens iii leucas in latitudine atque 25 in “longitudine, ab Edwino Northanhumbrore rege episcopis Dunelmensibus conce-
 “ditur;” and that the see of Durham, under this charter, held the territory of Northallerton.

"country between the Humber and the Tweed was then called, "to be reinhabited. No sooner had this wise and good king any "respite from his wars, than he began to repair the losses sustained from the enemy, by raising up demolished towns and "castles out of their ruins, and erecting new ones, where necessary, for the defence of his territories, or convenient for the "habitation of his subjects. Among others, Alvertune, now "called Offerton in Derbyshire, is believed to have been one; "but since no ancient author gives us their names, it is merely "conjecture: and then, why will not the same conjecture hold "as good for Northallerton, that still retains more of his name? "and though he first bestowed the kingdom of Northumberland "upon Guthrun, the Dane, at his baptism, as well as that of "the East Angles; and afterwards upon one Guthred, a young "man redeemed from captivity, to be placed upon a throne, "they were only feudatories to him, and when the latter died, "he reunited both those kingdoms to his own dominions.

"This town, before the conquest, was held by Siward, Earl "of Northumberland, with the schire belonging to it, and was "in all probability destroyed again, when the conqueror, enraged "by the rebellion against him in these parts, laid waste all the "country, between York and Durham, in the 3d year of his "reign: for we find at the end of the account in Domesday "Book, modo "vast. est."

"It seems, however, to have been soon re-edified, for William "Rufus gave the manor of Allerton to the church of Durham,*

* Symeon, ch. LXVII. p. 235. Unde etiam Alvertunum cum suis appendiciis Rex illi Donabat, an. 1087.

Will. Conq. p'cartam suam dedit Allester Beato Cuthberto et Epis. Dun. as freely and honourably, with all royal liberties and privileges, as the same was ever theretofore enjoyed by the crown.

Et in signum pred. donaconum obtulit idem Rex ad altare p'fat. Cuth. Talenta aurea et armillas aureas et pallium preciosum.—LIB. RUB. 40.

Subseq. grants and conf. et de antiquitat et privileg. ejusdem. Lib Rub. 62. 2. Cart. dean and cha. 71, &c.—Turr. Lond. King Ric. 2. no. 84. 26 King Hen VI. no. 54.—Rot. Cl. R. Neville, m. 111, 116, 121.

Alvertunensem extruxit Galfridus Rufus.—MICKLETON'S MSS. by Mr. RENN

Gal. Rufus dedit Eccl. S. Cuthberti sicut comes Siwardus (Northumbræ) in vita suam eam tenuit.—Ex libri summi Altaris Dunelmi.—LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 386.

Ex catalogo benefactorum Eccles. Dunelm. &c. in Bibl. Cotton. Domit. A. vii. Posthac moderno tempore Willielmus secundus cum regnaret, dedit Deo. et S. Cuthberto, et Willielmo Episcopo, et successoribus in perpetuum possidendum hoc manerium, scilicet Alvertunam, cum omnibus suis appendiciis; excepto hoc, quod comes Alanus habuit in sua castellaria ex alia parte Wisci, ita sicut comes Siwardus in vita sua prædictum manerium melius et quæ us tenuit. In Alvertuna xii Carr. terræ. In Romunbi xii. In Romundabi xii unde Hvyng et Colebrand et Leising xi habuerunt, et duodecima ad Dominicum in Alvertuna jacuit.

“and that Bishop holds it to this day, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all the shire, and keeps a court leet, and court baron there, after Easter and Michalemas every year; the latter of which has a great many copyholders depending upon it, who pay but a moderate fine certain.*

“The next mention made of Northallerton, is occasioned by the famous battle of the standard, in the 3d of King Stephen. A. D. 1138, and fought near this town;† wherein David the First, King of Scotland, was entirely routed by the inhabitants of Yorkshire, with some assistance from the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and people of these parts, under the command of Thurstan, Archbishop of York; Ralph, Bishop of Orkney; William, Earl of Albemarle, and other nobles; but the archbishop was not in the field, falling sick, and staying behind at Thirsk. Above 10,000 Scots were killed or taken prisoners, with little loss to the English: the scene of this action was on a plain, about two miles north, between Cowton and Northallerton, and the holes where the Scots were buried are still visible, and called the Scots Pits.”

Trustimus (archiepiscopus Ebor.) animavit Anglos ut cum Scottis conflingerent.

Fuerunt autem hi principes Anglorum, qui contra Scottos in Bello Standarico pugnaverunt.

Willielmus de Abba Marlo comes; Gualterus de Gaunt; Robertus de Brus; Rogerus de Mulbray; Gualterus Espec, Wilhelmus de Percy; Bernardus de Baillol; Richardus de Curcio; Wilhelmus Fossard; Radbertus de Stuthavilla (Stute) Ilbertus de Lesceio. nuncipsum et patrem ipsius Rodbertum de Lesceio Henricus rex ejecit e regno Angliæ. Mortuo rege Wilhelmum transversum, qui ex datione regis honori, S. Pontifracto, præsedit, miles quidam Paganus de honore illo occidit, et iste Ilbertus honorem jure patrimonii possedit Adfuit et cum suis copiis de Nottinghamscira Wilhelmus Peverel et Robertus deffereis de Derbeiscira, Galfridus Halsalin, qui omnes procedentes versus Alverton in Campo quodam de feudo S. Cuthberti Standart, id est malum navis, erexerunt vexillum S. Petri et S. Johannis de

3 T 2

* George Pearson, Esq. the late steward by patent.†—It appears that the bishops of Durham held the court of a forest here, but the limits of the jurisdiction are not known.—Cur. ibm E'pi voc. Fosterimote, Rot. Cl. Wolsey, 18 Henry VIII. NICKLETON'S MS.

† William, Bishop of Durham, having gained the displeasure of King William Rufus, by abetting the conspiracy of his nobles, deprived him of Allerton, which King Henry I. afterwards restored.

Gul. Rufus contulit Alverton cum suis appendiciis Gul. Episcopo Dunelmensi. LEL. COL. v. I. p. 332.

‡ This gentleman died in April, 1798, a few years after this work first appeared.

Beverlac, et S. Wilfridi Ripun in eo suspendentus et corpus Domini superimponentes, ut esset signifer et dux prelii illorum.

Qui omnes (sup. Scotti) a campo dilapsi sarcinas suas a se rejicientes in ignominiam hujus rei locus ille Baggamor vocatus est.—LEL. COL. VOL. II. p. 360.

It would be inconsistent to trouble the reader with a repetition of the circumstances of this battle; it will suffice to observe, that the several authors who have written on the subject have varied greatly in their descriptions and observations on the valour of the people of the two nations; Mortimer says, “the Scots lost no “great number of men in the battle;” but attributes the slaughter to the people of the country, who fell upon the fugitives.

The ground where the battle was fought, is about three miles from the town of Northallerton; where the standard was fixed, is called *Standard Hill* to this day, and is in the estate of Mr Thomas Walton, attorney at law, of Northallerton. The ground is freehold tenure, subject to a small fee-farm-rent, payable to the Bishop of Durham, is in the township of Brompton, in Allertonsshire, and within the manor of Northallerton.

“By an inquisition, taken 7th Edward III. it was found, that “*Homines de Northallerton were libri et liberæ conditionis*, only “paying xl marks yearly to the Bishop of Durham, who had “also the royalties of the manor then allowed him. By the “same inquisition it appears, the town then had two *præpositi villæ*, that sat in court with the bishop’s bailiff, to hear and “determine what disputes might arise among the inhabitants: “but when they lost these officers, or the bishop his annual rent, “is unknown, for neither of them are now in being. The burgage houses, however, seem to have continued always in the “crown, from their electing members of parliament, and most “of them pay a small fee-farm-rent to this day.”

The Commission R. Claus. A. 7th Edward III. PS. 2. m. 3. dorso.

The inquisition is to the following effect:

“Inquisito capta coram Domino Radulfo de Nevill Custode Episcopatus Dunelmensis vacantis, et in manu domini regis existentis, die Jovis in Festo sanctæ Katerinæ virginis An. reg. domini regis Edw. tertij post conquestum septimo apud Northalverton; cor. &c. Juratores, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod homines villæ de Northalverton *sunt liberi et liberæ conditionis*; et quod ipsi, &c. pro se et heredibus suis imperpetuum habent et tenent de domino Epo’. &c. ex consensu et confirmatione Capituli Dunelmensis prædictam villam de Northalverton cum toftis, &c. ac etiam mercatum et feriam, &c. cum obs proficuis, &c. Salvis tamen Dn’o Epo’ Dunelmensi et successoribus

suis Episcopis placitis ac querelis de *Haymsoken, Blodewyte, et namij vetiti*, cum emendatione *assisæ panis et cervisiæ fractæ, carnisficum et foristallorum*: Reddendo, &c. quadraginta marcas argenti. Et dicunt etiam quod homines villæ prædictæ faciunt per se coram quibuscunq. Justiciariis domini regis, *inquisitiones jurata et assizas de omnibus terras et tenementis infra villam prædictam, implacitatis vel implacitandis*. Dicunt etiam quod si aliquis villæ prædictæ implacitatis fuerit in libera curia Domini Epi de Northalverton, ad sectam alicujus querentis ***** quod duo *præpositi* villæ prædictæ, vel unus eorum cum Ballivo suo ejusd. villæ venient ad liberam Curiam Domini Epi, et exigent Curiam suam de Tenentibus villæ prædictæ implacitando et habebunt Curiam suam ex concessione Ballivi dicti dni Epi qui pro tempore fuerit, ex consideratione sect. curiæ prædictæ et assignabunt partibus tertium diem placiti in *Theolonio* suo de Northalverton, &c. In cujus, &c. sigilla juratorum sunt appensa."

"There was a large *soc* belonging to this manor, for not only the whole district, now called Allertonshire, was appertaining to it, which at present is bounded by the little river Wisk, on the west; but all the rest of that country, from the said rivulet to the river Swale, was included in it, till William the Conqueror added it to the earldom of Richmond, and it now makes part of Gilling-east wapontake, and several other towns that are laid to it in Domesday Book, lie at present in the wapentake of Burdforth, and so must have been taken from it, since that survey."

This diminution probably happened when William Rufus seized the liberty, and on the restitution by Henry I. the severed parts were not restored; a circumstance Mr Gale had not noticed,

"The town was a third time destroyed by the Scots (led by Sir James Douglas and Thomas Randolf) in the 12th King Edward II. when they made an inroad to the very gates of York, as appears by a mandate of that king, directed the year following to the collectors of the taxes, to exempt it, and several others, from the payment thereof, in consideration that they had been ruined by those his enemies and rebels.

A. D. 1322. King Edward went toward Scotland, with C thousand men; but the Scottes would not strait, but kept so long in the woodes, mounteynes, and mores, oyntyll famayne, and then murmure were yn King Edward's hoste.

The king seyng famayne and deth yn his hoste recoylyd.

James Duglas and Thomas Randol, capitaines of the Scottes, seyng this, made a greate rode into Northumbreland, and destroying the contery aboute, went forth to Northalreton, and

brent it, And King Edward seyng this, reysid his hoste beyond Trent, and they encounterid with the Scottes at Beighland abbaye, xv dayes after Michelmes, and there were the English menne discumfited.—*Scala Chron. Lel. Col. vol. I.*

Rym. Tom. 3. p. 801. De villis per Scotos combustis et taxatione non levanda, A. D. 1319, an. 13 King Edward II.—This instrument names the several towns and villages which were destroyed, among which is Northallerton.

On the east side of the street, and opposite to the church, is an old fabric called the Porch-house, where tradition says, King Charles I. lodged, when on his progress to the north.

Leland noticed the brook which runs cross the street, called Sunbeck, and adds, "a litle by north without Alverton toun, is "a bridge of one arch of stone, through the which commeth a "bigger broke than Sunbeck, toward the west, and passith "through the meadows, betwixt the castelle hilles and the "bishope's palace, and thereabout receiveth Sunnebeck, and "within half a mile lower goeth into Wi-k. The name of this "bigger broke is Willow Beck."—By this and the other notes of Leland's, it appears, that in his time the bishop's palace and castle were two distinct places, divided by Willow Beck.

"The castle was built near the town, on the west side, by the "Bishop Galfridus Rufus, in the time of Henry I. but much "nearer to it than the old Roman castrum. This bishop gave "it to a nephew of his, that had married a niece of the Earl of "Albemarle's, as Godwin says, but the continuator of Symeon "Dunelmensis tells exactly the same story of William Cumin, "chancellor of Scotland, who had made himself master of the "bishopric, upon the death of the bishop, A. D. 1140, the 5th "of King Stephen, and in those troublesome times, detained it "by force for three years, and then gave it up to the new bishop "by composition."

The words of the continuation, cha. iii. Defactis Wilelmi Cumin, p. 272. "Inter hæc Castellum apud Alvertonam edificavit, quod suo nepoti Willielmo dono dedit; conjungens ei "matrimonio neptem Comitissæ de Albemarle ad manu tenementum suum."

It is most probable the castle was built by Bishop Galfrid, who was chancellor to King Henry I. that prince restoring Northallerton to the see."

"Hugh Pudsey the bishop, either rebuilt it, or fortified it "(firmavit) in 1173,* but Henry II. made him demolish it again

* 1174. Hugo Dunelmensis firmavit Castellum apud Alverton. —*LEL. COL. vol. II. p. 207.*

“ within four years after, though he offered a great sum to re-
 “ deem it.* I believe it was never rebuilt, tho’ Leland, from
 “ Scalæ Chronicon, says, one Gosselyn Daivel fortified the manor
 “ of Allerton in the time of Edward II. which Gosselyn Daivel
 “ was a partizan of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards
 “ executed for robbery. Whether by the word manor, the castle
 “ is to be understood, or only a manor-house, or the town itself,
 “ I shall not take upon me to determine, though I believe the
 “ latter is intended by it. I remember a good piece of the gate-
 “ house standing, but there is now scarcely a stone of it left,
 “ several houses of the town having, of late years, been built and
 “ repaired out of these ruins.”†

“ From Kirkeby Wisk to Northalverton, a 4 miles by pasture
 and corn ground.

“ The towne of Northalverton is yn one fair long streate,
 lying by south and north.

“ The paroch chirch of it is large, but in it I saw no tumbes
 of noble men.

“ Ther was a house of **** Freres, in the est side of the
 towne.

“ And in the same coste, but a mile or I cam into the towne,
 I saw the hospital of S. **** foundid by **** Bishop of Dyrham.

“ At the west side of Northalverton, a little from the chirch,
 is the byshop of Dyrham’s palace, strong of building, and well
 motid.

Hugo Dunelmensis Episcopus tradidit Hugoni comiti de Bar et Flandrensibus,
 qui appulerant cum eo apud Hertlepole, castellum suum de Alverton in Custodiam:
 —Ibid vol. I. 132.

A. D. 1177. Ds rex fecit demoliri castellum novum de Alverton ab Hugoni ut
 ego colligo Episcopo Dunelmensi constructum.—Ibid vol. I. p. 133.

* Temp. Edward. About this tyme Gosselyn Daivel caused the maner of
 Allerton to be made warlike (sist en forcer.) Scala. Chron. Ibid. p. 549. Vide vol.
 I. p. 173.—For a full account of the above matters, see the Annals of Hugh
 Pudsey, bishop.

Libro enim Dunelmensi legitur “ quod Hugo de Puteaco Dunelmensis Episcopus,
 oppidum firmavit, impetrato a rege, ut inter castra adulterina, quæ tunc sparsim
 per Angliam destrui videbantur, hoc solum privilegium integritatis obtineret, quod
 rex tamen postea mandavit everti et solo funditus æquari.”

CAMDEN. LAT. EDIT. 1594, p. 559.

† On the south side, the ground is steep, and there are no outworks, but a ditch
 at the foot of the mount, and an outward vallum of earth.

The circumference of the mount, at the base, is 300 paces.—It rises about 20
 perpendicular feet.—The crown is level.—No appearance of mason work in the
 whole works.

The inner vallum, from the trees on the east, to the side of the mount on the west,
 is 200 paces.

The outward earth fence runs out in a crescent, to join the dyke or brook at the
 bottom of the vale, and incloses about four acres of level meadow ground.

The ditches have always been dry.

" And a 2 flite shottes west north-west from it, be diches and the Dungeon-hill, wher the castell of Alverton sum tym stooode. No part of the walles thereof now apperith.*

" Northalverton shir is holely of the dition of the bishop of Duresme, and such gentilmen as have landes ther be of the holde of the byshop.

" These gentilmen be of the most name in Northalverton shir.

" Strangwaise of Harlesey, wher Strangwaise the judge buildid a praty castelle, Malory, Coniers, &c.

" Ther ys very litle wood yn Northalverton shir, and but one park at Hutten, now without deere.

" The shir of Northalverton stretchith one way, from within a litle of Ripon, nere to Tesebank, and on the est is limited with Blakemore-hills, and on the west with Richemonshire.

" One of the Nevilles was buried at the Freres of Northalverton."

From the various authorities, it seems not to be disputed, that the bishops of Durham had a palace or manor-house at Northallerton, though it is uncertain who built it; Leland's description ascertains the situation of it; in Lambarde's time it was become ruinous; and is described to be a "wheather beaten castle," In Northern Memoirs, by Richard Frank, published in 1604, who saw it in 1568, "demolished with age and the ruins of time; then a receptacle for bats and buzzards, owls and jack-daws.

" About the middle of the town, in the east row, stands a brick building, called the *Maison Dieu*, an hospital founded by Richard de Moore, a draper in Northallerton, about the year 1476, for thirteen poor men and women, though now it only maintains four. There were many lands and houses formerly belonging to it, now lost; at present it only enjoys two fields, called *Maison Dieu*, and *Castlehill closes*, the rents of which are divided amongst the poor of the hospital, and may amount to about 40s. a-year to each. Some have said it was founded by one Sir James Strangeways, but this Sir James and his son were only trustees to see the hospital kept in good repair, and their pensions duly paid to the poor. The persons herein to be entertained, were obliged by the founder, every morning and evening, at six o'clock precisely, to repeat fifteen paternosters, and as many ave-maries, and the three creeds in honour of our Lord's passion; as also, to pray for the soul of Richard de Moore the founder, Michael de Longbain, and

* Tho. Pott. Janitor manerij et Cust. Goale ibm et punderus manerij pro vita. Bishop Hatfield. Ult fuit temp. Eliz. Bishop Hutton. — NICKLETON'S MS.

"others, the benefactors. They had at first 20s. p. annum, to buy sea coals, and were to find two beds for distressed and destitute travellers one night; and in the 20th Henry VIII. this allowance was increased to 11. 6s. 8d. The Earl of Carlisle, at present, nominates the persons to be received into this hospital, being a descendant from Leonard, son to the Earl of Dacres of Gillingland, who married the heiress of the family of Strangeways.* This account I had from the Rev. Mr Charles Neale, the vicar of Northallerton, who extracted as much as relates to the foundation of this hospital and its endowments, from an original deed, at that time in the possession of Mr James Wasse of Romanby; but both of them being now dead, I am ignorant where it is at present lodged.

"There was another hospital at the south end of the town, dedicated to St. James, now called the Spittle, and belongs, with the estate of it, to Christ Church College in Oxford. It was founded by the aforesaid bishop, Hugh Pudsey; the churches of Thornton in the Street, and North Ottrington were appropriated to it; it was also endowed with the town of Ellerbeck and the mill, half a plough land at Romanby, and eight oxgangs of land at Ottrington, all towns in the neighbourhood of it: when suppressed, it was valued at 56l. a-year."

Allerton Hospitale.—Hugo du Puteaco Episcopus Dunelm. primus fundat.—LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 123.

Mr Burton published one volume of his *Monasticon Ebor.* The remaining part of that laborious work was purchased by William Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable, in Holderness, and from the liberality of Edward Constable, his nephew, devisee and heir, we are permitted to publish a full transcript of those parts of the manuscript, which relate to the objects of our present attention.

"There was an hospital dedicated to St. James, juxta Northallerton, the revenues whereof were valued, at the dissolution, at 56l. Mon. An. vol. I. p. 1045. After the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Barton of Whenby, Esq. It was surrendered 19th May, 1541, Richard Morisyne being the last master.—Rym. Feod. vol. xiv. p. 671. Claus. 38 Hen. VIII. p. 3. m. 8. dors."——BURTON'S MS.

About the time of the dissolution, here were a master, three chaplains, four brethren, two sisters, and nine poor persons.

VOL. III.

3 U

* A late publication notes, that the inhabitants of the town of Northallerton now nominate the poor persons. The house has lately been rebuilt at the expence of the town.—Only four poor persons now received.——BANDAL'S MS.

On the east side of the town was a house of Carmelites, or white friars, founded by Bishop Hatfield; or, as it is variously reported, by King Edward III. jointly with the prelate, about the year 1354; it was dedicated to St. Mary. This house was surrendered on the 20th of November, 1539, by Will. Wommesfraye, warden, and nine brethren. The site was in the seventh year of King Edward VI. granted to Richard Vavasour of Birkin, and Henry Vavasour of London, from whom, after passing through various hands, it became the property of Robert Rakes Fulthorpe, Esq. who sold it to William Wales, Esq.; it still retains the ancient name of the *Freerage*, and the terrace and some foundations of the walls are still to be traced. Some authors allege, that one of the earls of Westmorland, and also Walter Hellaw, superior of this house, were buried within the chapel, the latter in the year 1367.

“There was a grammar and singing school here in 1327, when the prior of Durham presented John Pedesey to be master of it. There is now a grammar school, to which the dean and chapter nominate the master, and therefore it is probably the same. The salary is but 6l. 6s. 8d. p. ann. with a house and a small close, worth about 50s. p. ann. more. The house is an ancient borough-house, and gives the master a right to vote for members of parliament for the borough. Bishop Cosins founded some scholarships at Peterhouse in Cambridge, of 10l. p. ann. each, and gave such scholars as should be educated in this school a right to them, next, and immediately after the scholars of Durham school.”

“The church of Northallerton is dedicated to All Saints; it lies within the deanry of Cleveland: but this and all other church livings in Allertonshire, are subordinate under the Archbishop of York, to the church of Durham, and exempt from the Archdeacon of Cleveland’s visitation. It remains in charge.

“This church, belonging to the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham, was, time out of mind, appropriated to them, when they had, out of the fruits thereof, a pension of 20l. annually paid them. This vicarage was thus valued in the king’s books:—First fruits, 17l. 11s. 8d.—Tenths, 1l. 15s.—Procurements, 7s. 6d.—Pensions, 1l. 10s.—By Ecton:—First fruits, 17l. 10s. 10d.—Tenths, 1l. 15s. 1d.—Prior of Durham, 1l.—Durham, Col. Ox. prop.—The dean and chapter of Durham are the present patrons.

“In Stevens’s Continuation of the Monasticon, vol. II. p. 64, I find that there was a chauntry of priests in the chapel of Lasingby in this parish, founded by John Lushgraves and Alice his wife, val. 9l. 6s. 8d. 37th Henry VIII.

"There was a guild or fraternity instituted in this church, to which, 9th June, 1441, an indulgence was granted by the Archbishop of York for one hundred days relaxation of penance, enjoined to all such, who liberally contributed to the honour and conservation of the said guild, or to those who resorted thereunto, upon the account of devotion of those saints, in whose honour and memory it was celebrated. This gyld of Fryer Carinalites was surrendered. 20th Dec. 1539, 30th King Henry VIII. William Womefray being the last warden. *Willis.*"*—*Burton's MS.*

"The vicar had a pension out of the tithes of Laisynby of 20s.† William de Alverton gave the Austin Friars eight acres of ground in Northallerton, to build them a church and habitation thereon, in the 14th year of King Edward III."‡

"The church is a large handsome edifice, built in the form of a cross; the western end, or nave, consisting of three ailes, the whole formerly covered with lead. It stands on a spacious church-yard, with a wide area about it, a good distance from the houses on every side, more than half way up the street from the south end; and was probably re-edified soon after its destruction by the Scots, in the time of Edward II.: most of our churches here seem of the same date. The steeple is a square tower, rising from the middle of the church, with four pinnacles upon the top of it; has five bells and a good clock

3 U 2

* VICARS OF NORTHALLERTON.

— Dr. Gilbertus, presented by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated p. mort.—1267, Jno. de Derlington—1302. Mr. Pet de Killawe—1311, Pet. de Fishburn, diac.—1323, Allan de Chiriden, S. T. P.—Rich. Askaby, res. pro. Eccl. de Siggiston—1332, Edm. Cruer, res. pro. Eccl. de Hautwistle—1335, Dr. R. Dighton, cap.—Jno. de Hayton, res. pro. Eccl. de Lynton—1382, Jno. de Gilling, cap. m.—1393, Will. Kawell, pbr. res. pro. Eccl. St. Ann, London—1396, R. Redmereshill, res. pro. Eccl. Bermingham—1414, John Staynsfeld—Mr John Corbridge—1421, Dr. Will Barker, pbr. res.—1422, William Middleton, pbr. res.—1437, John Thornton, cap. m.—1447, John Levesham, cap. res. pro. Eccl. Esington—1455, John Tryndon, pbr. m.—1465, R. Walker, cap. res.—1471, Barthew Radclyffe, cap. m.—1474, Richard Rolleston, A. B. res.—Dr. William Halyman, cap. m.—1491, John Fisher, Episc. Roffeus. res. §—1494, R. Clay, pbr. m.—1522, Mr. Leon. Hutchenson, res.—1533, R. Askew, pbr. m.—1547, L. Thornton, cap. pr. assign, pr. et conv. Durham—Marcus Metcalf—1593, Fra. Kaye, A. M. m.—1624, John Craddock, S. T. P. presented by the dean and chapter of Durham—1628, Thomas Blackiston, A. M.—1668, Thomas Man, m.—1669, John Neyle, S. T. P. m.—1675, William Neyle, A. M.—1686, John Harper—1694, Charles Neile, A. M.—1718, Christopher Hunter, A. M.—M. ****—1725, Thomas Rud, A. M. cess.—1729, John Balguy, A. M.—1748, Robert Pigot, A. M.—1775, Benj. Walker, A. M.—Reynold Gideon Bouyer, L. L. B. 1814, p. m. Walker.

† Gale's Hon. of Richmond.

‡ Tanner.

"in it, given by their members of parliament, in the year 1714. "There are few modern monuments of the dead in their church, "none of them remarkable for any thing extraordinary: the "oldest is a raised tomb of freestone, at the west end of the "north aisle, with an epitaph cut round the edges."*

Since Mr. Gale wrote his account of this place, the church has received several alterations. In 1779, the chancel being in a dangerous state, was pulled down, and when rebuilt, was roofed with slate; and in 1786, the roof on the western part was taken down, and a new one of slate placed there; these alterations have injured the appearance of this building very greatly. The fourth bell in the tower is inscribed, "*In multis annis, resonet campana Johannis;*" it is of a sweet tone, and is said to have belonged to the priory of Mount-grace.

Several of the family of Bowes were interred here in the beginning of the last century. John Constable of Lasenby, 1619, and Richard Danby of Romanby, about 1651, were buried in the chancel. In 1585, in one of the windows, in painted glass, were two armorial shields, bearing on the dexter side, *sable*; three greyhounds current, *argent*; the arms of Mauleverer. These were impaled in one of the shields, which had a label of three points, *or*, with the arms of Courtney, being *or* three torteaux above a fesse *gules*; and in the other with a coat *argent*, upon a chevron three martlets, colours and owner unknown. Glover's Visitation. A helmet with a greyhound, Mauleverer's crest, supported by a lance, fixed in the north wall of the old chancel, remained till 1779.

"There was formerly a chauntry here, the priest of which was "appointed by the Bishops of Durham, therefore likely to be "founded by one of them, though at present unknown: it was "dedicated to St. Lawrence, and valued at the suppression, at "4l. 3s. 4d. per ann. The founder perhaps was Bishop Lawrence Booth."

The last incumbent, Henry Gamel, had an annuity of 3l. 15s. assigned him, which he enjoyed in 1553.

"The vicarage, which is worth 200l. a-year, is in the gift of "the dean and chapter of Durham. The impropriator is Mr. "George Pressick, of ****, in Cleveland, whose elder brother "purchased it of the Earl of Aylesbury, in whose family it had

* Hic jacet in hoc tumulo Marcus Metcalfe filius **** Metcalfe de Bedule Frater quosq. et Hæres Nicolai Metcalfe Armigeri unius ex sex clericorum eximæ Curie Cancellariæ defuncti. Qui quidem Marcus vicarius fuit hujus Ecclesiæ omnium sanctorum de Northallerton, incumbens ibidem xxxii annos vixit lix ann. tandem sepultus xxiv mensis Maij anno Dni mdcxiii.

" long been vested.* There are three chapels of ease in this parish, viz. Brompton,† Dighton, and Worsall;‡ and formerly there were two more, one at Romanby, the other at Lazonby, but both now disused; the reliques of the latter are turned into a stable or barn; but there are no marks of the former left at Romanby.

" Anno 1298, the 26th Edward I. this borough sent members to parliament, which were John Clerk and Stephen Mansell, but none afterwards, till the year 1640, when, by order of the House of Commons, December 11th, it was restored and admitted to the ancient privilege of sending members to parliament: the words of the order are, That the towns of Malton and Allerton, which formerly sent burgesses, but for some time had discontinued, be restored and remitted to their ancient privilege of sending burgesses to parliament."

The two first elected, were Thomas Heblethwaite, Esq. and Henry Cholmley, Knight.

SUBSEQUENT MEMBERS FOR THIS BOROUGH.

	Francis Lascelles, Esq. ||	2	Sir Wm. Robinson, Knt.
	Tho. Lascelles, Esq.		Tho. Lascelles, Esq.
	AT WESTM.	7	Sir Will. Hustler, Knt.
12 Ch. II.	Geo. Smithson } Esqrs.		Thomas Lascelles, Esq.
	James Danby }	10	Sir Will. Hustler, Knt.
13	Sir Gilb. Gerrard, Bart.		Ralph Milbank, Esq.
	Roger Talbot, Esq.	12	Sir Will. Hustler, Knt.
29	Sir Gilb. Gerrard, Bart.		Daniel Lascelles, Esq.
	Hen. Calverly, Knt.	13	Sir Will. Hustler, Knt.
30	The same		Robt. Dormer, Esq.
	AT OXON,	Anne 1	Robt. Dormer, } Esqrs.
31	The same		John Aisleby }
	AT WESTM.	4	Sir Will. Hustler, Knt.
Jas. II.	Sir Dav. Fowlis } Barts.		Robert Dormer, Esq.
	Hen. Marwood }		chose also for the county of Bucks,
W. & M.	Wm. Robinson } Esqrs.		in his room
	Tho. Lascelles }		Roger Gale, Esq. §

* Mr William Pressick, brother to George, purchased it of the Earl of Aylesbury; he sold it again to Mrs Ryan, of Northallerton, and she or her executors to Mr George Pressick, who sold the same to Henry Pierse, Esq. the present proprietor: It is held of the crown.

† Brompton chapel, Ecton, not certified.

‡ Worsal high chapel, certified value 11. 6s. 8d. ——— Burton's MS.

§ Having sat three times as one of the judges at the king's trial, he was, on the 9th of June, 1660, discharged from being a member of the House of Commons, and declared incapable of bearing any office, or place of public trust in this kingdom. —

THE JOURNALS.

§ Thomas Harrison, Esq. petitioned against the return, on the ground of bribery and corrupt practices. ——— Ibid.

Anne	7	Sir Will. Hustler, Knt. Roger Gale, Esq.		1780	Henry Peirse, Esq. Edwin Lascelles, Esq.
	9	Roger Gale Roba. Raites Hen. Peirse Leo. Smelt	} Esqrs.	1784	The same
Geo.	1	Cholm. Turner Leo. Smelt		1790	Henry Peirse, Esq. Edward Lascelles, Esq.
	2	Leo Smelt Hen. Peirse		1796	The same
				1802	The same
	1727	The same		31 Oct. 1806	The same
	1734	Henry Peirse, Esq. William Smelt, Esq.		12 Aug. 1807	The same
	1747	Henry Peirse, Esq. Henry Lascelles, Esq.		8 Oct. 1812	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lascelles.
	1754	Edward Lascelles, Esq. Daniel Lascelles, Esq.			Henry Peirse, Esq.
	1761	The same		24 June 1814	Henry Peirse, Esq.
	1768	Daniel Lascelles, Esq. Edward Lascelles, Esq.		John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, Esq.	
	1775	Daniel Lascelles, Esq. Henry Peirse, Esq.		20 June 1818	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lascelles.
					Henry Peirse, Esq.
				9 March. 1820	Henry Peirse, Esq. Hon. William Sebright Lascelles.

“The right of election is in the owners of burgage-houses, which are truly in number but one hundred and ninety-four and a half, and are distinguished from other houses in the town, by their having had right of common on the north moor, as appears by the deed of partition of that moor among them, still extant; and if any of the burgage-houses have not some parcel of ground, formerly part of that common, before it was divided and inclosed, it is because the owners have since sold their share. The houses that now claim votes are increased indeed to about two hundred and four, and as it is not well known which of them have crept clandestinely into this privilege, they are likely to retain it; but the number is now so settled, that it will not be possible for the future to admit any more of these usurpations. The Bishop of Durham’s bailiff is the returning officer.*

“The present town (which may have been called *Northallerton* in distinction from another stiled *Allerton Maulevyrrer*,† from an ancient family of that name residing there for many genera-

* Of the two hundred and four burgages, ninety-two are the property of Lord Harewood, and Henry Peirse, Esq

† Allerton Maulevyrrer lies between Boroughbridge and Weatherby, sixteen or seventeen miles distant from Northallerton. There is another chapel called Allerton near Leeds.

tions, but now extinct) consists of one wide street, about half a mile in length; but as it is not every where of the same breadth, I can only say it is very open and spacious from one end to the other; and as it is now almost all new paved, and will be so in a little time from side to side, and several good houses of stone and brick erected in it, that it will be much more beautiful and commodious than formerly. About one-third of its length, from the south end, stands the tollbooth, where the July sessions of the north riding are held. A little further stands the cross, erected upon four ascents of stone the same as itself; and then still farther on the shambles, all belonging to the Bishop of Durham, who leases them out with the tolls, at about 8l. a year; which is the reserved rent to the bishop, besides the fine at renewing the lease. The whole value of them is about 40l. a year. On Wednesday in every week is a plentiful market for corn, and all other provisions; and from Christmas to St. George's day, a *fortnight-day*, as it is called, every second Wednesday, on which is a great market for all sorts of cattle. It has besides these four annual fairs, to which there is a great resort, viz. on Candlemas day, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's and St. Matthew's day,* for all manner of cattle and horses. Leland says fairs were granted by King John to Philippus Pictaviensis, Buship of Durham, A. D. 1200, which must be understood of those on Candlemas and St Bartholomew's days; the only fairs in being when he lived: for that upon St. George's day, to commence upon the eve, and continue the day after the festival, with a fortnight-day, every other Wednesday, till Lammas, for buying and selling all manner of Cattle, was granted to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, by Philip and Mary; and that on St Matthew's day, for the like time and purposes, with a fortnight-day from Lammas till Christmas, by James I. to William James, the bishop of the same see, as appears by King James's charter, of which they have an attested copy. As the fortnight-day is now used only from Christmas to St. George's day, it is probable the town enjoys that in conse-

* An. 1200. Joan dedit Philippo licentiam habendi nund. apud Alverton, &c.
LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 293.

Ph. and Ma. 1st and 2d reg. grant Cuthberto Ep'i et succ. suis Epis Dun. q'd h'ent nundin. voc. St. Georges faire die et vigil S'ti Georgij et die post. et marcat. semel. in 2 Sep. ad averia et al. emend. et vend. inter fest. S'ti Georgij et S'ti Petri ad vincula.

Ja. I. 8 regni recitan. dc'am chartam et bre. de ad q'd d'm'n. ret. did grant, mercatum semel 2 Septiman a festo S'ti Petri ad vinc. ad fest. nat. Dni et nund. vigil. et fest. Sc'i Mathei et die post. cum. cur. ped. pulverizat, &c. — MICKLETON'S MSS.

“ quence of King John’s grant, when he gave to them the two
 “ first fairs, and that by the new grants of Philip and Mary,
 “ and that of James I. they attempted to continue them through-
 “ out the year, without success.

“ There is lately built here a very handsome house and office
 “ for registering of deeds for the north riding, according to act
 “ of parliament for that purpose passed in the year 1734.

“ It is no corporation, neither is there any particular manu-
 “ facture carried on here. It is a great thoroughfare to the
 “ north, with good inns for the accommodation of travellers.
 “ There is a small brook runs through it a little below the
 “ shambles, and over it two handsome stone bridges, for foot
 “ passengers and horses, which is Sunbeck afore-mentioned.

“ The school has been in no great reputation of late years.
 “ The following eminent men were bred up in it, while Mr.
 “ Smelt was master of it:—

“ Dr. William Palliser, Bishop of Tyrone, and after Arch-
 “ bishop of Cassel, in Ireland, born at Kirby Wisk.

“ Dr. George Hicks, Dean of Worcester, born at the same
 “ place.

“ Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous physician.

“ Mr. John Kettlewell, born at Brompton.

“ Mr. Thomas Rymer, author of the *Fœdera*, &c.

“ Dr. Thomas Burnet, master of the charter House, London.”

Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury, and Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, was born in Northallerton, but it does not appear that he was educated at this school.

The school was rebuilt by subscription in 1777, and the house adjoining to it, in 1785, was built at the sole expence of the late master, the Rev. James Wilkinson, who died in 1822.

The borough-houses paying the king’s rent appear to have been anciently chargeable with the master’s salary.—It is said the further endowment, a house, a garden, and a small close of land, augment the master’s income near 10*l* a year. Mr. John Eshall by will charged his lands with 20*s*. yearly, to be paid to the master for teaching four poor boys.

The following charitable donations have come to our knowledge:—John Eshall by his will gave 40*s*. a year out of his lands at Catto to the poor of Northallerton. The estate now belongs to T. Kelvington, M. D.—The Rev. Francis Kay, formerly vicar, left by will, dated 21st June, 1624, 5*l*. a year to be given to two poor widows of Northallerton, and charged his lands at Sturmy-Hall and Nook-house, in Danby Forest, Cleveland, with the payment thereof for ever.—The Rev. John Kettlewell,

of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, by deed, dated the 9th day of March, 1694, settled his estate in trustees for the use of the poor of Brompton and Northallerton, of the yearly rent of 44l. The lands lie in Brompton.—Elizabeth Rayne, of Northallerton, settled by deed, dated the fifteenth of Oct. 1737, her lands in Romanby, called Yarn Acres, in trustees for the use of the poor of Northallerton and Romanby—There is also distributed annually by the vicar 10l. to the inhabitants of Northallerton, Brompton, and Romanby, left by lady Calverley; and which is paid out of the estate of Beilby Thompson, Esq. of Eskrick near York.

On the 5th of October, 1706, Queen Anne signed the warrants for creating the Elector of Hanover a peer of England, by the stile and title of Baron of Tewksbury, Viscount *Northallerton*, &c. with precedence of all the peers of Great Britain.

The number of inhabitants appears, by a survey taken in 1791, then to be 1960.

We now proceed with the account given by Mr Burton of the churches in Allertonshire, in the order in which the MS. proceeds.

KIRBY SIGGISTON.

In Northalvertonshire.—Dedicated to St. Lawrence.—In charge.

The Bishop of Durham held of the King in capite this whole town of Siggiston, containing six carucates of land, for which he answered half a knight's fee.—The rectory of the church hereof has anciently belonged to the prior and convent of Durham, and was thus valued in the king's books:—First fruits 12l. 13s. 4d.—tenths 1l. 5s. 4d.—procurations 7s. 6d.—subsides 1l. 2s. Ecton, Prior of Durham, 10s.—John Turner, patron, 1768.*

VOL. III. 3 X

* **RECTORS OF SIGGISTON.**—A. D. 1245, Dr. — Stowe, cl. presented by the priory and convent of Durham—Reginald, vacated p. mort.—1267, Henry de Derlington—1287, Mr. Rob. de Cave, pbr.—1322, Edm. Cruel, acolitus, res. pro. vic. Northalverton—1332, Mr. Rich. Askeby, cl.—Dr. Thos. de Carlton, m.—1349, Tho. Benet de Hoveden, cl.—Dr. Jno. Duffield—1466, Jno. Bell, pbr. res.—1469, Ric. Kelchiff, cap. res.—1476, Dr. Will. Clayton, A. M. res.—1492, Dr. Rad. Smydall, pbr. m.—1519, Mr. William Fairhare, L. D. res.—1523, Tho. Stackhouse, S. T. P. res.—Jno. Lindley, clk. m.—1603, Jno. Coulton, A. M. pr. Jac. Rex—1630, Tho. Scrosby, A. M. pr. King Charles I.—1660, Chr. Stone, res.—1669, John Neyle, S. T. P. m.—1675, Tho. Clerk, A. M. pr. Jno. Turner, serg. at law, m.—1708, Edw. Trotter, pr. Jno. Turner, Esq. m.—1729, Will. Oakely, A. M. ib.—Philemon Marsh, M. A. 27 Nov. 1751—John Fox, M. A. 24 May, 1788—John Fox, M. A. 30 Nov. 1791—John Fox, M. A. 29 May, 1816.

There was a perpetual chauntry founded by Gilbert Sywardby, in the parish church of Siggiston, at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, valued at 5l. 1s. 4d. in 37th King Henry VIII.—
STEVENS'S CONT.*

RUNCTON, RUNGETON, OR RAUGHTON CHURCH.

In Northalvertonshire.—Dedicated to St. James.—In Cleveland deanry.—In charge.

This is an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham; and was thus valued in the king's books:—First fruits 6l.—tenths 12s.—procurations 7s. 6d.—The king, as Duke of Lancaster, patron.†

NORTH OTTRINGTON CHURCH.

Dedicated to St. Michael.—In Cleveland deanry.—Discharged. Of exempt jurisdiction.

The church was appropriated to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. James, juxta Northalverton, and a vicarage then endowed; the first fruits of which was valued in the king's books at 4l.—tenths 8s.—procurations 7s. 6d.—Ecton's val. 35l. 15s.—Hospital Northalverton propr.—Christ Church College, Oxford, patrons.‡

* PRIESTS OF ST. MARYS.—Dr. Cuth. de Siggiston, res. p. vic. Osmunderly—1382, K. de Kirkeby, pbr. presented by William Plays—1463, Tho. Hornby, pbr. pr. Dna Eliz. Siwardby, res.—1468, Dr. Jno. Gell, cap. pr. Galf Pygot Miles, res.—1502, Jno. Robinson, cap. Tho. Pigot, Esq. John Dunclyff was incumbent at the dissolution, and had a pension of 5l. which he enjoyed 1553.—WILLIS.

† RECTORS OF RUNCTON, &c.—A. D. 1281, Dr. Adam de Barneby, subdea.—presented by the prior and convent of Durham—1320, Jno. de Hornby, pbr.—1322, John de Somerhouse, pbr.—Mr. Alan de Corbridge, res. pro. Eccl. St. Petri, Parv. Ebor.—1352, Richard de Beckingham. Res. pro vic. Estrington—1353, Dr. Tho. de Skywin, res.—1361, Tho. fil. Ade de Voghes—Tho. Ade—1411, Jno. Roncorn, cl. res.—Dr. Tho. de Ayremyn, res. pro vic. de Ottrington—1423, Jno. de Regill, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Fulsutton—1440, R. Smyth—Dr. R. Marshall, m.—1461, Richard Nicson, cap. m.—1484, Will. Halyman, m.—1491, Rowland Barton, m.—1519, Jno. Powler, pbr. m.—1521, R. Strangeweys, pbr. res. pro. Cant. in Eccl. Sti Salvat. Ebor.—1523, Jno. Faceby, pbr. res.—1528, Jno. Rowkthwayte, pbr.—1565, Chr. Robinson, pr. Eliz. Reg.—1623, George Needham, A. M. pr. Jac. Rex.—1661, Lancelot Morland, pr. Car. II. Rex—1691, Tho. Nicholson, A. M. pr. rex, m.—1721, Tho. Todd, pr. rex.—Tho. Gale, M. A. 4 June, 1742—Wm. Addison, 8 Sep. 1756—Wm. Addison, B. A. 27 July, 1784—Wm. Gray, M. A. 17 June, 1812—Montague John Winyard, 31 Jan. 1822.

‡ VICARS OF NORTH OTTRINGTON.—A. D. 1282, Warinus de Alverton, pbr. pres. by the mast. and brethren of the hospital of St. James, juxta Northalverton—1291, Jno. de Thornton Diac.—1324, R. de Brumpton Diac.—Dr. Jno. de Ottey de Baronby, pbr. res.—1373, Dr. William de Hayton, pbr.—William de Farnham, m.—1391, Tho. Faynt, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Barton—1410, Jno. Rowland, res. pro Eccl. de Munden Mag. Linc. dioc.—1411, Will. Manoid, pbr. res.—1412, Jno.

OSMUNDERLY CHURCH.

Dedicated to St. Peter.---In Cleveland deanry.---Discharged.---
Of exempt jurisdiction.

Osmunderly was held by the prior and convent of Durham de Rege in capite, and answered for the third part of a knight's fee, but paid no rent :—

—But the church was part of the possessions of the Bishops of Durham, and of their patronage. The rectory was divided into three prebends or portions, whereupon it was esteemed a prebendal church, consisting of three prebendaries or rectors : in October, 1322, they were all consolidated by William de Melton, Archbishop of York, who then ordained, that those three portions in the same church should be thenceforth a simple and pure prebend, and altogether free from the cure of souls for the future ; the vicar thereof then ordained taking care of the same. Notwithstanding the former ordination, the church continued still in three portions or distinct prebends.

Succession of Prebendaries.

THE FIRST PREBEND.—Dr. Rog. d'Ameroy, vacated by death ; appointed by the bishop of Durham—1241, Jno. de Bereny, m.—1312, Dr. Hugo de Vylers, acolitus, res.—1318, Mich. de Middleton, cl.—1323, Mr. Richard de Snowthill, acolitus—1354, Dr. Thomas ***** Thomas de Feriby, res. pro. hosp. de Bawtry—1368, Tho. de Tetford, res.—1413, R. Frend, res.—1416, Dr. William Crosse, pbr. res.—1421, R. Frend, cl.—Dr. Ino. Radcliffe, res.—1435, Thomas Carlton, pbr. L. D. m.—1442, Dr. Will. Hinderskelf, res.—1443, Tho. Portington, res. pro. cap. de Skennington—1458, Mr. Thomas Cawdel—Mr. George Strangeways, m.—1504, Mr. Leo. Vavasour, m.—1508, Mr. Jno. Newman, L. B. res.—1534, Thomas Duke, A. M.

Error, pbr. m.—1417, Jno. Regil, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Runton—1423, Tho. de Urmin, pbr. res.—1425, R. Hall, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Peesholm Ebor.—1434, Richard Simpson, pbr. res. pro vic de—1447, Henry Sabdeyn, m.—1467, Henry or Jno. Shotilworth, res.—1479, Will. Stevenson, cap. m.—1493, Tho. Clerk, pbr. res.—1502, Sym. Marshall, pbr. m.—1534, Lancelot Thornton, cap.—Dr. Bryan Metcalf, cl. m.—1588, Gilb. Otes, cl. pr. Richard Metcalf, res.—1589, Richard Derbyshire, ib. m.—1609, Tho. Squire Diac. A. B. ib. res.—1611, Tho. Akroyd, A. B. m.—1637, Geo. Colthirst, A. M. pr. Rob. Colthirst, assign. Rog. Falconberge—1661, Tho. Smelt, pr. dean and chap. Eccl. Cath. xth. Oxen—1687, Jno. Walker, m. - 1715, Chr. Hobson, A. M. cess.—1731, Joshua Shachey, A. B. p. lapsum—John Hodges, Thos. Hartland Fowle, M. A. 24 June, 1791.

THE SECOND PREBEND.—Dr. Thomas de Levesham—1310, Rad. de Erghom—William de Feriby, res. pro. hosp. Bawtry—1354, Dr. Thomas de Helwell—Steph. de Hoveden, m.—1405, R. Malton—Mr. Jno. Bonar, res.—1434, Dr. Jno. Corsan, pbr. m.—1457, Mr. Jno. Segden, S. T. B. m.—1482, William Coorte, A M. res.—1501, William Cootre, m.—1511, Jno. More, A. M. m.—1523, Dr. Thomas Chamber.

THE THIRD PREBEND.—A. D. 1232, Mr. William de Burgo—Tho. de Logar, m.—1314, Dr. Tho. de Somerbery, pbr.—Will. Clay, m.—1403, Tho. del Hay, res.—1411, William Caewood de Wetewange, res.—1415, Mr. Jno. Carleton—D. Jno. Blithe, m.—1459, R. Kelsay, cl. m.—1489, Rad. Hethcot, m.—1499, Dr. Matt. Fox, pbr. m.—1405, Jno. Cooper—Edw. Butt—1533, Mr. Richard Hildyard, S. T. B.

At the dissolution Simon Banks was a prebendary, and had an annuity of 2l. 13s. 4d. which he enjoyed in 1553: also Richard Beke was another prebendary, and had the like annuity. WILLIS.—In the 37th of Henry VIII. the three prebends were valued at 18l.—STEVENS.

In October, 1322, William de Melton, Archbishop of York, ordained in this church of Osmunderly one perpetual vicarage, and a perpetual vicar, presentable by the Bishop of Durham and his successors for ever; who should have cure of souls, and have assigned him for his habitation, or mansion-house, that place in Osmunderly, which belonged to the common of the prebendaries: and the portion of this vicarage should for ever consist of fifteen marks per ann. payable by the prebendaries for the time being, viz. each prebendary five marks, out of the fruits of the said church, at the four noted feasts in the year, by equal portions, together with all dead mortuaries and oblations for the dead paid in money; likewise all marriages and churchings of women. And in respect of this, the vicar should at his own charges find a priest to celebrate two days in the week in the chapel of Herlesey; and also in the church and chapel find bread and wine and lights, and all other ordinary burdens, excepting the new building of the chancel of the church, of Osmunderly, and finding books and vestments in the same, and all other extraordinary incumbrances of the church, which should be born by the prebendaries thereof, each one bearing ratably to his portion. The value of his vicarage stood thus in the king's books. First fruits 18l. 10s.—tenths 8s.—procurations 7s. 6d.—Value by Ecton 12l. 17s. 0d.—tenths 12s.—Portionar, sive. preb. propr. The Bishop of Durham patron.

Among the testamentary burials, we find that Sir James Strangeways, Knt. by his will, dated 10th March, 1540, directed that his executors, by the advice of Lady Darcy, make an aisle on the south side of the quire of this church, of the length of the quire, and bestow on the building thereof 40*l*, to the intent that he and his wife should be buried there.*

BIRKLEY, VEL BRETTLEY CHURCH.

Dedicated to St. Peter.—Discharged.—In Cleveland deanry.

The church of Birkley is an ancient rectory, belonging to the patronage of the Bishops of Durham, and is thus valued in the king's books: First fruits 6*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*.—tenths 13*s*. 4*d*.—procurations 7*s*. 6.—Ecton's val. 37*l*. 10*s*.—tenths 13*s*. 4*d*.—The Bishop of Durham patron.

In the town of Birkley there were three carucates of land, of which Nicholas de Birkley held one carucate of the heirs of Ravensthorp; and the whole town was held by the Bishop of Durham in demesne de rege in capite, who answered thereupon the fourth part of a knight's fee.†

* VICARS OF OSMUNDERLEY.—A. D. 1322, Dr Hen. Gykell, pbr. presented by the Bishop of Durh.—1326, Jno. de Walworth, cap. res. pro. vic. Stillington—1341, Jno. Scalfs, cap.—Jno. Miry, m.—1369, Rob. de Siggiston—Rob. de Kirkeby, res. pro Cant. in Siggiston—1382, Cuthbert de Siggiston, m.—1402, William Grandesden, pbr.—1404, William Ingleby, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Washington—1406, Jno. de Weston—1409, Jno. de Bedal, pbr. res.—1437, Tho. Midelton, m.—1455, Brabaver, pbr. m.—1458, Mr. William Gisburn, L. B. res.—1460, Dr. Tho. Bekyngham, pbr. m.—1468, Rad. Surteys, cap. m.—1476, Jno. Pegyl, cap.—1499, George Sympton, m.—Richard Beck, pbr.—Alex. Bell, m.—1587, William Dikson, pr. Eliz. Reg.—Rob. Ladyman, m.—1636, Jno. Brinknell, A. M. pr. Ep. Dunelm—Wm. Robinson, Richard Hodgson, 30 Sep. 1779—Thomas Marshall, M. A.

† RECTORS OF BIRKLEY.—A. D. 1239, Mr. Geo. Monte Longo, presented by the archb. p. laps.—Notario Dni Papæ—1281, Dr. Adam de Bebyr, pbr. pr. Ep. Dun.—1286, Mr. Rob. de Wycomb, diac. m.—1326, Mr. Rich. de Eltham, pbr. res. pro Eccl. Sti Georgii Ebor.—1348, Hen. de Melburn, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Tyverington—1356, Jno. de Ampleford, cap. res. pro Eccl. de Plumtree—1363, Jno. de Walton, cap. res. pro preb. in cap. Sti Mariæ Ebor.—1373, Jno. de Wadsworth, m.—1405, Tho. Whyott, pbr. res. pro Eccl. de Colgrave—1409, Rob. Marshall, pbr. m.—Dr Henry Oculshagh, res.—1427, Alex. Etton, pbr. res.—1429, Jno. Neuton, pbr.—1474, Peter Bardsley, cap. m. 1476, Jno. Somer, cap. res.—1481, Bryan Yong, cap. res.—1493, Jno. Corney, pbr. res.—1495, R. Bowes pbr. m.—1502, Mr. Jno. Yong, A. M. res.—1505, Dr. Raphael Caldlek, pbr.—Dr. Tho. Thwaites, m.—1565, Francis Grene—1611, George Barker, res.—1613, Jno. Elborough, res.—1619, Arthur Hutton, A. M.—Nich. Anderson, cess.—1662, Hen. Murthwaite, m.—1701, Tho. Dowbiggin, A. M. m.—1721, William Milner, A. B. m.—1758, Edw. Croft—Thomas Hooke, —Matthew Farrington, 7 Sep. 1791.

LEEK CHURCH.

Dedicated to St. Mary.*—In charge.—Cleveland deanry.

This was a rectory anciently belonging to the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, which, on the 10th of April, 1330, was appropriated to the table of the Bishop of Durham, and 20l. per ann. was reserved out of the fruits thereof to the vicarage then ordained. First fruits 16l.—tenths 1l. 12s. Of exempt jurisdiction. The Bishop of Durham propr. and patron.

On the 17th July, 1344, the vicarage of this parish church (appropriated to the episcopal table of the Bishop of Durham) consisted in the hall of the mansion house of the rectory, and all the altarage of the parish church thereof; also in the tithes of hay in the towns of Leek, Knayton, Landemote, Braithwaith, Silton, Kepewyks, Alverton, and Crosseby; also in the rest of the small tithes of the parish of Leek, by what names soever taxed. Moreover, two oxgangs of land, demesne of the church of Leek, lying in the territory of Silton. In respect of which the said vicar should sustain all ordinary burdens incumbent on this church; and also repair the chancel. Reserving to the Bishop of Durham, and to his episcopal table the residue of the mansion of the said rectory, and the tithe corn of the whole parish of Leek, and the annual rent of 26s. 8d. which was anciently paid to the rector of Leek: and also the tithe hay of the dominical meadow of the rector, lying under Cateclyffs, and of the meadows of Berghby.†

THORNTON IN STRATA, (VEL IN VIVARIIS) CHURCH.

Dedicated to St. Leonard.—In Cleveland deanry.—Discharged, and of exempt jurisdiction.

* RECTORS OF LEEK.—A. D. 1239, Tho. de Newark, presented by the Bishop of Durham, when the see was filled; but at this time being vacant, the king presented—1312, Dr. Will. de Handlo, br. pr. Ep. Dun.—1315, William de Clyffe pbr.—Dr. Rob. de Spinay.

† VICARS OF LEEK.—A. D. 1344, Dr. Jno. de Harpelesthorp. pr. by the Bp. of Durh.—Garmannus de Holme, m.—1398, John Bury, pbr.—Mr. Jno. Killom, res.—1411, Dr. Jno. Fulford, res. pro Eccl. de Copmanford, Linc. dioc.—1427, William Corbrig—Tho. Grene, m.—1510, Rob. Vincent—Dr. Richard Akynson, m.—1548, Dr. Anthony Greene, A. M. pr. assign. Ep. Dun. m.—1583, Richard Comyn, A. M. pr. Ep. Dunelm—1606, Jno. Marshe, pr. assign. Ep. Dunelm—1610, Will. Snawden, Med. Dr. pr. Ep. Dunelm—1638, William Redmayne—Chr. Foster, m.—1667, Will. Flower, A. M. m.—1683, Chr. Thornton, m.—1686, Jno. Chattell—1704, Tho. Foster, m.—1726, Edw. Hinton, A. M. m.—1728, Rob. Lakeland—Thomas Hooke, —Daniel Addison, 28 July, 1791—William Warrington.

This town contained six carucates of land, which the Bishop of Durham held de rege in capite, for half a knight's fee, and no rent.

The church of St. Leonard of Thornton in the Street, was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, till given to the master and brethren of St. James's hospital, in Northalverton to whom it was appropriated. The vicarage is valued in the king's books, for first fruits 4l.—tenths 8s.—procurations 7s. 6d.—Ecton's valuation 18l. 18s. The hospital of Northalverton pr.—Lord Falconberge and Roger Talbot, Esq. are patrons according to Gale.*

In addition to what we find in Mr. Gale's MSS. we must observe, that the town of Northallerton, since the date of Mr. Gale's letter, is much improved in buildings, there being a great number of very handsome houses erected of late years, and it is become the residence of several people of considerable fortune. The lands are in good cultivation, and lying warm, though of a clayish constitution in general, are yet very forward, and produce abundant crops. Within two or three years last past, a house of correction, or penitential house, on a new plan, with a very commodious court-house, have been built near the south end of the town, on the east side of the street. This town is thirty-two miles north of York, and thirty-four miles south of Durham.

On viewing the Castle Banks with much attention, together with a wish to reconcile, if possible, a sketch made by the learned Dr. Stukeley, which is copied into Gale's MSS. where the remains are called the Old Roman Camp of Romanby, we found ourselves greatly dissatisfied: all the vallums are now perfectly grassed over, and in the whole ground there is not the least ap-

* RECTORS OF THORNTON.—A. D. 1268, Dr. Adam de Brompton, pr. by archbishop p. lapsum—1292, William de Walmesford, pbr. pr. Hen. de Lacy, E. of Lincoln—1311, Nich. de Ponte, pbr. pr. Magist. Hosp. St. John of Jerus.—

VICARS.—1295, Dr. Nic. de Dun. pr. Magist. et Fr. Hosp. St. Jac. Northalverton—1310, Will. Faber, pbr. pr. archb. p. laps.—1323, Jno. Lardaunt, pbr. pr. Magistr. &c. Hosp. de St. Jac. &c.—1337, Rob. de Lanum, cap. m.—1370, Jno. de Ottelay, pbr.—Tho. Helton, pbr. res.—1418, John Holm, pbr. res.—1420, Jno. Ingleby, pbr. res.—1420, Richard Skelton, pbr. m.—1472, Jno. Coke, cap. res.—1477, Jno. Raw, cap. m.—1509, Dr. Richard Gaygrete, pbr. m.—1532, Rob. Emyson, pbr.—Rolland Foster, pbr. m.—1565, Laur. Welles, pr. Beatr. Barton vid. m.—1579, Jac. Smyth, pr. Tho. Jackson, gent. res.—1591, George Weller, pr. Cuth. Metcalfe—1603, Hieronymus Wray, pr. Cuth. Pepper, Esq. and Tho. Jackson, m.—1627, Huanus Smith, pr. Jno. Fallmer and Geo. Meynil, gent. m.—1633, Andreas Bannatyne, pr. Franc. Lascels, Esq. res.—1636, Jno. Bulmer, pr. Chr. Fauconberg, gent.—John Hodges
—Thomas Hartland Fowle, M. A. 24 June, 1791.

pearance of mason-work; so completely have the materials been removed, for the purpose of building the houses in the town, many shewing evidently whence the stones were obtained; bricks being chiefly used in the modern edifices, the register office is built of stone. At Romanby there is not any trace that we could discover of a Roman camp, and submit it to the reader's judgment, whether the name of the village is not a corruption of Roman-way, from its supposed situation, or is derived from the name of some ancient owner of the estate: if the Romans had a fort in its vicinity, we should be inclined to conceive with Dr. Stukely, it was situated where the Castle-banks, (as the present remains are now called) do lie; though by such large and extensive modern works, the traces of a Roman fort are defaced. The chief or strong hold of the castle consisted of a circular mount, defended by circumvallations and ditches; this mount, it is to be presumed, supported a tower, and the balliums formed by the circumvallations, according to the fashion of the times in which this fortress was erected, most probably were strengthened by turrets and bastions.—The mount is very steep on the west side, but on the east the access is more gradual: it is about twenty feet in perpendicular height, is in circumference three hundred paces, and the sides are so steep as to be ascended with difficulty: the crown is a level plain. Immediately at the foot of the mount is a ditch which runs quite round it. On the west side a vallum rises immediately on the outside of the ditch, but as it advances to the eastward, spreads itself to a considerable distance; and shews great remains. To the north side a large mole or bulwark rises on the vallum, and seems to have been cast up by assailants, to maintain an attack on the mount. There are considerable traces of a wide ditch on the outside of this vallum. On the west there are no other out-works, but the ground appears as if it might in former times be flooded, and thence the castle rendered unassailable on that part. From the mole and vallum last mentioned, there runs out to a considerable distance another vallum, shewing great remains, and taking a large sweep, terminating at the brook which runs on the south, and inclosing three or four acres of land; the outward vallum has a deep ditch, which, by receiving the waters of the brook, must have afforded a very powerful defence. On this last vallum, to the north, and not far distant from that before noted, is another bulwark or mole: we at first considered those eminences as the ruins of some gateway towers, but on examining the approach, that idea was relinquished.

CRAKE.

To the east of Easingwold about three miles, and twelve from York, lies Crake; the castle, church, and village, stand on the summit of a lofty eminence, rising from an extensive plain, steep and inaccessible on every side but on the south, where the approach is gradual. This little shire is almost circular, the chief part lies to the north of the village. The castle stands on the very summit of the hill, the church to the south-east, and from thence the village, with an open and spacious area, lies on the slope. Leland in his Itinerary gives this account, vol. I. p. 74: "Then I saw on the right hond, a 4 miles of, the castelle of "Crek, gyven by King Ecbright to St. Cuthbert. There re- "mainith at this tyme smaull shew of any old castel that hath "beene there. There is a haul, with other offices, and a great "stable voltid with stone, of a meatly auntyent building. The "great square tower, that is thereby, as in the toppe of the hill, "and supplement of loggings, is very fair, and was erected "totally by Neville, Bishop of Duresme (reg. Hen. VI.) There "is a park, the circuit of the lordship is 7 miles, and the value "being a 40^{li}. by the yeare." On the point of the hill are the remains of several vaults, which now lie open; the principal one to the south has a passage to a vault on the east, greatly ruined, and one to the north, now perfect: it seems that this structure had originally consisted of four vaults, all dark, but communicating with one another: the centre was a kind of column, in which is a staircase leading from the superstructure to the vaults; passing up these stairs, we ascended into a small apartment or turret, with a stone roof, of groined arching, having a circular opening in the centre: the rest of the superstructure is all gone, so that it is impossible to form any judgment what its original figure, or of what extent it was. About fourscore yards from these remains, to the westward, and in some degree lower, is the square tower mentioned by Leland, placed on the edge of a precipice; but the hall, which we presumed by the ruins had stood adjacent to the tower, is gone down; the tower, which forms an oblong square, fronting to the south, and built of durable freestone, is now used as a farm-house; the walls are of a remarkable thickness, and the lower apartments seem to have been constructed for prisons, and not as household offices, though above ground. The prospect from this eminence is most astonishingly beautiful; we do not know of any thing like it in the

northern parts of this kingdom : to the eastward it is for a short distance confined by rising grounds, but on every other quarter a level plain is extended to the eye above twenty miles ; in which lies the city of York, to the south ; with a multitude of towns and villages scattered round the Queen of the Vale, too numerous to be named here, as that would not be so satisfactory as casting an eye on the map ; the boundaries of the prospect to the north and north-west are the eminences which rise behind Catterick, and adjoin to the openings of Wensledale and Swaledale, and extend towards Richmond, thence forming a chain which stretches to the east, and terminates the vast landscape : the whole plain consisting of a country highly cultivated.

The church* has no side aisles : the chancel eight paces in length, and six in width, is lighted to the south by two windows, and to the north by one, all under circular arches ; the east window consists of three lights under a pointed arch ; the entrance into the nave is by a pointed arch, the length of which is eighteen paces, and the width nine ; it is lighted by three windows north and south, under circular arches. There is a low square tower. In the corner, on the north side of the entrance into the chancel, is an altar tomb, with two recumbent effigies in alabaster, much mutilated, but still discovering elegant workmanship. The male figure is without a helmet or cap of mail, the hair laid back in the front, and curled at the sides, a beard, and the head rested on a cushion ; a complete suit of armour to the feet, the hands elevated, but now much broken, the sword on the left side, and a shield on the left arm, bearing three bars, with a lion rampant over all. The female figure has a peaked coif spreading at the temples, and a large ruff, a dress perhaps more ancient than the time of Queen Elizabeth. There is no inscription to denote the personages here interred. In a nich in the wall is a rude effigy of a female kneeling, much defaced and whitened over ; the straight bodice and sleeves, and high rolls on the shoulders, shew this figure was of higher antiquity than the tomb before described : a brass tablet has been fixed in the adjoining wall, the nich remaining, but robbed of its ornament.

• CRAKE CHURCH.

Dedicated to St. Cuthbert.—In charge, lying within Bulmer deanry. Domesday Book, " *Ecclesia et Presbyter.* "

The rectory is valued in the king's books,—first-fruits 10*l.*—tenths 1*l.* 2*s.*—subsidies 18*s.*—The Bishop of Durham patron.

There was an hospital founded here, called The Hospital of St. Mary de Pratis, for the support of which Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, in 1228, granted an indulgence of 20 days of pardon.

BURTON'S MS.

Crake was given to St. Cuthbert by King Egfrid, with three miles of ground in circuit; that, as ancient writers say, he and his successors, Bishops of Lindisfarn, passing to and from York, should have a resting place.* The writers referred to add, "ubi monachorum stationem instituit." We find no authorities which elucidate this passage, or any evidence which points out to us what kind of institution this was; Camden† doth not notice it. Symeon, in the 28th chap. p. 118, says again, that, in the year 882, when the monks fled from the northern savages that invaded this land, carrying with them the remains of St. Cuthbert, "ad monasterium quod in sua quondam villa vocabulo Creca fuit illud venerabile corpus deferunt, ibique ab abbate cui nomen erat Geve benignissime suscepti, velut in proprio quatuor mensibus residebant." Here we find it called a monastery, and the name of an abbot given. Burton doth not notice any such religious society here: and the Doomsday Book has no minute thereof.

Crake, like some other distant members of our church, was seized upon by Elle, who, as observed before, might be driven to the sacrilegious act by the distresses of war: but those deprivations were revoked, and full restitution made by the conqueror, if not before.‡

The shire of Crake|| lies in the forest of Galtres, and is surrounded by the county of York, yet, as a member of the county palatine, pleas of the land therein are held in the courts of Durham, and the jurisdiction of the palatinate equally extends thereto, as to any place between Tyne and Tees:§ in the assessment

3 Y 2

* Symeon D. p. 47, An. 685. — LEL. COLLECT. vol. I. p. 327.

† Lat. edit. 1594.

‡ Elle vero rex Crecam quoque S. Cuthberto abstulit. Symeon, &c.

LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 329.

A. D. 875, Adveniente inde Halfden Dano Ella vero (Osbertus, &c.) Crecam quoque sacrilegio ausu S. Cuthberto abripuerunt. — Ibid. 372. 368.

|| Hæc villa sita est, in foresta de Galtres in com. Ebor.

Ale rex Northumbror. qui Osberto rege successit, 867 Crecam a S'to Cuthb'to abstulit.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

§ Villa de Creik que est in com. Ebor. demandanda est in cur. com. pal. Dun. sil'et de Howden et Alverton eo quod sunt infra jurisd. Dun. cr. jur. 141. 4. instit. 219. 22 Edw. IV. jurisd. p. 61.

Le vill de Creke in com. Ebor. sera demand. county palatine de Durham et issint est de manor de Howden in deo com. Ebor. pur. ceo. q. est tenu deins le jurisdiction de Durham. p. Brian chief just. Int. recorda et remanentia penes remem. R's de valcrib's t'eporal ep'i Dun. 26 Hen. VI. inter alia continentur, q'd temporal. et lib'tat. de Crayk valent in sit. castri cum redd. et forinis tam. lib'or. tenen. q'm tenen. ad. volunt. D'ni infra villas et lib'tat. pred. 47l. 2s. Od. halfpenny, et p'quisit. cur. et ceteris casualibus ib'm co'ib's annis 11.

of the land-tax it is comprehended in Darlington ward, and pays thereto, at 4s. in the pound, 160l. 16s. 5d. The freeholders in this shire vote for knights for the county of Durham; but in the militia service the legislature thought it expedient to embody them with the men of Yorkshire. Will. Rufus having seized the distant members of the Bishop of Durham's possessions, they were restored by Hen. I. and afterwards King John confirmed the same "Rex Job'es p. cartam suam I. regni concessit et conf. "Deo et S'to Cuthberto et Eccl. Dun. et Philippo Epo et succ. "suis, villas suas de Crek et Clyffe cum memorib's ad eas pertin. "lib'as quietas et exempt. et quietat. a foresta R's et ab omni "regardo forestarior. ita q'd inde ad lib'm suam de ipsis clau- "dendis vel assartandis sicut voluerunt operantur."* Henry III. granted to Richard Poor, Bishop of Durham, the privilege of a saltery to his park at Crake; this was a decoy, or sunk fence, adjoining to the forest, where the deer disturbed or roving could leap into the park, but could not return; so that thereby the park was constantly replenished with game; and the privilege of a saltery, wherever it is now to be traced, is an evidence, that the park so privileged laid adjacent to a chace or forest. "R. "Hen. III. p. cartam 14 R. sui, dedit Ric'o Poor ep'o et succ. "suis q'd h'eant unum saltatorium ad parcum suum de Creik, "long. 140 pedum, cum o'ib's lib'tat. ad inde spectan."† In the pleas of quo warranto in Edward I.'s time, "R. Stichil ep'us "plitavit, in quo warranto, port. p. Edw. I. (8 An. Reg.) quod "he'at manerium de Creck, quod circuitur fossat. et al metis et "bundis. Quodq. Egfridus Rex ante conq. concessit, &c. tenend. "ita libere q'd nec rex nec ejus ministri quicunq. infra illud de "aliquo se intromittant q'd ad regem vel ministros ejus pertinet. "sed ep'i exerciant et faciant in dc'o manerio quicquid rex "faceret si illud he'et. Hoc excepto q'd coronatores R's faci- "ant officium et inquis. de iis quæ eveniunt in manerio illo. Et "homines ejusdem se jungant ho'ib's forinseas ad resp. coram. "justic. itin'an. De hiis quæ ad coronam pertinent de quæ even. "infra manerium pred. et nun alibi. Et q'd Cuthbertus et o'es "succ. sui ab inde continue fuerunt in fezina inde cum oib's "lib'tatibus et dignitat. regalibus: ita q'd nullus rex seu ejus "ministri se de aliquo intromiserunt infra manerium pred."‡ King Henry IV. confirmed the rights of the bishop here by

Vide Sep'al. clamea ep'i Dun. int recorda plitor. et sessionum forestæ R'e Eliz. de Galtres cor. Geo. com. Salop. cap'ti justic. ac justic. R'e itineran. o'um forestar. &c. ultra Trept. &c. Temp. Eliz.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

* Mickleton's MSS.

† Ibid. Ceux 2 charters sont recite en recorda clauceor. ep'i Temp. Eliz.

‡ Mickleton's MSS.

inspeximus of a confirmatory grant of Richard II. which sets out an inspeximus of Egfrid's grant; also by inspeximus of the grant of King John, and Henry's grant of the saltery.* In the pleas of forests, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, before the Earl of Salop and his deputy, the Bishop of Durham claimed his rights of a park here, which were allowed. "Jacobus (Pilkington) ep'us in jure ep'at. sui Dun. pro se et "successoribus suis ep'is Dun. clamat he're lib'tates, &c. in "p'ambulaco'nem For. de Galtres, &c. dixitq. clamando q'd ipse "et succ. sui ep'i Dun possent h'ere illam partem parci sui voc "Crake parke que est ex occidentali parte aquæ sive rivoli de "Fosse, et infra p'amb. d'ce forestæ more solito et consueto, "cum pale fere o'io inclusam et assartat. et o'io inclu. et assartat. "remanente et fore de afforestat, lib'm et exempt. a For. pred. "et ab omni riguardo Forestar. d'ce For. &c. Et plitavit pro "inde l'ras pat. Johis olim R's &c.—Secundo clamat q'd ip'e "et succ. sui h'entes parcum pred. et fallow deer in eodem ill. "h'eant in pace &c. sicut p. cartam R's Joh'is &c.—Tercio "clamat saltatorium concess. ut supra.—Que omnia premissa "allocata fuer. in cur. pred. Et allocat. etiam p'tea 13 Eliz. ad "pli'ta coram deputat. dci comitis apud St. Mary's Ebor."

MICKLETON'S MS.

The Bishops of Durham have constantly had within this manor, a senescal, a chief forester and keeper of the castle, a park keeper and bailiff.

De Sen'ells ep'or. Dun. de Crake ac infra Libertat. inde.

Pro vita cum feod 5 marc. Hatfield—4l. 13s. 4d. Nevill—2l. 13s. 4d. Tunstall—4 marc. James.

De Magnis Forestariis Ep'or. Dun. de Crake.

Custodes castri et parci Ep'i. pro vita, f. 1d. p. diem pro custodia castri et 4d. p. diem pro custod. parci, et una Roba de sector, generosor, val. 13s. 4d. Rot. claus. Senouse, A. No. 47, &c.

De Forestariis sive Parcar.

Hasting, parcar. pur vy. Hatfield—Nich. Pasley offic. custod. medictat. parci pro vita. feod 60s. 8d. Nevill—Domissio manerij de Cr. Rob'to Kelsey Arm. pro 40s. omnis red. x^h. et 4l. 13s. 4d. Tho. Wytham sen'lo ep'i et 60s. 8d. Joh'i Brown un. parcar. ib'm et Rob. Ingeland alt'i parcar. et Eli. Botelar 3°. parcar. 40s. et pro custod. man'ij 30s. 4d.

* Randal's MSS.

De Ballivis Ep'or de Crake.

Warren, feod. 6l. 1s. 4d. Tunstall—Norton Gent. Ball. villæ et Dn'ij de Cr. ac custos castri sive manerij de Cre. et custos parci ep'i infra dominium suum de Cre. pro vita cum feod. 7l. 12s. The like Bp. Hutton. Rot. cl.—MICKLETON'S MS.

HOWDEN.

Howdenshire is almost surrounded by Harthill wapentake, except to the south, where it is bounded by the river Ouse: the situation is low.

EXTRACTS FROM DOOMSDAY-BOOK.

" In Welleton xvij C. cu Berew his Alrecher, viij C. Walcheton ix C. Hundeslege ij C. et dimid. Lugufled j C. et dimid. sunt. ad gld xxxjx carucatæ. et xx car. poss. ee. H. tenuit Morcar pro uno manio. Nec. ht. Eps Dunelm. In Dnio vj car. et xxxij villos et ij bord, hntes. ix car. et x sochos cu vj car. et ij mold. redd. xvij sol. ptu. j. lev. lg. et iiij qrent. lat. silva minuta iiij qrent lg. ij lat. Tot. maner. ij lev. lg. et dim lev. lat. T. R. E. val. xx lib. modo xij lib. Ad H. man. ptinet soca H. Bredingham ij car. et al Bretingham v bo. Hode ij car. Clive iiij C. Scogerbud j car. Neuton j car. Gerdene vj car.

" Int. oms ad gld xvji C. et v bo. et xij car. poss. ee wastæ sunt. pter qd. in Bredingham. sunt ij villi et j soch. cu. j car. pratu. j lev. lg. et ij qrent. lat. Selva minuta ij qrent. lg. et tntd. lat.

" In Hoveden xv C. cu. Berewit. Hidon j C. Dunestorp 1 C. et dim. Portiton ij C. et ij bo. Chevede ij C. et ij bo. Estrington ij. C. Chelpin iiij C. et ij bo. Ballebi iiij C. et ij bo. Lucufled dim. C. Cotes d. C. Saltmerse vj. C. Laxington j. C. Scilton iiij C. et ij bo. Bernehelt j. C. Torp. j. C. et d. Cledington vj. C. Aschilebi j. C. Barnebi j C. Babetorp ij bo.

" Int. oms sunt ad gld li (51) car. et vj bo. et xxx car. poss. ibi. ee. Hoc maner habuit Rex Edward Nc. ht. eps Dunelm. In dnio. j. car. et lxx villos. et xxiij bord. hntes. xvj. car. et ij sochos. cu. ij car. In manerio. e pbr. et æccla. Silva past. ij lev. lg. et j. lev. lat. Tot. man. vj lev. lg. et ij lat. T. R. E. val. xl. lib. modo xij lib. Oms Berew wastæ. ad hoc man. ptinet soca h. Estrington v C. Ballebi d. C. Cledington j. C. Aschilebe iiij C. Barnebi v C. Babetorp iiij C. et ij bo. Bar-dulbi j. C.

" Int. oms ad gld. xvij carucatæ et vj bovatae et poss. ee x. car. Ibi sunt nc. iiij sochi. et ij bord. cu. ij car. Reliq. wastæ.

" In Ballebi. ad gld. j. carucata et vj bovatae. et j. car. potest.
 " ee. Ibi habuit Mulo. j. man. nc. ht. eps. ibi j. bord. T. R. E.
 " val. xv sol.

" In Richale. ad gld. j. carucata. In Hoveden jacet soca.
 " Rex habuit. Nc. eps. ht. ibi. ij soch. et iij vill. et ij bord. cu. ij
 " car.

Terra Regis.

" In Hamiburg sunt ad gld. iij car. qs possunt arare ij carucæ.
 " H. tenuit Tosti p. j. Manerio. Mo. ht. Rex ibi v. villos et iij
 " bord. cu. ij car. Pbr. et æccle ibi. e. prati ac vij. Silva pasc.
 " dim. lev. lg. et tnt lat. Int. Totu. j. lev. lg. et dim. lat. T. R.
 " E. val. xl. sol. modo xvj. sol.

Terra Archiepi Eboracensis.

" In Walchinton sunt ad gld. viij carucatæ et j. bo. ubi poss.
 ee. iij carucæ. H. tenuit. p. j. maner. Eldred. Arch. m°. hnt
 " canonisi S. Petri sub Thoma. Arch. In Dnio. j. car. et xiiij
 " vill. et viij bord. cu. vj. car. T. R. E. val. xl sol. modo xxx sol.
 " In Richale sunt ad gld. ij. car. et poss. ee. ij carucæ. H.
 " tenuit Eldred Arch. p. j. maner. Nc sub. Thoma Arch. Canon.
 " S. Petri in Dnio. ij car. et xx villos hntes. iij. car. ptu dimid
 " lev. lg. et tant. lat. Silva past. j. lev. lg. et dim. lat. Totu man.
 " j. lev. lg. et j. lat. T. R. E. val. C. sol. modo xxx sol.

Terra Comitum Moritonienſis.

" In Bretingha hb. Ulchel. vij bor. que jacent ad Toschetorp.
 " Nigel ht. ibi. ij soch. cu. dim car.

" In Suddufelt fuer ij man. v. frm. de vij. carucat. et v. bo. ad
 " gld. et iij car. poss. ee. Nc ht Nigel de com. In Dnio. car.
 " et silva past. ij lev. lg. et dim. lat. T. R. E. val. iij lib. modo
 " xl sol. In ead. villa. soca in Hoveden j. C. et dim. ad gld.

" In Clive iij carucatæ ad gld. et ij car. poss. ee.

" In Angotesbi, ij car. et dimid. et dimid. bov. ad gld. et ij
 " car. poss. ee. Har. trar. et soca ptinet ad Hoveden maner. epi.
 " Dunelm. Nc. ht. Nigel in Dnio. j. car. ix vill. cu. ij car. et vj
 " soch. et iij vill. et ij bord cum ij car. T. R. E. val. xl. sol.
 " modo xx sol. In Hode vij bo. ad gld. soca in Welleton.

" In Angotesbi hb. Norman et Tochi. ij M. de iij bo. ad gld.
 " Nigel ht. ibi. j. C. in Dnio. pti. ac. xx. silvi past. dimid lev.
 " lg. et tntd lat. Tot. j. lev. lg. et j lat. T. R. E. val. xij sol.
 " modo v sol.

" In Aschilebi hb. Torchil j M. de j. caruc. ad gld. soca ei in
 " Hoveden Nigel ht ibi. j. hoem cu. ij. bov. et v piscarias redd.
 " ij. milia anguillaru et cccc. tas.

“ In Dufelt et Suddufel, xiiij bo. ed gld. soca in Hoveden.

Terra Tainorum Regis.

“ In Walchintone, Gamel. hb. j. car. tre ad gld. Tra ad dimid.
“ car. Ide ipse ht et wast. e. T. R. E. val. v sol.

Terra Robertus de Bruis.

“ In Brentingeha. et in Cava. et in Hodhu. ix car. et 1 bo.”
— *Doomsday Book.*

Leland's description of Howden is pertinent, even to this time, notwithstanding the rapid improvements in agriculture of the last and present age:—“ Walling Fenne hath many carres
“ of waters in it; and is so bigge, that a 58 villages ly in and
“ abutting of it, whereof the most part be yn Houghton lord
“ ship, longing to the Bisshop of Duresme, and part yn Harthil
“ hundrith.

“ The Fenne is 16 miles in compace, and is all of Houghden-shire.

“ From Wilkington to Hoveden a xij miles, al yn Hovedenshir.

“ And thens Hovedenshir goith almost to the mouth of Derwent, and so upon Humber shore, as good as 20 miles by water,
“ to the very bounds of Feriby.

“ From Scally to Hoveden 4 miles, scant one by enclosed
“ pasture, and three by morische and fenne ground.”

Howden is distant from Market Weighton about eighteen miles, and from Kingston upon Hull twenty-two miles, the roads from which places are commodious enough for travellers in carriages—a convenience not to be boasted of from other quarters.

Mr Burton, from the History of Peterborough, sets forth, that
“ in the days of Edward the Confessor the manor, church, and
“ lands of Howden, were wrested from the monastery of Peterborough,* and being in the king's hands, King William the
“ Conqueror gave the said church of Howden, with all its
“ chapels, lands, and appurtenances, to William Karilepho,
“ Bishop of Durham, who immediately after conferred the same
“ on the monks of Durham, for ever.”† The manor and its privileges the prelates retained, and it still belongs to the see.‡

The gift made of this manor to the see was by charter, and confirmed by the bulla of Pope Gregory.¶ William Rufus accusing William, Bishop of Durham, of joining in the conspi-

* Hist. Peterb. 12. 254.

† Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 45.

‡ King William gave Billingham and Howden to the church of Duresme.

SCALA. CHRON.—LEL COL. vol. I. p. 531.

¶ Will. Con. p. cartam suam dedit Allerton et Hoveden, &c. beato Cuthb'to et epis Dun.

racy of his dissident barons, or at least abetting them in various circumstances, wasted Howden and Welton, and sundry other possessions of the see in Yorkshire, as noted before, seized them into his own hands, and soon afterwards bestowed them on Odonis,* (comes Campaniæ) and Alanus, (comes Richemont†) his favourites.

The manor did not long continue alienated from the see, K. Hen. I. by his charter making restitution thereof, with others the lands of which the Bishop of Durham, had been disseized: but it appears by the record referred to, that Henry had seized these manors at the time of his coronation at St Alban's; so that it is probable, (though we have no record to confirm the idea) that the Yorkshire manors were restored by King William Rufus‡ to Bishop Flambard, who was a great favourite with the sovereign, and afterwards in great disgrace with the successor, till the compromise with Duke Robert took place, in consequence of which he was restored.||

By several records it is stated, that the Bishop of Durham shall hold all pleas within the liberty of Howden, which he holds within his county palatine, pleas of the crown excepted: and that he should have there return of writs and other franchises.¶

VOL. III. 3 Z

Papa Gregorius. p. W. de Carilephum ep'um Dun. l'ras suas regi direxit, et Hoveden cum ceteris o'ib's ep'i maneriis et terris aliis o'ib's sive redditibus S'to Cuthberto et succ. suis ep'is Dun. auctoritate apostolica concessit et roborando munavit.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

* E. libra summiu altaris Dunelm.

Rex Gul. Rufus accusatum Gul. Episcopum Dunelmen. quod consencerat conspirationem nobilium eum, spohavit de Hoveden et Welton, et aliis terris in Everwickshir et Odoni et Alano comitibus divisit.——LEL. COL. vol. I. p. 386.

† Lel.

‡ King Hen. I. P. cartam suam reddidit Ranulfo Ep'o Dun. omnes illas terras unde eum disseivit, et quas cepit rex in manu sua apud Sanctum Albanum quando ibi coronatus fuit, in festo Pentecostes scil't Alvertonam, Hovedenam, Welletonam, et Crecam, &c. adeo integre et plene sicut aliquis ep'us ea unquam melius h'uit. M. A. 2d part. 846.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

Novæ concessio (Nevil) p. Hen. VI.

|| See the Annals of Bishop Flambard, vol. I. p. 174, &c. with the several records in the notes.

§ Terra apud Hoveden die sc'i Mauricij et die sequente p. Johe'm regem pl'ito epo.

E. Turri Lond. Dunelm. epas. Q'd possit et debet pli'tare 'oia pl'ita que pertinent ad vice-com. infra libertat. suam de Hoveden, exceptis pl'itis coronæ. Et q'd h'eat ib'm retorn. brevium et alias libertates. P. Ao. 52 H. III. m. 10.—Et Esch. H. III. No. 33. P. Ao. 17 Edw. II. pt. II. m. 22.

R. Str'chil ep'us pl'itavit in quo war. Ao. 8 Edw. vide Crake vid. inq. capt. apud Ebor. 8 Edw. I. de la wapyntak de Houden &c. inter Usse et Derwent, et quæ servicia et de quibus tenentur terræ scit. 33 villæ in wap. pred. 1 reg. D. et Cap. 189.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

Le ar. de Howden in com. Ebor. sera demand. in com. Dun. cr. Jur. 141. 4th inst. 219. 22 Edw. IV. Jur. p. 61. Ibid MSS.

In the pleas of quo warranto, the bishop claimed, in the 8th K. Edw. I. that he had a right to exercise in this liberty, all such jurisdiction as the king held elsewhere, except in pleas of the crown; insisting, that the successors of St Cuthbert held all royal liberties and franchises therein, from the time of the grant.

Bishop Lewis Beaumont demised to certain foreign merchants, called in the records *Alienigenis*, but of what country not easily determined, (though supposed to be Italians, the Forum *Alieni* being thought to be Ferrara; or perhaps they were of Alais in France) his manors of Allerton, Howden, and Richall, for a term of ten years.* Bishop Nevill, by commission, appointed justices of the peace in Howdenshire, and granted to Thomas Quickley, his serjeant at law, and privy counsellor, the franchises of Howden and Howdenshire for life, with a fee of 13l. 6s. 8d.† In the valor taken in the time of Henry VIII. Howden stands thus: "Inter recorda, &c. penes remem R's de valoribus temporalium et Sp. Dun. 26th Hen. VIII. temporalia de Hoveden.—Sit manerij cum red. et firmis tam lib'or tenen. quam tenent. ad volunt dni in diversis villis et villatis p. ann. 280l. 11s. 11d.—P'quisit cur, ibm coibs annis 40s.—vend. Faggot 20s.—Granor. reddit. 34s. 4d.—Tot. 284l. 15s. 1d.—Reddit. resolut. dno regi exeunt. de Howd. et Howd. shire, et solut. de manus vic. Ebor. 3l. 14s.—Pro feod. Johi's de Balliv, 70s. Rectori S. Martini in campis pro hospicio dni Lond. 4s."‡

Bishop Barnes demised to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of ninety years, the manor of Howden, with its several rights and appendages, together with the park, *Les Groves*, and three water corn mills, at 34s. 8d. yearly rent. And also demised to the queen, the fisheries, shores, passages, and ferry boat, at Howden dyke, rendering yearly ten shillings and fourpence; also, a horse-mill at Howden, at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. The horse tracking, fishery, and passage, from the river Ouse to the stone bridge in Howden, in a street there, called Briggate, for four-score years, at 12d. yearly rent.|| Toby Matthew, Bishop, granted a commission of survey.§

* Londov. Dun. Ep'us dimisit certis mercatoribus *alienigenis* maneria sua de Allerton, Hoveden, et Richall pro x annis ubi dictus Ep'us h'et ret. brevium et al. lib'tates regales. Tur. Lond. p. 17. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 21. 2. Reg. Dec. et C. 80.

MICKLETON'S MSS.

† Rot. Cl. m. No. 19, 114, 118.—Concessio Epi (Neville) Thome Quixley serviens ad Legem Rob'ti Epi Dun. ac jurisperitus de concilio suo omnium franchises, &c. de Howdon et Howdonshire (sic de novo concess. epo) pro vita cum feod. 13l. 6s. 8d. Rot. Cl. m. No. 119.—Ibid MSS.

‡ Ibid MSS.

|| Ibid. MS.

§ Rot. cl. A. No. 14.

The town of Howden is small, but contains several well built houses, is not unpleasantly situated, being at a little distance from the Humber; it has a great market, and the county growing much corn, by the river, which was made navigable in the year 1702, the produce is conveyed down to Kingston, and much influx of wealth is thereby occasioned.* In the year 1200, King John granted to Bishop Philip, his licence to hold a yearly fair here.†

The church and manor-house, or palace, of the bishop, stand to the south-west of the town. Leland says, "the collegiate church is auncient and meatly fair," but since he was there, melancholy changes have taken place; as the descriptions in the sequel will manifest. As to the privileges and possessions of the church, we will pursue the account thereof given in Mr Burton's MSS. under the grant of Bishop Karilepho. "The prior and convent of Durham had a large jurisdiction in Howden and Howdenshire, and over the church of Howden, and other churches and chapels within that liberty; as visitations, procurations, pensions; the exercise of all cures, of matrimony, divorce, and other civil and criminal matters; of appeals and other decisions and executions, so as they relate not to criminal causes, to the effect of correction and health of souls, and not to the effect of privation, deposition, destitution, and degradation; all which, the archbishop hath cognizance of, and so are excepted: likewise the obedience, subjection corporal, induction, reception of the probate of wills of the deceased, grants of administration of their goods, receiving the accounts of such administrations, and granting them a discharge; and the disposition of the goods of such as die intestate. Also, the custody and disposal of the fruits, rents, and profits of all vacant benefices, and sequestration and due disposition of the same; revenues, &c. all which premises are received, ratified and confirmed to the said prior and convent, by Alexander, Archbishop of York, by charter under his proper seal.‡

"Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, built a very great and lofty steeple to this church, that if there happened by chance any inundation, it might serve the inhabitants for a place of refuge, to save themselves in;|| and in 1403, he be-

3 Z 2

* The town of Howden, the only market of Howdenshire, is of no great reputation. LEL. ITIN. vol. I. fo. 57 and 58.

† Lel. Col. vol. I.

‡ 20th June, 1387.

|| King Rich. II.

“queathed by his will, 40l. towards the maintenance thereof.”*

“The church at first was a rectory parochial, of the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham; and in March, 11th King Henry III. Walter, Archbishop of York, by the assent of Fulk Basset, parson of the church of Howden, and of the prior and convent of Durham, granted to Walter Kirkham, clerk, all the tithes of corn, pertaining to the chapel of Estrington, by name of a single benefice, without cure of souls or episcopal burdens; rendering thence, yearly, to the parson of Hoveden and his successors (*3 Bezants*) as a pension on Martinmas day.”†

“6th March, 1267. Forasmuch as the parish church of Hoveden was very wide and large, and the profits and rents so much abounding, as to be sufficient for the maintenance of many spiritual men; therefore, Walter, Archbishop of York (at the instance and petition of his chapter of York) that there might be prebends ordained out of the revenues of the church, and by their concurrent authority and consent, and likewise of the submission of the prior and convent of Durham, to him, of whose patronage it was,‡ made this ordination, viz. That there should be in this church of Hoveden, five prebends for ever, and each of them to maintain, at his own proper costs, a priest and clerk in holy orders, to administer in the same, in a canonical habit, according to the custom of the church at York, and to observe the like way of singing, as those of York church (excepting in matins, which they shall say in the morning for the parish) and one of them who is most fit shall be rector of the quire, and ordain things belonging to divine service: and each of them, as an ebdomodary, shall orderly keep his turn, and serve the cure of the parish by his respective priest, in the portion assigned to him.”

“Moreover he appointed, that the priests at the altars of St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. Katharine, be in conformable

* About the year 1700, there was such an excessive flood, that it was necessary to have boats to bring the dead from Barmby for interment, a distance of near four miles to the west. In 1763, the banks against Barmby marsh broke, which occasioned a great inundation at Howden, so that a boat with five men and a boy in it, went from the town to Howden-dyke, over the inclosures; and the water was so high, that it was impracticable for a horse to enter any part of the town. — The author is obliged to Mr. Savage, of Howden, for this and other information.

† This is an old Norman French word, and signifies a piece of money, but of what value we know not. It is a term used in heraldry, also signifying there a piece of money.

‡ Mr. Burton takes no notice of Stichil, Bishop of Durham, in this business, who joined therein.

“habit, present at all canonical hours, processions and high
 “masses; and other altars should in no wise be deputed to the
 “priests of prebends, least by that means the number of ministers
 “be diminished, who are rather to be augmented. Likewise he
 “ordained, that each of those three altar priests, should have for
 “their service, in augmentation to their stipends, one marc
 “yearly, out of the obventions of the great altar. Likewise he
 “ordained and granted to the prior and convent of Durham, to
 “be appropriated to their own use, viz. the chapel of Estrington,
 “with the profits ecclesiastical of the same town, and of the
 “towns of Cayvill, Portington, Ousthorpe, Hythe, Birland,
 “Sandholme, and Newland. The land of the marshal, and the
 “land of the chamber of Limpinhill, Grenhant (or Grenaske)
 “Delasise, and Holy Land, with the tithe of John de War-
 “wicks; together with the sepulture of the parishioners of the
 “said towns, and the emoluments and burdens parochial, so as
 “the prebends be for ever free from payment of pensions and
 “procurations. And all the residue of the parishes of Hove-
 “dune should be assigned to the five prebendaries, distinguished
 “as hereafter: and also the obventions of the altar and mortu-
 “aries, and personal tithes of those towns, deputed to the said
 “prebends, should be converted to the uses of the canons, and
 “be amongst them equally divided; which said canons should
 “for three months in the year, at least, make their personal
 “residence in the church, either so long together, or at several
 “times.

“Also the prior and convent should have the patronage of
 “the said prebends, and should present the prebendaries to the
 “archbishop, to be by him instituted and inducted: or to the
 “dean and chapter of York, in vacancy of the see.

“The area or church-yard, should be proportionably divided
 “to the prebendaries for their habitations; and the value of the
 “buildings then erected, should be converted to the fabric of
 “the quire; and least any dispute should arise about order of
 “sitting or presiding, the following manner of sitting in the
 “quire was by the archbishop ordained.—On the south side:
 “I. The prebendary of Hoveden, called the first prebendary,
 “shall have the first place.—II. The prebendary of the third
 “prebend (Thorpe) the second place.—III. The prebendary of
 “the fifth prebend (Saltmarsh) the third place.—IV. The priest
 “of the altar of St. Thomas, the fourth place.—On the north
 “side; I. The prebendary of the second prebend (Barneby)
 “the first place.—II. The prebendary of the fourth prebend
 “(Laxton) the second place.—III. The priest of the altar of

" St. Mary, the third place.—IV. The priest of the altar of St. Katharine, the fourth place.—The same order was to be observed in their processions.

" A sixth prebend, viz. of Skipwith, was ordained in this church, and added to the five old prebends.*

" In 1267, the prebend of Hoveden was ordained the first prebend in this collegiate church, and was freed from all cure of souls, and made a simple and pure prebend only; to be at the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham, at every vacation thereof; and to the peculiar maintenance thereof, had assigned all the predial tithes of hay, wool, and lamb, of the towns of Hoveden, Knedlington, and Bernhill."

Succession of Prebendaries of Hoveden Prebend.

Mr. Adam de Forset.—Patrons, prior and convent of Durham.

1280, Ds. Wm. de Burneton---Ibid.---1287, Roger de Clare, ibid.---1310, Thomas de Southwake---1310, Ds. John de Sandale---1312, William de Melton, post. Archiep. Ebor.---1369, Mr. Will. de Denly, resig. pro. capula, S. Radegund in Ecc. Cuth. Lond.---1369, Hen de Snaythe, pbr.---M. Mic. Serjeaux---1397. Ds. Will. de Strickland, post. Episc. Carlisle---Thomas Haxey, Pbr.---1418, Mr. John Selowe, pbr. post. precentor, Eccl. Ebor.---1419, Ds. Richard Ingoldsby, pbr.---Mr. Adam Walshe---1438, Ds. Will. Wilkinson, cap.---1448, John Lound m.---1467, Mr. John Arundel, res.---1479, John Harte Subtheasaus, Ebor. m.---1496, Ds. Thomas Colston, res.---1499, Mr. Robert Kent, S. T. P. m.---1515, Ds. John Bryme, pbr. res.---1523, Mr. Will. Clareburgh, L. D. m.---1534, Mr. Anth. Bellasis, L. D.

N. B. On the 10th May, 1289, one Will. Langton was admitted a prebendary in the church of Hoveden, but it does not appear to what prebend.†

* In p'fat territorio de Hodenshire fuit Ecclia collegiata de 5 prebendariis. Hæc Ecclia seu vicaria fuit Ecclia prebendalis de Howden no. 1308, et consecrata B. Petro l. reg. d. et cap. f. 38 vel. 138. plus de ceo ibm reg.—Statuta vicariar de Howden, p. J. V.essington priorem, ao. 1418, l. reg. d. et cap. 92.—Dominus Thomas de Goldsbrough, rector et prebendarius Ecclie de Skipwith in Ecclia prebendali b'e Petri. de Hovedon, ao. 1308. Ibm fo. 38.——MICKLETON'S MSS.

† In 1760, the prebend of Hoveden was possessed by the heir of Walthall.——

JOHNSON'S MS.

Now the tithes of corn, hay, wool, and lamb, are the property of Francis Ingram, Esq. issuing out of Howden.—William Sotheron, Esq. of Darlington, is owner of all small tithes which are payable in the parish; and also, oblations, obventions, and Easter offerings, out of which he finds ropes for the bells, and bread and wine for Easter communion.

The ecclesiastical rights of Knedlington and Barnhill-hall, belong to Mrs. Elizabeth Athorpe.

2d. BARNEBY PREB.---16th March, 1267, the prebendary of Barneby was ordained the second prebend, and had assigned to it the tithe of hay, wool, and lamb, of the towns of Barneby and Askelby.

Succession of Prebendaries.

Mr. R. de Pickering, post. Dec. Ebor. patron, prior and con- of Durham---1305, Dr. Walter de Bedewynd, post. Thesaur Ebor. res.---1323, Mr. Walter Prodhorne---Hen. de Ross. res. pro. preb. in Col. Eccl. de Cestria---1351, Tho de Neville---Ds. Nich. Hawkin, res. pro. preb. de Wellington, in Eccl. Cath. Heref.---1363, Richard de Ravenser, pbr.---Will de Windesore, res. pro. preb. de Coleworth, in Eccl. Cath. Cicester---1394, Mr. Hen. Bowet.---1404, Tho. Weston, m.---1408, Ds. Tho. del Hay, res. pro. preb. in Eccl. de Col. Cestriae in stratu.---1411, R. del Hay, res. pro. preb. in Gevendale---1420, Mr. Walter Sherrington, res. pro. preb. de Sidlesham in Cath. Cicestri---1434, Ds. Thomas Morton, m.---1449, Mr Thomas Babthorp, A. M. m.---1478, Mr. Alex. Legh A. M. res.---1499, Tho. Coston, L. D. m.---1501, Rich. Collinwode, S. T. P.---Ds. Edward Copley---1506, Mr. Richard Rawlins, S. T. P.---Rad. Collingwode, res.---1507, R. Fisher, Dec. Dr. m.---1510, Galf. Wrenne, B. A.---Will. Chamberlane, res.---1538, Geo. Wilset, res.---1530, Thomas Westley, L. B.*

3d, THORP PREB.---In 1257, Thorp was the third prebend in Hoveden church, and was endowed with the predial tithes of hay, wool, and lamb, of the towns of Thorp, Beleby, Baltholme, Lynton, and Sayre; together with the tithes of that culture del Splen, of Kilpin and Trundikes.†

Succession of Prebendaries.

Mr. Adam de Derlington, patron, prior and convent of Durham, m---1302, Ds. Rad. de Staneford, pbr.---1317, Mr Thomas Harpeliam---1351, Ds. David Wollore---Will. de Burghbrigge, res. pro preb. de Burgh, in cap St. Martini Lond---1367, Mr.

* 1670, the prebend of Barmby was possessed by John White, Esq.——
JOHNSON'S MS.

Of Barmby prebendary, the ecclesiastical rights belong to **** White of Nottinghamshire.

† 1670, the prebend of Thorp was possessed by the heir of Walthall——
JOHNSON'S MS.

Of Thorp prebendary, the ecclesiastical rights of Trandikes belong to William Sotheron, Esq.—Of Thorp, Belby, and Kilpin, to Robert Athorpe, of Athorpe, Esq.—Of Balkholme and Linton to Francis Ingram, Esq.—John Whitaker is puisne Lord of Balkholme, and Rich. Jewit, Esq. of East and West Lintons.

Nich. de Wykeham, res. pro. preb. de Walton in cap. de Boseham—1369, John de Wykeham, res. pro preb. de Godeste in cap. St. Martini, London.—1413, Mr. Will. de Middleton, m.—1429, Ds. Tho. de Bradshaw, m.—1456, Mr. John Norton, Dec. Bac. res.—1457, John Sendale, cap. res.—1462, Ds. John Pemberton, pbr. res.—1468, Mr. R. Abdy A. M. m.—1483, Will. Beverly, Dec. B.—1493, R. Fisher. pbr. res.—1507, R. Blackwell, m.—1508, Ds. Will. Holgill, cap. res.—1521, Mr. Will. Atkinkson, m.—1536, Ds. R. Babthorp. At the dissolution, he had a pension of 6l. p. ann. which he enjoyed in 1553.

Willis.

4th, LAXTON,* OR SKELTON PREB.—In 1267, the fourth prebend in this collegiate church of Hoveden, is that of Laxton and Skelton; which, by the ordination, was endowed with the predial tithes of hay, wool, and lamb, of the towns of Laxinton, Skelton, and Gresby: and on the 13th July, 1330, William, Archbishop of York, further ordained, that this prebend of Skelton, be from thenceforth a simple and pure prebend, and be free from cure of souls, having a proper vicar to take care of them, who should be presentable by the prior and convent of Durham.

Succession of Prebendaries.

1287, Rog. Erle of Clare, patron, prior and convent of Durham.—1302, Ds. Hen. de Guldeforde, sub. diac. m.—1312, Mr John de Sneynton, m.—1316. Rog. de Heselaton, pbr.—Mr Adam de Heselbeck, res. pro. cap. de Norton.—1346, Mr Rad. Tuill, pbr.—John de Puano, m.—1362, Alex. de Neville, sub. diac.—R. de Manfeld, res. pro. preb. de Crysteshal, in cap. St. Martini, Lond.—1398, Mr Rich. Urpiewyks, m.—1408, John Suthwell, pbr. m.—1416, R. Neville, fil. rad. com. Westm. res.—1424, Ds. John Castel, pbr. res.—Nich. Dixon, pbr.—John Bate, pbr. res.—1439, Mr William Spencer, L. D. res.—1443, Ds. Will. Fallan, res.—1463, R. Portington, m.—1491, Edward Copley, —Rich. Rawlings, S. T. P. Episc. S. David's—1523, Dr. Tho. Hall, pbr.

* 1670, The prebend of Skelton was possessed by Mr. Francis Sands, great grandson of Archbishop Sands.—JOHNSON'S MS.

The ecclesiastical rights of Laxton and Skelton now belong to William Sotheron, Esq.

In Laxton are two manors, one belonging to Mrs. Frances Bayles, the other to the corporation of York.

This town, before the conquest, was the property of Algar, Earl of Mercia.

At the dissolution, the prebendary of Skelton was resident, and had the above-mentioned tithes, &c. which were continued therewith in 1670.—JOHNSON'S MS.

5th, **SALTMARSH PREB.***—The fifth prebend in Hoveden church, was that of Saltmarsh, which was endowed with the predial tithes of hay, wool, and lamb, of the towns of Saltmarsh, Coteness, Metham, and Yneshete: and in April, 1820, William, Archbishop of York, ordained, that this prebend should thenceforth be a simple and pure prebend, free from all cure of souls, and when vacant, presentable by the prior and convent of Durham.

Succession of Prebendaries.

Mr Rob. de Wenell, m.—1300, Reginald de Branden, m.—1305, Ds. Hen. Blatesden Eleemosyn, regis, m.—1316, Mr Rich. de Ergum, pbr. res. pro. preb. de Visgelf. 27.—1322, Ds. Hen. de Osgodby, pbr.—Mr Hen. de Luceby, m.—Dr. Roger de Waltham, pbr. m.—1341, Will. de Kilderby, cap.—Will. fil. de Johannis de Aula de Shipedham, res. pro. cap. de Birley Sarum dioc.—1350, Will. de Redford, res. pro. preb. de Clyfton, in Eccl. Cath. Linc.—1356, Mr Steph. de Ravenser, res. pro. preb. de Carleton, in Linc. dioc.—1382, Joh. de Waltham—Ds. R. Bolton, res. pro. preb. de Ruspanel, in Eccl. Col. St. Beriane—1422, Hen. Merston, res. pro. Eccl. de Chening Cant. dioc.—1428, Mr Marm. Lumley, res. pro. hosp. de Bowtham—1424, Ds. R. Friend, m.—1435, Ds. Will. Doncaster, m.—1439, Mr John Marshall, m.—1462, John Lonsdale, A. M. m.—1462, John Segeden, S. T. B. m.—1482, John Newcourt, Dr. res.—1482, Joh. Martock, A. M. m.—1503, John Denby, A. M. m.—1508, John Withers, res.—1512, Ds. John Denys, pbr. res.—1518, Will. Frankelyn, m.—1523, Ds. Will. Towerston, res.—1533, Mr Tho. Franke, dec. Dr.

N. B. A. D. 1310, William de Beverley was a canon in the church of Hoveden.—Roger de Birdlington, fo. 336.

6th, **SKIPWITH PREBEND.†**—February 4th, 1279, William Wickwayne, Archbishop of York, by consent of the prior and convent of Durham, ordained a sixth prebend in the collegiate church of Hoveden, viz. the prebend of Skipwith, to which he

VOL. III. 4 A

* 1670, the prebend of Saltmarsh was possessed by sundry persons. ———

JOHNSON'S MS.

The ecclesiastical rights of Saltmarsh now belong to Philip the elder, and Philip Saltmarsh the younger, Esq. Abraham Haigh, and Thomas Rhodes—Cotness and Metham have been free from tithes upwards of 200 years.—Philip Scholfield of Skelton, gent. is puisne Lord of Metham, which in 1779, he obtained by purchase, of Sir George Montgomery Metham, Knt. of Norh. Cave, and clerk of the wardrobe to the king.

† The ecclesiastical rights of Skipwith now belong to Samuel Phipps, Esq

assigned all the predial tithes of corn in Skypwith, and the tithe hay of the town of Duffield, and appointed this prebend also to have its proper vicar, and the patronage of this prebend to belong to the prior and convent of Dunholm.

Succession of Prebendaries.

A. D. 1279, Mr Will. de Coniers, tunc Rect. Eccl. collatus fuit ad hanc prebendam---1282, Thomas de Goldeburgh---1289, Will. de Wetewang, m.---1347, John Metham, prim tonsour habens---Mr Will. de Denley, res. pro. cap. Stæ. Radegundis---1366, Ds. Hen. de Snayth, pbr.---1372, R. de Crould, m.---1412, Mr John Catericks, Episc. St. David---1414, Mr John Havingham, m.---1417, Ds. John Selby, m.---1419, Mr Joh. Lyes, pbr.---Ds. Hen. Henslap, res. pro. preb. Langstow, Linc. dioc.---1448, Mr Will. le Scroope, res.---1457, Ds. Thomas Bonny, pbr. res.---1466, Ds. Thomas Useburn, pbr. res.---1466, Mr John Shirewood, S. T. P.---Mr Walter Buck, m.---1475, John Letford, L. D. m.---1476, Mr Elias Bell, res.---1501, John Curwen, A. M res.---1504, Ds. Rd. Joyance, m.---1517, Mr Edward Kellet, dec. Dr.---Will. Casse, after the dissolution, had a pension of 4l. per ann. which he enjoyed in 1553.

N. B. In. 1553, here remained in charge these pensions, viz. to William Whitehead and Arthur Laytone, 6l. 13s. 4d. each; Rob. Baysthorpe and Will Towersonne, 6l. each; John Brereton, 2l. 13s. 4d. prebendaries.---Thomas Metringham, John Hundreslye, 5l. each, and John Jackson, 2l. vicars.---Thomas Place, Will. Lambert, deacons, each 2l.-----*Willis vol. II. p. 273.*

Hoveden Vicarage.

2d Feb. 1319. the Archbishop of York ordained, that there be a perpetual vicar in the church of Hoveden; and the vicar thereof should be presented by the prior and convent of Durham, and have cure of souls, which are impendant on the prebend of Hoveden, and should have for his portion 10l. sterling annually paid him out of the profits of the said prebend, by the prebendary for the time being.

First fruits of this vicarage, 16l.---Tenths, ****---Procurations, 6s. 8d.

VICARS.---A. D. 1320, Dr. Thomas de Thorogolt, presented by the prior and convent of Durham---John de Oustrope---1322, Jonn de Griphorpe, vacated p. m.---1341, John de Galmeton

---John Skarlett, m.---1362, John de Esyngton, m.---1370, Will. de Rilleston, pbr.---Will. de Aghton, pbr. res. pro. vic. de Galmeton---1404, Rob. de Pokelington, pbr. res. pro. Eccl. de Brodsworth---John Porter, pbr. res. pro. vic. de Wystow---1411, Thomas Lister---Will. Riccal, pbr.---1449, John Hubbersty, res.---1466, Ds. Will. Waryn, cap. m.---1479, Will. Belle, cap. res.---1484, Rich Cooke, cap. m.---1485, John Hesington, A. M. res.---1491, Rob. Robinson, pbr. m.---1507, Rob. Clark, pbr. res.---1517, Rob. Cole, pbr. res.---1527, John Wawen, pbr. res.---1535, Miles Whitefeld---1679, Thomas Reynolds, pr. by the king, res.---1707, Rich. Cotton, or Coulton, A. B. p. the king---1726, John Thirkeld---1746, James Godmond.

Barnaby upon Darwent, in Hoveden.

On the 2d August, 1322, Barnaby upon Darwent, in Hoveden parish, being a prebend within the collegiate church thereof, had a perpetual vicarage therein, ordained by William, Archbishop of York, who appointed that the perpetual vicar thereof should be presentable by the prior and convent of Durham, and serve in the said prebend, bearing and exercising all the whole cure whatsoever, as incumbent on the same prebend: the portion of whose vicarage should consist in 10^m sterling per ann. paid by the prebendary for the time being, out of the fruits of his prebend.

In this town of Barnaby are five carucates of land of the fee of the Bishop of Durham of his barony, which he holds of the king in capite,

Vicars of Barnaby.

A. D. 1322, Will. de Askipnith, pbr. presented by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated p. mort.---1337, R. de Kelfeld. cap. m.---1349, John Lenay, m.---1359, Hen. de Birkenshaw, pbr. res. pro. vic. de Wewyk---1377, R. Culthorp---Ralph de Worksop, pbr. m.---1394, William Blake, cap. m.---1412, R. Dalby, pbr. m.---1427, William Laverock, pbr. m.---1466, John James, pbr. m.---Rob. Hadclyff, res.---1480, R. Johnson, als. Milner, m.---1510, Rich. Stowe, m.---1528, Hen. Holland, pbr. m.---1546, Christopher Ellys, pr. K. Hen. VIII.

THORPE.---Thorp in Hoveden parish, being another prebend in the church of Hoveden, had a vicarage therein ordained.

Thorp contains one carucate of land, of the fee of the Bishop of Durham.

Vicars of Thorpe.

A. D. 1351; Ds. Tho. fil. Steph. Kettle, cap. presented by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated by resignation for the vic. of Estrington,---1353, Mr. Rich, de Beckingham---1365, Ds. Tho. de Sketon---1401, John de Hemmingburgh, pbr. m.---1410, Tho. Ayrmin, pbr, res.---1410; Tho. Welthorpe, pbr.---1422, Will. Barkare, pbr.---1457, Will Wells, promoted---, Dns Nich. Roscheling---1500; Ds. Will Manby, pbr. m.---1505, Tho Lawson, m.---1509, Edm. Richardson, pbr.---R. Weste, m---1510, Rich, Marcer, pbr. pr. King Henry VIII.

SKELTON.---On the 13th July, 1330, William, Archbishop of York, ordained a perpetual vicarage in the prebend of Skelton, within the collegiate church of Hoveden, wherein should be a perpetual vicar, presentable by the prior and convent of Durham: the portion of whose vicarage should consist of 10^m sterling, p. ann. payable by the prebendary of Skelton, out of the fruits of his prebend, at Martinmas and Pentecost by equal portions.

This town contains three carucates of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham.

Vicars of Skelton.

A. D. 1330, Ds. Steph, de Griphorpe, pbr, presented by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated p mort.---1347, Alex. Bennet, pbr, m.---1349, Will. de Lynton, cap.---1380, Tho. Littester, pbr. res. pro. vic. de Wistow.---1402, John Green, pbr.---Tho. Hill---1445, Edm. Karr, cap.---1448, John Raynold, cap. m.---1462, John Watkinson, cap. m.---1476, John Ludwyn, pbr. m.---1501, John Gedling, pbr. res.---1508, Ds. Tho. Blacket, cap. m.---1521, R. Webster, pbr. m.---1533, Will. Skelton, cap.---Edw. Richardson, m.---1537, Peter Batill, pbr. pr. King Henry VIII. m.---1540, Tho. Metingham, after the dissolution, he had a pension of 5l. p. ann. which he enjoyed in 1553.---*Willis.*

SALTMARSH.---Saltmarsh, in the parish of Hoveden, contains five carucates of land, of the fee of the Bishop of Durham. In April 1320, William, Archbishop of York, ordained a perpetual vicarage in the prebend of Saltmarsh, within the collegiate church of Hoveden, and a perpetual vicar thereof, presentable by the prior and convent of Durham, who should have all cure of souls whatsoever, within the said prebend, and have allotted for the portion of his vicarage, 10^m sterling, p. ann. out of the fruits of the said prebend, payable by the prebendary for the time being.

The prebendaries of this church were to be resident a year, those who were resident, had the Glebe, the petty Tithes, and Easter offerings, and were to repair the chancel, to find bread and wine, and bell ropes, and keep hospitality. The prebendaries belonging to this church, were dissolved in King Henry VI's time, and the prebendary rights were sold to several persons. In 1670, the prebend of Hoveden was possessed by the heir of Waltham. The prebend of Thorp, by the same person; Barnaby, John White, Esq.; Skelton, Mr. Francis Sands, great grandson of Archbishop Sands; Saltmarsh by sundry persons. At the dissolution, the prebendary of Skelton was resident and had the above-mentioned tithes, &c. which were continued therewith in 1670.

There were several chauntries in the church of Hoveden.

1st, St. Thomas the Martyr, the priest whereof had the fourth stall on the north side of the quire, among the canons.

Priests of the Chauntry of St. Thomas.

A. D. 1376, John Holme, pbr. presented by the Archbishop of York by lapse.

2d, St. Mary's called Clyff's chauntry, the priest whereof had the third stall on the north side of the quire, among the prebendaries and vicars.

Priests of St. Mary's.

A. D. 1376, Thomas Tugans, pbr. presented by the Archbishop by lapse.—Thomas Wythings incumbent, at the dissolution had a pension of 5l. p. ann. which he enjoyed in 1553.

WILLIS.

3d, St. Katharine's: the priest of this chauntry had the fourth stall on the north side of the quire.

Priests of St. Katharine's.

A. D. 1376. Ds. Steph. Aunger, pbr. presented by the Archbishop by lapse—14**, Rich. Algar, m.—1421, Dr. Thomas Dickonson, pbr.

4th, St. Cuthbert's.*

* Cantaria sancti Cuthberti infra maneria de Hoveden, concess. p. Rich. (Fox) Ep'us Ric'o Fisher pro vita capellano pro div. celebrand. in eodem, sub salario 4l. 3s. 4d. ei solut. pro pane et vino emend. &c. —MICLETON'S MSS.

Indulgentia concessa capelle sce Mae Magdalene (sive hermetagium) apud Hoveden.—Reg. Fox, p. 5.

Lre pat. Johis Richardson de quad annuitate in Hoveden.—Fox Rot. A. No. 78. Ricus, &c. damus, &c. Johi Richardson ordinis sci francisci et heremite infra capellum nrm in Hovedenshire vocat. Ayngelstone-Hyrst unum denar. p. diem Hend. eidem Johi ad terminum vite sue p. manus receptoris nri de Hoveden, &c.

RANDAL'S MS.

Priests of St. Cuthbert's.

A. D. 14**, Nich. Kyser,---1419, Ds. John Clayton, pbr. m presented by cap. Hoveden, vacated p. mort.---144*, Thomas Clayton, pbr. res.---1448, Mr John Kirby, m.---1457, Ds. R. Yoman, cap. m.---1475, John Todhow, m.---1478, R. Forman, cap.---R. Laverock, m.---1508, R. Cole, cap. res.---1517, Pet. Swynton, pbr. res.---1518, Anthony Clerk, pbr. m.---1533. William Cole, pbr. m.---1535, William Nellest, res.---1537, R. Nicholson; he had a pension of 5l. which he enjoyed in 1553, ---WILLIS.

5th, St. Andrew's: this auncient chauntry was founded by Thomas, son of Jordan de Metham, who granted to the said altar, in the church of St. Peter at Hoveden, 5^m annual rent, issuing out of three oxgangs of land, one lying in Askelby, another in Hoveden, and the third in Laxton: which he purchased of Sir Thomas de Hooke, Knt. for the maintenance of one chaplain, who should daily celebrate divince service at that altar of St. Andrew's, for the souls of the said Thomas and Alice his wife, his parents, and all his ancestors.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. In Ecton it does not appear to be certified. The prebends were dissolved by Edward VI. in 1547, and the patronage of the vicarage thereby became vested in the crown.* The temporalities were granted out by letters patent, dated 19th January, 1532, and have passed through various possessors to the present owners, noted under each prebend. Whilst the property remained in the crown, it produced a revenue of 40l. per annum: upon granting out, a rent of 6l. 14s. 4d. was reserved, and for the demunition 32l. 6s. 8d. ten years purchase was stipulated to be paid, but came under the exemptions of the statute of 43d Queen Elizabeth.

The church is in the form of a cross, the tower rising in the centre; the quire is in ruins, but the remains shew that therein the most ornamental work of the edifice was disposed. Mr Grose, in his excellent work, gives the following account of this edifice, ornamented with a view of the west aspect:---“ This

* See the endowment of the cathedral church of Durham by Henry VIII. vol. II. p. 146, wherein ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the manors of Howden, Hemyngsburg, and Northallerton, are granted to the dean and chapter, in as full a form as they possessed the same before the dissolution. An exemption follows:—*Exceptis et omnino reservat. nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris omnibus illis libertatibus jurisdictionibus franchises et privilegiis, quæ modo aliquo statuto sive ordinatione sunt ad nihilata revocata vel evincta.*

The statute of King Edward VI. reversed this part of the grant, and the two collegiate churches were reduced.

“ church stands in the east riding of Yorkshire, and in a district
 “ called Howdenshire, exempt from the authority of the arch-
 “ deacon, and subject to the dean and chapter of Durham.
 “ When it was built does not appear. Tanner says that Hugh,
 “ Prior of Durham, obtained a bull from Gregory IX. for the
 “ appropriating this church for the maintenance of sixteen
 “ monks.* But, upon further consideration, Robert, the Bishop
 “ of Durham, in 1266, caused it to be divided into five prebends
 “ for secular clerks, viz. Hoveden, valued 26th Henry VIII. at
 “ 18l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 12l. clearly; Skelton, valued
 “ at 15l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 9l. clearly; Thorp valued
 “ 16l. 11s. 4d. in the whole, and 9l. 18s. 4d. clearly; Saltmarsh,
 “ valued at 16l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 10l. clearly; and
 “ Barnaby, valued at 16l. 6s. 8d. in the whole, and 9l. 13s. 4d.
 “ clearly. To these were added, not long after, a sixth prebend,
 “ viz. Skipwith, valued at 18l. in the whole, and 13l. 6s. 8d.
 “ clearly. There were also six vicars, besides chauntry priests,
 “ in this collegiate church, which was dedicated to *St. Peter and*
 “ *St. Paul.*” Mr Grose then quotes certain passages from Gent’s
 book,† where, after lamenting the fall of the eastern part, or
 quire, he says, “and as on the south-east side the chapter house,
 “ which resembles that of York, but less, having seven of the
 “ most curious arched windows, once, no doubt, adorned with
 “ painted glass, (as might vie with any in England) seems to be
 “ the next victim to time, the following small sketch is presented
 “ that an idea of it may be rendered to the reader, when the
 “ greater part of the beautiful original shall happen to be no
 “ more. The east part, or ancient quire, has been very magni-
 “ ficent, as appears by its venerable ruins, all the top fallen in,
 “ with much of the walls, &c. What remains of the lofty roof-
 “ less walls, shew the admiring but dejected spectator the most
 “ curious workmanship; as on the south part the effigies of King
 “ David playing on his harp; St. Peter and St. Paul, (the
 “ figures of those two saints being also at the west end) under-
 “ neath the former is Delilah cutting off Sampson’s hair; David
 “ killing the lion, &c. The east window, except that it had a
 “ little one over it, resembled that of York minster; but the
 “ remains declare, in my humble opinion, infinitely more beauty
 “ as to its image work; for yet are to be seen the effigies of St.
 “ Cuthbert, to whom and St. Peter this church was dedicated,
 “ Bishop Skirlaw, and other bishops, St. Catharine, with her

* Vide p. 101, vol. II. He procured the appointment to be improved by the institution of prebends.

† Author of the History of Ripon, &c.

“wheel, Justice, &c. Near the south door are the remains of a chauntry, where the Saltmarshes and Methams families do still bury their dead. There, mixed among the stupendous ruins, are to be perceived the effigies of two knights templars, no doubt of the said families; with the representation of a most beautiful lady. The choir fell down not many years ago. But in the wicked usurper’s time, the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its melodious organ pulled down; some of the vile miscreants his soldiers carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tune them, as they proceeded towards Wressell,” &c. The west part is appointed for divine service, near which is a convenient school.” Mr. Grose then proceeds with notes made by Mr. Pennant: which state, that the length of this fabric is, “two hundred and fifty-one feet, transept an hundred. East part quite a ruin; its window superb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with flutings, tracery of side windows various.

“The entrance to the east part, three doors, well ornamented, two niches on each side the chief.”

To this description we must add, that, from the remains, it is evident, the quire has had side aisles similar to the nave; the side doors out of the transept, and side windows to the east, corresponding with the idea, though not the least remains of a column is standing; for after the roof fell in, the shaken pillars, we apprehend, were taken down to their foundations. The centre door now enters into a commodious vestry room, which incroaches upon the ground of the old quire. The length of the quire is thirty-eight paces, and the width twenty paces; there are six windows on each side, divided by beautiful pilasters, the capitals ornamented with pierced work; the springings of the ground archings of the roof yet remain. The windows have consisted of three lights, with various tracery; the centre window to the east is eight paces in width, and, like the rest of the windows, is under a pointed arch.—The quire has lately been dressed up, and the remains of the vaulting, capitals, and carving, are piled against the walls on each side; but no monuments appear in the floor, except one flat blue stone, ornamented with a crosier, chalice, and book, and inscribed in the black letter,—“Hic jacet Joh. Cobe cap. eanti sci Tho. M’iris q. obiit fest. Mich. ao. do. MCCCC. eu. j. aia. ppicietr De.

Mr. Burton, who probably saw the quire before the roof fell in, or he took his account from Johnson’s MSS.* to which he frequently applies, says,—“In the quire is a white stone, about

* Date 1670.

the verge whereof is engraven in the black letter, *Orate pro aia* ***** *quondam Thomæ Maners armigeris qui obiit vj die mensis Octobris ano dni 1464 cujus aia pptur Dcus. Amen.*—Also in the quire, a white stone, whereon is fixed a brass plate, thus inscribed:*

“Here lyeth the body of Peter Dolman, of Kilpin, Esq. counsellor at law, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Remington, Clerk, Archdeacon of the east riding, in the county of York, deceased, by whom he left issue three sons, Zachariah, Philip, and Timothy Dolman, who departed out of this transitory world the thirteenth day of December 1621.”

From Johnson's MSS. Mr. Burton gives the following epitaphs, &c.—“In the quire are two gravestones of blue marble, the portraitures in brass, but the timber (1670) was so fallen as to cover them. The inscriptions remaining.” *Hic jacet Magister Tho. Babthorpe sacr. theologiæ bachalarius istisque ecclesiæ canonicus residensarius. Et Hen. Babthorpe frater ejusd mag. Thomæ quiquidem magr. Thomas obiit 14 October, 1478, et predict. “Henricus ob. 18 Jan. 1478.”—On the other stone;—“Hic jacet Tho. Morton quondam canonicus et residensarius Ecclesiæ Cath. beati Petri Ebor. ac istius eccles collegiatæ et unus magistrum cancellar. D'ni regis qui obiit 22 Maij, 1447, cujus, &c.”*

The windows were perfect, we may presume, in Johnson's time, for in his MS. referred to by Burton are drawings of shields of arms, in the first window of the east end of the south aisle, blazoned:—1. Quarterly three bars sable on a field Or, three squirrels vert on a field argent: the last as the first, &c. 2. Quarterly three bars sable on a field Or, with a conton a rose gules on a field argent. A lion rampant. Argent, on a field sable. The last as the first, &c. 3. Quarterly a lion rampant, sable on a field argent, an owl, Or on a field gules; the first as the last, &c. And in a window, on the south side of the quire, the arms of England and a shield of arms, three *Torteaux* in chief, on a field Or, a fesse Gules. In a high south window, several other shields of arms, not material to be described in this place: we will only add that, in a high north window are two shields of arms: 1. A cross fleury Or, on a field gules. 2. A lion rampant sable on a field Or.

In the south aisle of the quire this inscription:

“Orate pro anima Amæ quondam uxoris Thomæ Manners Armigeri quæ obiit 6 Oct. 1460, cujus, &c.

VOL. III. 4 B

* This plate is now preserved in the vestry room.—W. H.

There are two chapels or porches to the quire, of nearly the same situation and projection, adjoining to the transept, Johnson's MS. notes, that "the porch on the south side was divided into two parts, that towards the south belonging to the Salt-marches, and the other to the Methams." It is astonishing that various visitants should differ in their accounts of simple facts. Mr. Burton says, "There is an elevated monument in the middle of the aforesaid quire (porch) adjoining to the pillar," whereon lie two effigies of stone, a man and woman, between which figures is a rude rib of stone work, as if a partition had gone up between them; "and the partition," says Mr. Burton, "of the Methams and Saltmarshes has gone up between them; therefore it is a question, whether they were man and wife or not; tradition says she was a Saltmarsh married to a Metham."—Mr. Johnson takes no notice in his description of the monument, of the figures. Though it may appear tedious, we cannot refrain comparing and presenting to the reader the different accounts before us. Mr. Burton says, "The man is crosslegged, and in armour, having the arms of Metham, and at the head of the monument a bird. The woman is also crosslegged. Around on the sides of the monument are represented twelve several children, some having books in their hands, others scrowls. and other's birds." Mr. Grose, from Mr. Penant's notes—"On the floor is a fine tomb of a knight crosslegged, a shield, a mantle, his neck and head bare, short hair. Mourners and religious in niches round the tomb; and one person with a falcon. A lady in a loose gown cross-legged." Mr. Gough, in the superb work, entitled "Funeral Monuments," p. 95, says, that "in a chapel adjoining to the quire" of this church "is a lady of the family of Metham cross-legged." Again, "In a chapel on the south side of the ruined quire, a cross-legged knight, like Ross in the Temple church, in flowing hair, his head on a double cushion, his hands in mail banded at the wrist, and a sleeve, a large sword at his left side, mail on his legs and feet, and single spurs; a lion at his feet, on his long pointed shield, quarterly mullet, in the first quarter a fleur de lis, Or, Metham. By his side lies a woman, in a flowing coif, her right leg seemed crossed, but the figure is much damaged;" and he then proceeds to describe the figures on the sides of the altar part. We beg leave to add, that there is a rich canopy at the head of the knight, the sword lies at his left side sheathed, and the left leg is crossed uppermost; the cap of mail is down in the neck like a hood, and the hands are elevated. The female figure is much mutilated, and to us did not

seem to have originally belonged to this tomb. Johnson's MS. notes, "Adjoining to the south wall lies the representation of a man in armour cross-legged, with a dog lying at his feet, and on his shield the arms of Saltmarsh." Mr. Pennant says, "Another cross-legged knight, his head, cheeks, and neck guarded with chain armour, sticking quite close, a fillet round his head, his breast set with roses." Mr. Gough's description: "Under a south window is a knight on a single cushion, in a round helmet of mail, with a plain fillet, a gorget of the same, also greaves and shoe bands, spurs on both feet, a lion at the feet, a long sword, and on his shield the arms of Saltmarsh." We must add, that the hood of mail is put close up, and bound with a fillet: he is covered with mail to the extremities, the right leg lies uppermost, the sword is sheathed, and hangs in the belt; the hands are elevated. Mr. Johnson's drawing of the arms on the shield gives it the *bordeur*, but there is not that addition he gives nine crozlets, and there are but seven on this shield, placed 3, 1, 2, and 1, Johnson's MS. proceeds, "On another gravestone is the figure of a man in armour, with four *escocheons*, all having the last-mentioned arms, and this inscription round the stone---" *Orate pro aia Johannis Saltmarsh Arma-geri qui ob. 16^o. Aug. 1512, cujus.*" This monument is not noted by any other visitant; we found a flat blue stone, with the inscription, but no figure or shields of arms, or any appearance of grooves where brasses were. The same MS. proceeds, "Under an arch is the effigy of a man, with his crown shaven, on each side of the top of the arch are shields of arms,"* in the draw-

* Perhaps this was the effigy of John de Metham, preb. of Skipwith 1347, marked *grimut tonsur habens*. — Vid. Skipwith.

Copy of an Order for examining the State of the Church of Howden, Anno 1591, from an old Book of Church Wardens, Disbursements.

Feb. 16th, 1591.—Before the parish, it is agreed that a survey shall be made by Mr. Henry Rethell, surveyor to her majesty, and other two skillfull gentlemen, neare neighbours unto Howden, if they may be entreated thereunto, with the honest and substantial men of the parish, by the view of workmen, what decay the quire of Howden church is in, whether it be in tymbre, in stone, in lead, or glasse; and the same to be certified under their hands, unto the Lord Treasurer of England, with a note of the workmen, what trees will repayer the decayes of the tymbre, what money the decay of stone, and so of the other, and this to be returned if it may before the assizes next ensuinge.

It is agreed by consent, that bread and wine shall be found by the farmers this Easter next, as it hath been accustomed, and as it shall be thought good by my Lord's Grace, and the commissioners.

It is further agreed that Mrs. Sandes, her lease shall be seen and considered of by learned counsel, and if it fall out by their resolution, that the charge of the repayer of the quire be layd upon Mrs. Sandes or her tenants, then law to be prosecuted by the consent of the parish to compel them. And if she be cleared of it in law then, the orders of the queen's high commissioners to be performed at large, and all

ings falsley represented: to the arms of Metham there being added a chief; and the sinister arms represented a bend between

these things to be concluded by the whole consent of the parish, and to be done by expedition.

Feb. 1570.—*Hoc mense, tanta fuit, per totam parochiam Hovedensem aquaram inundatio, adeo ut nemini liceret ad oppidum Hovedenum venire, nisi qui scapnis, naviculis, lintribus, aut hujus modi vasculis vetrebantur.*—*From Register of the Parish.*

EAST RIDINGE OF THE COUNTIE OF YORK.

Nov. 10th, 1655.—It is to bee remembred that Geo. Belt, of Belby, gent. did take the oath of register for the p'rish of Hollden, according to an act of parliament, in that ense made, for recording of births, burials, and marriages, by us justices of the peace for this East Riding.

Phil. Saltmarshe, Cha. Fenwick.

This George Belt seems to have been a very curious person, from the remarks he has made in the register during those times.—The following are the incidents which he has taken notice of:

Sept. 1654.—This year, several of the Londoners deserted the fair, and sold their goods at Beverley.

Jan. 1654-5.—Wheat sold for 20d. p. bushel, and rye for 12d. do. in Howden market.

Mar. 10th, 1654-5, Saturday.—Twenty-nine eggs sold for threepence.

Sept. 1655.—The Londoners kept the fair wholly at Howden, according to its ancient custom and freedom.—This year brought forth great plenty of orchard fruit; so that on the 29th of September, apples were sold for one penny p. peck at Selby fair.

June 1656.—There was no sacrament administered at Howden the last year; the reason whereof is best known to Mr John Thompson, minister.—The marriages of Howden are solemnized upon the days of public meeting, the justices of the peace (first Tuesday in each month, as occasion required) hearing and determining matters and controversies amongst neighbours depending, with sundry other public affairs.

P. Saltmarshe, of Saltmarsh.

C. Fenwick, of Balthorpe.

Sat. Jan. 13th, 1654-5.—Whitgift ferry-boat sunk, when John Pycock and Marmaduke Maskell, of Adlingfleet, with five more, were drowned, and three escaped.

Sat. April 21st, 1655.—The ship *Constant*, Richard Chapman, of Howden, master, laden with 300 qrs. of corn, and other necessities, sailed from Howden-dyke; and at Skelton the said vessel came foul of some stake or pile, whereby she received a breach and sunk, to the great loss of said corn and other provisions.

Sat. May 5th, 1655.—A fire broke out at Foggathorp, in the house of Francis Blanshaw, husbandman (himself, wife, and two sons, at Howden market, and one at home) a neighbour's servant came to fetch fire, the wind southward; it seemed some spark scattered in the dunghill, kindled in the straw, ascended the barn and dwelling-house, being remote from help, it consumed there his substance.

Aug. 1655.—Fell a great rain, where, in some places, the waters exceeded their bounds, swept away much hay, some corn, and other hay corrupted by the unseasonable season, the like scarce memorable: it enlarged the price of corn.

Oct. 1st, 1655, Monday.—The workmen began to sink the well upon the corn-market-hill; Mr. Henry Gunsell, constable.

Dec. 1655.—The river Ouse was, in some places, so frozen, that at Langrick, and also between Air's-mouth and Booth, people went over the ice, yet not much snow.

Wed. Jan. 2d, 1655-6.—Joshua Lumley, of Howden, shoe-maker, and deputy bailiff, was for doing murder (near North Cave, the day before, on the body of

two split eagles. Mr Gough's account is accurate, In "the south wall is a flowered arch, with a bouquet, sided by Me-tham, and a spread-eagle, debruised by a bend." The effigy spoken of by Johnson is gone; we were informed the boys of the school had broken it away, for the sake of the alabaster; but rather presume, that, to save it from being totally spoiled, the workmen clearing out the quire had removed it, and placed it on the tomb in the transept, where is a figure set up against the

William Pearson, shoe-maker, of Kirkella) apprehended at Howden, and from thence sent to this goal at York, there received and lodged; within four or five days after, upon what bail (if bailable) I know not, but home he came, which thing seemed strange to men of good understanding, and within four days did fly for it from Howden.

<i>Howden parish.</i>	<i>Chu. Assessm.</i>	<i>L. Tax,</i> 1696.	<i>Co. Rates.</i>
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Howden,	7 0 9	179 5 4	4 14 8
Knedlington,	1 14 9	41 8 0	0 17 3
Asselby,	1 17 6	42 4 0	0 17 7
Barmby,	2 10 0	51 15 6	1 1 6
Belby,	0 13 0	24 14 0	0 10 3
Balkholme,	0 16 8	13 15 4	0 5 8
Cotness,	1 0 10	20 0 0	0 8 4
Kilpin,	1 2 6	27 17 0	0 11 7
Laxton,	1 5 0	29 8 0	0 12 3
Yoakfleet,	0 12 6	30 4 0	0 12 7
Thorpe,	0 16 8	10 1 8	0 4 2
Skelton,	1 17 6	55 16 8	1 3 3
Saltmarsh,	2 10 0	45 5 4	} 1 14 4
Metham,	0 15 0	27 4 0	
Linton, wt	} 0 16 8		
Newland,			
<i>Eastrington parish,</i>			<i>Co. Rates.</i>
			<i>l. s. d.</i>
Eastrington,	...	...	0 18 7
Cavil,	...	...	0 10 8
Portington,	...	...	0 7 11
Gilberdyke,	...	...	0 17 10
Bellasize,	...	...	1 5 11
Newport,	...	...	0 5 0
<i>Blacktoft parish.</i>			
Blacktoft,	...	...	0 17 8
Scalby,	...	...	1 0 2
<i>Wold towns.</i>			
Brauntingham,	...	...	0 9 3
Ellerker,	...	...	1 6 10
Welton,	...	...	1 16 6
Melton,	...	...	0 14 6
Walkington,	...	...	1 1 5

Some estates in Easttrington and Cliff. Cum Lund, (Hemingbro' parish) are held by chevenage, the owners paying 2d. at Michaelmas court, whether present or absent.

In Howden is an old house, called Holy Kurn, and close by a garth, called Almy Garth.

pillar, represented in a canonical habit, apparently not belonging to the tomb where it is placed. The MS. gives another epitaph from this porch, which we found cut in the black letter, on a large blue stone, "Hic jacet Thomas Metham, Miles, fil. Alexandri Metham et Anna que fuit uxor Tho. Metham Militis, fil. Ri. Metham. Qui quidem Thomas Metham, Milles, fil. Alexandri Metham obiit in festo S. Annæ, 26 Julij, A. D. 1242 quorum aîbus," &c. There is another large flat stone, much broken, with an inscription in the black letter all round the edge, which seems to consist of nothing but a repetition of "Thomas Metham." The burying ground and tombs of these ancient families are suffered to remain uncovered, and be wantonly spoiled.---Leland in his Itinerary tells us, that "in the quire lyith one John of Hoveden, whom they call a Seinct, one as they say of the first prebendaries there."

We could gain no intelligence of the curious monument spoken of by Mr Gough, and the ancient authors referred to by him. "Osara, sister of King Osred, had in Hoveden church, Yorkshire, a tomb of wood—*Tumba lignea in sedis modum super aram eminens*. Girald. Camb. Itin. Camb. L. c. 1. p. 824. "Funeral Monuments, p. 46." He lived about the year 1188. "In borealibus Angliæ transhumbrorum finibus, in ecclesia de Hoveden, rectoris ejusden ecclesiæ concubina, tumbe sanctæ Hosanæ sororis Regis Osrædi lignæ in modum sædis super aram eminente, minus caute insidit; quæ cum recedere vellet, sixis ligno natibus, evelli non potuit donec occurrente populo, scissis vestibis, et corpore nudato, et crebris disciplinis, usque at sanguinis profluvium, acriter afflictes, cum lacrimis quoque multis, et suplicationibus, compunctione secuta, et penitentia injuncta, divinitus laxata recessit." Burton says, "After this manner were found the remains of some earthen pots in the quire of Hoveden church, under the seats, having a hole open into the quire. The diameter of the mouth of one of the pots was five inches and a quarter, the whole diameter twelve inches, the bottom nine inches, depth seventeen inches and a half." We lament that the description of this curious monument closes there. Most probable it belonged to the tomb of Osara. No account could be had of it, when we visited this church.

There are no tombs or inscriptions in the north porch of the quire. The chapter-house adjoins to the south of the quire, with a little chapel, revestry, or oratory, adjoining: the entrance under the third window, the door-way ornamented with much carving in stone; a nich on each side for a statue, canopied, and

the whole richly adorned with tabernacle work. Over the door of the little chapel, &c. the arms of Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham. Mr Pennant's notes, in Mr. Grose's work, "Chapter-house a beautiful octagon, the tracery of the windows light and fine; the inside has thirty stalls, each under a Gothic arch; both these and the back of the stalls enriched with beautiful sculpture; over the door two rows of six niches each. The roof has fallen in through neglect, twenty years ago. Between the windows, on the outside, several shields of arms." The chapter-house, of eight equal sides, is only eight paces in width; on each side of the door is a seat, which, with four in each other front, make thirty in the whole; the seats are separated by clustered pilasters of various members, very small and extremely delicate, having foliated capitals of pierced work, and from thence rises rich tabernacle work, ornamenting a Gothic arch; the seats are canopied, in imitation of a groined and ribbed arch, terminating in a knot in the centre; and the whole of the back of the seats, up to the canopies, is carved in rose work. There are seven large windows, of three lights each, under pointed arches, with various tracery, light and elegant; the springings of the groins and ribs of a vaulted roof still remain. Above the door are niches for statues, canopied and garnished with tabernacle work, two for superior personages in the centre, and two smaller on each side. These close up the space which should have received the eighth window, if the chapter house had been a detached building: the tabernacle work, and ornaments of the door-way are elegant: the whole is built of a fine and durable freestone; and, whilst we confess it is the greatest disgrace to suffer this building to go to decay, we acknowledge that we have seen nothing in this island of such elegant work in stone, except at Melross Abbey, in Scotland, with which this small building may justly vie, and in one particular, it excells any part in the Scotch abbey, by its symetry and exact proportion; being the most perfect example of Gothic architecture we ever saw.

In the floor is a mutilated inscription, on a chauntry priest of Thomas the martyr.

Had the parish officers laid out the money that was expended in constructing the present vestry room, in repairs of this elegant building, appropriating it to that use, which we conceive would have been a very proper one, they would have demonstrated their taste to futurity, and preserved to the curious traveller the finest monument of antiquity in that part of the kingdom.

The outside of the quire has been of much more elegant workmanship than the nave or transept; the chapter-house is supported by a buttress at each corner, each ornamented with a

nich for a statue, and a shield of arms, the arms much defaced, three only to be made out with any degree of probability: the windows are ornamented with a border of tabernacle work. The east end of the quire is remarkably beautiful. There are two fine statues yet remaining, one of St. Peter, the other supporting a tabernacle, supposed to be St Cuthbert, or Skirlaw, who did so much at this edifice, and perhaps rebuilt the chancel, the niches and work of the east end being greatly similar to the chapter-house, which, there is sufficient evidence, was built by him.

This transept is forty paces in length, and eight paces in width, lighted by a large window at each end, and two side windows to the west. The tower rises from pointed arches, supported on clustered pillars. There are three door-ways which led into the quire, the fillets of the arches ornamented with rose work. On each side of the centre gate-way, which now leads into the vestry, are four statues on pedestals, the niches canopied and ornamented with tabernacle work; the figures to the north are habited like females, and perhaps were typical; the first, with a book in the left hand, and a scroll falling to the feet in the right, the bottom seized by a dove, an inscription in the Saxon character *IN PRINCIPIO ERAT*. The second with a fillet bound over her eyes; on the south side, the figures of Peter and Paul; the first with keys in the right hand, and a tabernacle in the left; the other with a sword. All of them in good preservation. There are pedestals for statues on the sides of the side doors, but no figures remaining. In the transept are many ancient tombstones; some of them appear to have been brought thither of late years, when the pavement was repaired. Leland in the *Itinerary*, saith, "It apperith by inscription of a very fair stone, *variij marmoris*, that the bowels of Walter Skirlaw (he built the steeple, and repaired the church, and half of the manor, and dyed 1406) Bishop of Durham, were buried in Howden church."* It is particularly necessary to examine into this

* Mr. Pennant, by following Leland implicitly, has been led into the same adoption. And a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1793, after criticising on the author's first volume of this work, and asserting he had "sought in vain for any mention of Howden in the second volume of the *History of Durham*, and (that) he should have been surprised at finding it, as it is not a member of the church of Durham:" after a dark and elaborate groping after shadows, concludes, "What I have here said proceeds from a desire to rescue Mr. Savage" (the person to whom I have acknowledged my obligations, and who has, or will shortly publish a *History of Howden*) "from the vagaries of upstart antiquaries, who seem to delight in new speculations, and unfounded assertions, and bring discredit on the science of antiquity, by flourishes of pedantic language."—This requires no comment; nor doth the author merit other reproof, than to tell it, that he disgraces the public society to which he belongs.

W. H.

palpable error, it having already misguided several; Mr. Gough, in the formentioned work, says, "The bowels of Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who died 1405, were buried at Howden in Yorkshire, where remains a slab with a cross, and this inscription, *Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw, que sepeliuntur sub hoc Saxo, Ano Dni 1405.*" Johnson, in 1670, speaks thus of the same monuments, for there is none other to be found in the church, on the strictest inquiry, which should lead to a mistake. "Upon a blue marble grave-stone, with a cross upon it, in the cross aisle, adjoining to the north-west pillar of the steeple, the stone was broken by the Scots; the inscription thus represented in the manuscript;—*REQUIESCUNT VICERÄ WALTE-RI DE KIRKHÄ QVODÄ DUNOLMIE. S. EPI. ORÄ. P. AIA.*"* Mr. Burton, from some unaccountable error, "On the north side of the north pillar of the steeple lies an old black coffin, like marble, with a large *cross floree* at top, and insculptured about its verge thus, *re quiescunt VISCERÄ Jordoni de Metham, &c.*" There is no such inscription there: the stone which lies at the north-west pillar is of veined black marble, in the coffin form, and very ponderous and large, the upper edges are canted off, and on the top is a cross floree, and the inscription runs on the narrow margin, given by cutting down the edges; it lies in a dark situation, and the whole inscription is not easily made out on the end and side next to the pillar; the stone is broken in two, by which, and other injuries, the inscription has suffered greatly: but what we attempt to determine the matter by, and confirm Johnson's manuscript from, is the termination of the proper name by characters as distinct as possible, un *Ä*— with a line of abbreviation above, to make it *am*, which cannot be applied in any manner to Skirlaw, and appertains properly to Kirkham.—The word *requiescunt* is almost obliterated, *vicera Walter. de* are perfectly ligible, then intervenes the break of the stone, and nothing of the proper name is legible, but a fragment of the H, and the A with the mark of abbreviation. We would add, that Kirkham died in 1260, when the Saxon character was chiefly in use; and Skirlaw, in 1405, when it was almost totally disused.

By the south-east pillar of the steeple, is a large altar-tomb, without any inscription, sculptured with eight shields of arms, to the east those of Saltmarsh, which induces a belief, that it belonged to one of that family. In the floor, near this tomb, in

VOL. III. 4 C

* The letters in italic are rather defaced.

the Saxon character, *Hic jacet Emma de Cimiterio*; on another, in the same character, *Hic jacet Willielmus Maddi*; another, *Hic jacet **** de Nandon*; another, *hic jacet **** Ade*, also the name John Pearson. In the black letter, "*Hic jacet Walter de Kirkby, quond. capel. cantarij sancti Cuthbertij qui obiit **** die mensis marti anno Dni MCCCCLVIJ.*"

The nave, which, after the mode of several other dissolved collegiate churches, is used for divine service, has two side aile, and is forty paces in length, and twenty in width, including both ailes; the archings of the east end of the ailes are used for entrances; the centre arch is closed up, for the place of the altar.* The pillars forming the ailes are regular, five on each side, supporting pointed arches; the columns are composed of a cluster of four cylinders, each ribbed in front, the capitals octagonal, the arches of various members, and the whole light well proportioned and beautiful. The church is neatly stalled, and kept in good order; the nave is lighted by three windows to the west, the centre window of four lights; six windows to the north, and three to the south; two being closed up by the school-house, which is built against that front: they are all under pointed arches, and composed of three lights each. The centre aile has a range of upper windows on each side, and an open gallery. There are several ancient tomb-stones on the floor. Mr. Burton notes the following: "In the nave, by the communion table, lies a white stone, having a chalice engraven at the head and side, with this inscription, *Hic jacet Johannes de Buckden vic. hujus Ecclesiæ.*" Another inscribed with the name of *BRAKENJOLW* in the Saxon character, and several other mutilated inscriptions. There were several paintings in the windows, perfect when Mr. Burton visited; "in the first window of the south aile westward, quarterly, first and last barry of six O. and B.* Constable of Burton, second and third gules; a lion rampant argent. In the third window, gules; three water buckets, argent; Lord Ross, of Hamlake. In the window over the west door, gules; cinquefoil argent. In the first window eastward, sable; a bend ar. cotized Or, inter six lions ramp. of the third. In the second window, gules; an eagle displayed, Or.—Quarterly, first and last, gules; a castle, Or: second and third, a lion ramp. sable." The building of the nave is without much ornament, and with heavy buttresses; the south front greatly injured by the school-house, which is elevated on a vault of stone, and is ascended by several steps. The windows and door-ways of the west end,

* There is a painting of the Lord's supper fills the bows of the arch.

† For Sable.

which Mr. Grose has delineated, are finished with archings of many members, arising from beautiful pilasters; the centre and buttresses terminating in lanthorn pinnacles, finished with tabernacle work, which gives it a very uncommon appearance. In niches, there remain two statues, the one supporting a tabernacle, both in good preservation. The tower is a fine structure, composed of durable stone, not unlike the tower of Durham cathedral, but without the ornaments; said to be 128 feet in height:* in order to render it conspicuous at a great distance, the parishioners are at the expence of scouring the outside; a work which several people were employed in, suspended in cradles, when we saw it. The prospect from the top is as extensive as the eye can reach, much of the adjacent country being a dead level: York minster is very distinctly seen, and a vast sweep of country to the south and west. This erection, by all writers, has been attributed to Bishop Skirlaw; but by the arrangement of shields of arms remaining in the tower, one would conceive, though it was built under the auspices of that prelate, yet that several benefactors had contributed thereto.

Leland in his Itinerary, adds, "The Bishop of Dirham palace lieth on the south of the chirch, whereof the first part, at the centre is of tymber, the other 3 most of stone, and part of bricke.

"Certain chirches of Howdenshir, do homage of Hoveden chirch. There is a park by Hoveden, longinge to the Bishop of Duresme, yn the way to Roreseshill."

"In Hovedenshir be these gentilmen of most fame: Meteham of Meteham, half a mile from Humber side.—Mounteton of ****.—Portington of Portington

"From Hoveden to Hemingburge yn the way toward York, about a 2 miles. There be in the smaull collegiate chirch of Hemingburge, longginge to Dyrham, 3 smaull prebendes."

What remains of the manor-house,† is a centre or front, and a wing to the west; to the east are the ruins of several large buildings, with the remains of the ribs and groinings of an extensive vault: over an arch on the west wing, is the arms of Skirlaw; and over a gate, leading out of the yard to the grana-

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* We presume this height is given of the tower only, where it rises from the roof of the church.

† Mr. Pennant's Notes in Mr. Grose's Work.

The mansion house of the Bishops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, is near the east end of the church, once a large pile, some part demolished; several arms here. A great vault, perhaps a cloister is still standing; behind the house is a large square piece of land moated round; in it is a canal, and several trees, possibly once the garden and orchard.

ries, the arms of Cardinal Langley. The barns or granaries, form a very long range of buildings to the west. Johnson's manuscript states, "that this is a very large manor, and there is a tradition, that King Henry III. gave it to the then Bishop of Durham, for a place of retreat on the incursions of the Scots. This manor hath several petty or inferior manors, which answer thereto, and lie, not only in the parish, but also Walkingham in Ouse, and Derwent wapontac. There are two manors in the town of Howden. Metham manor, sold by Sir Thomas Metham, to Sir Nich. Belt, and by him left to David Belt, his nephew; and by him to his second son, Mathew, who was possessed of it in 1670. Harforth manor, for which, of late, there hath been no court kept, and so it is waved: it was sold by John Harforth to David and Matthew Belt, the latter of whom possessed it, A. D. 1670.

"The Bishop of Durham is lord paramount* of the town and lands within the liberties of Howdenshire. King Henry III. granted the bishop the privilege of having felons goods, *felo de se*, wreck de maris, tollage and lastage, of having a clerk of the market, a coroner, executio brevium, Finis de Banco et de Scaccar. coram justic. et assis. coram justicionis de pace. In the same, the privileges of Allerton are comprehended. The bishop's extent of the river Ouse, is from Cawood to Melton."—*So far our author.*

The manor-house was the favourite residence of several of our greatest prelates; and Howden was a liberty, in which they exercised an extensive jurisdiction. The magnificent prelate, Hugh Pudsey, died here in the year 1195, and was carried, for interment, to the cathedral church of Durham.† During his episcopacy, dedit Mag'ro et fratribus s'ti Egidij ad sustentand. paup'es ibm inter alia decimas de o'ib's novalibus Ep'i i. e. de terris quæ ante tempora sua culta non erant, quas de paludibus et fructetis in terram arabilem traxit, tam in Ebor. provincia quam in sua diocesi, et in parachia de Hoveden, &c.‡

Bishop Richard Poor, in the beginning of the 13th century—"In composic'one, dictus episcopus concessit quod jus presen-

* In order to enable Bishop Trevor to repair the damages done to Newcastle bridge, by the floods in 1771, and to indemnify himself against the great charges of that work, he obtained an act of parliament in the 18th year of his late majesty, to enable him to infranchise the copyholders of this manor; but the excessive rate laid down for that purpose, has deterred many from receiving the proposed advantage.

† Hugo episcopus Dunelm, A. D. 1195, obiit apud Hovedune et sepultus est Dunelmi in capitulo Monachorum.—*LEL. COL. vol. I. MICKLETON'S MSS.*

‡ Mickleton's MSS.

tandi ad ecclesias de Hoveden et Welton remaneat imperpetuum monachis Dun. sine contradic'cone epi vel successor. suor."—MICKELTON'S MSS.

Bishop Walter Kirkham died at the manor-house in the year 1260, and, after being emboweled, his remains were carried to Durham to be interred.

In 1405, Walter Skirlaw died here, and was perhaps emboweled before he was carried to Durham to be interred.

The prelates constantly appointed senescals, or chief stewards, of the liberty out of the most considerable persons who were dependants, many of whom held the office by patent, with a certain fee, as appears by the following tables :

De Senescallis.

Hatfield. Tho. de Metham—Rogerus de Fulthorp p. vita.

Skirlaw. Pætrus de le Hay senellus et Balivus Manerij et Libtzt feo. 10l.—Johes Coniers—Radus Babthorp, ar.—Guido Fairfax—Johes Pilkington, ar. et Will Trewhit, mil.

Fox. Will. Trewhit, mil.—Robtus Constable serviens ad legem senelle p. vita sub feodo 11 marcar.—Marmaducus Constable, mil. et W. Gibson legis peritus senelli p. pat. R's Temp. vac. post Translac. Fox.—M. Constable obiit et W. Trewhit, survum reddidit.—

Bainbrig. Robertus Constable, mil. et Robtus Constable, mil. fil. ejus p. vitis. feo. 11 marc.

Tunstall. Robtus Constable, mil. feo. 6l. 13s. 4d. p. vita—Thomas Cromwell, Dnus de Cromwell custos privati sigilli Hen. VIII. senellus p. vita seo. 11 marc. p. patent Cuth. Epi.

Hutton. Thomas Knevet, ar. p. vita feo. 11 marc. Temp. Eliz.*

They also appointed clerks of the Halmote :

Cleri Halmot. Epor. infra. Howden et Howdensh.

Severs. Will. Smyth p. vita. feod. 1l. 6s. 8d.

* Mickleton's MSS.

Rot. Hatf. A. Sch. 2. No. 17 indorso.

Tho. &c. sal. sciatis &c. quod pro bono et laudabili s'vicio qd dil. et fid. nr Tho. de Metham, &c. dedimus et concessimus eid. Tho. p. nob. et succ. nrs &c. officium senescalcie man'ior nror de Hoveden et Creyk cum suis p'tinen. HEND et TENEND ad tota vitam suam percipiend in offic illo &c. singulis annis viginti marcas de exitibus manerior predict. &c. Dat. Dun. xxvj die Jun. 1346, p. L'ram de priv. sig. Hen. &c. Sede Epatus Dun. vacant &c. constituimus ipum Willum Trewhit mil. senl Dnij nri de Howden et Howdenshire in com. Ebor. HEND. &c.—Fox Rot. G. No. 5.

Rot. Skirlaw, No. 36. Rob. del Hay, seneschall et ballivus Howden et Howdenshire, 20th May, Ao. p. 6.

Confirmatio pat. Tho. Knevett officij senescall de Hoveden. Epat booke Auditor's Office, p. 29. RANDAL'S MSS.

James. Johes Sleightholme, ibm.

Howson. Arthurus Philips, gen. p. vita. qui postea sursum redidit Epo Cosin. Ricus Towray de Civit Ebor. gen. p. vita. f. 1l. 6s. 8d. conf. p. d. et chap.*

De Ballivis Epor.

Skirlaw. Petrus del Hay, Bal.

Booth. Robtus Marler Bal. feod. 5 marc. p. vita—Jeo omit le succession d'eux, pres les patents sont p. vita cum feod. 2d. p. diem et in alij 66s. 8d.

James. Johes Richardson, gen. Bal. Epi ville pred. et clicus *Mercati* ibm et oium al. villar. in Howdenshire et Rickal. *Et custos sigilli ulnagii* Epi infra Howdenshire et Rickall p. vita.—Arthur. Disney p. vita Ball. *et custos parci*—Robtus Redhead, ar. *Const. Attorn. Epi ad comparend. p. et in noie Epi in obis curiis R's et attender. ad execiacon auce apposals vic. com. Ebor. dur. bene plito.*—Ricus Cuttall, Bal. p. vita.

Cosin. Will. Marshall p. vita et offic. *Ministri et Attorn. Epi &c. Rot. cl. Epor.*†

De Receptoribus Epor ibm.

Neil. Ricus Burton receptor. exituu. et denar. Epi de Howden et Howdenshire. p. vita feod. 10l.—Et sepaies success. patent. cum eodem feod.

Pilkington. Johes Gaite p. vita cum feod. 10. conf. p. d. et cha.

Matthew. Tobias Epus p. L'ras Attorn. suas 26 Sep. 1 Cons. 1595 ordinavit et assignavit W. Fothergill gen. cape et recipe exitus redditus et denar. &c. dco Epo Jure Epat, pertin. et inhi-buit omnes et decan Johem Gales speciatim colligere et recipere aliqua reddit &c. noie Epi seu alit. virtute aliquor. L'rar paten. Et qd si p'deus Johes aliquid attemptaret in contrar. warrant Epi d'co W'o. F. et post noticiam inde dco Johi dat. tunc idem Epus declaravit patentes et offic. pred. dco Johi concess. esse vacua.

James. Will Rookeby pater et filius p. vitis.‡—Ibid. MSS.

* Randall's MSS. † Ibid. MSS.

‡ L're pat. Willi Gyrdlington de offic. recept. gen. de Hoveden et Hovedenshire. Fox. Rot. D. No. 10.

Ricus die gra &c. sal. &c. constituimus &c. ipsum Will. Gyrdlington, receptor gen'allem oium exituum Revencoum Denarior proficicor finium am'ciantorū. et comodituum Dnij nri de Hoveden et Hovedenshire, com. Ebor. cum suis p'tinen. nob. debit. et annuatim crescen. et provenien. ac oid W. offic. receptor &c.

Ao. R. R. Edw. III. 33 Robtus Leyre receptor man'ij de Howden et Adam Sayvill locum tenens. Sen. or Neville. Rich. Burton receptor de Howden et Howdenshire &c. ad vitam precipiend decem libras an. &c.

De Clicis Mercati sui infra Howden et Howdenshire.

Matthew. Johes Trimmingham—Johes Richardson gen.

De Custodibus Gardini et Granurior. Ep'or dnm. de Howden.

Dudley. Johes Luson p. vita sub feod. consuit.—Johes Sheldon—Tho. Vesey.

Rowthal. Nichus Lenthall.

Tunstal. Nich. Lenthall et Egidius Atkinson p. vitis.

De Parcariis.

Hatfield. Will. de Yeland p. vita—sepaies patentēs post eum cum feod. 2d. p. diem.

Tunstal. Herbadium parci dimiss. p. Ep'm Marm. Tunstal mil. in val. p. 21 ann. Laurencius Haleley semble donq. parcar.

James. Anthus Disney gen. Bal. et custos parci p. vita.

Hatfield. Officium imparcatoris (siv. punder) oium Dnicarum tenar. Epi Manerij sui de Howden concess. p. vita.—Ibid. MSS.

De Ballivis Ep'or. de Wallsyde.

Tunstal. Ricus Wolfet Ball. sub feod. 20s.—Int. recorda valuc'on temp'al. et sp'l. Epat. Dun. 26 Hen. VIII.

De Balivis Ep'or inter Euse et Derwent.

Tunstal. Johes Nodall bal. cum feod. 20s.—Willus Hykkys fuit el'icus capellæ Willi Dudley.

Fox. Un. denar. p. ann. concess. p. Ep'um Johi Richardson ordinis S'ti Francisci et Heremitæ infra capellum Ep'i in Hovedenshire voc. Ryngestone Hyrst. pro vita.—Ibid. MSS.

Mr Burton's MS. proceeds with an account of the towns within the parish of Howden, extracted from Johnson's work; and which we will give in the form Mr Burton has inserted it.

BARNBY UPON THE MARSH, a chapelry three miles west from Howden: a constabulary. Cert. val. 2l.—ECTON.

ASSELBY, two miles west, a constabulary. This town contains six carucates of land, held of the Bishop of Durham. The tithes thereof belonged to the prebend of Barnby, within the collegiate church of Howden.

KNEDLINGTON, a mile west, a constabulary. This town contains six carucates of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham. The tithes whereof belonged to the prebend of Hoveden.

There is a hamlet called BOOTH, where there is a ferry belonging to the Bishop of Durham. This was formerly only a little cottage for a fisherman and ferryman; but in 1670, several houses had been built there.

BARNEHILL, a farm-house, which was an ancient house of the Methams, and was moated about.

THORPE AND BELBY, two several constableries, N. E. a mile. This town contained two carucates of land of the fee of the

Bishop of Durham. The tithes thereof belonged to the prebend of Thorpe.

BALCOLME, N. E. about a mile, a manor formerly belonging to the Methams; Sir Thomas sold it to Thomas and Lawrence Althorp: Thomas, son of Robert, second son of the aforesaid Thomas, possessed it A. D. 1670.—Here are two carucates and two oxgangs of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham. The tithes thereof belonged to the prebend of Thorp.

EAST AND WEST LINTON, lying N. E. These join to Balcolme, and belong to the constabulary of Bellash, in the parish of Estrington. A manor called East Linton manor, is held de rege p. serv. mil. but all the rest in Howdenshire is held of the Bishop of Durham in free and common socage. Mr Michael Wharton, in 1670, was lord of the manor, which was purchased by his father Lawrence of ——— Tankred. These are only two houses.

DUNCOTE, N. E. a single house.

Part of NEWLAND, N. E. These towns lie altogether, that one would think they made only one town. The west part of Newland only belongs to this parish, the east side being in Estrington parish.

SKELTON, S. E. a mile. Sand-Hall is part of Skelton, anciently belonging to the Girlingtones; it stands near, and is almost enclosed by the river Ouse. It belonged (1670) to Leonard Thompson, Alderman of York, whose father, Alderman Henry Thompson, purchased it of Mr Walter Blackeston, and he of the widow of Sir John Girlington, niece and heir of Nicholas Girlington.

KILPING, S. E. a mile: the tithes hereof belonged to the prebend of Thorp.

LAXTON, a chapelry, two miles east. A manor. There are three manors belonging to this, viz. 1st, Formerly belonging to Thomas Metham, who sold it to David Belt, and Mr Fletcher bought it of him, and Mr Wilkinson of York bought it of his heir, who, in 1670, possessed it.—2d, Higdon manor, possessed in 1670 by Mr Lawrence Higdon: the 3d, Lowson's manor, possessed by the Fulthorps. This town contains three carucates of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham; the rent 6l. per ann: it gives name with the town of Skelton to a prebend within the collegiate church of Hoveden. Here is a chapel to Hoveden, not certified.—ECTON.

METHAM, S. E. three miles: a manor always in the possession of that ancient family, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham, by the rent of 16l. per ann. and fealty for all services (it is called

22l. 10s. in another place.) The tithes thereof belonged to the prebend of Saltmarsh.

COTNESS, S. E. three miles. Here were twelve oxgangs of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes whereof belonged to the prebend of Saltmarsh.

YEWKEFLETE, S. E. three miles and a half. Here are two manors, one belonged to the king, and was purchased by one Kingcroft, but the charge being greater than the profits, he waved it. The other manor anciently belonged to Thomlins; in 1670 in possession of widow Smith, a daughter of Thomlins. Mr Burton calls this Inflete or Ynflete. This town was held of the prior of Finchale, by the family of the Methams, by the rent of 6l. 10s. 4d.: the tithes belonged to the prebend of Saltmarsh.

SALTMARSH, S. E. three miles: a constabulary. This was the ancient seat of the Saltmarshes, and in 1670, was possessed by Philip Saltmarsh, Esq.

To these towns Mr Burton adds—

SAYERDYKE or TRANDYKES, in which one carucate of land was held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham; the tithes whereof belonged to the prebend of Thorp.

SANDAL and MUTTOFTHOUSE.

Mr Burton proceeds to give an account of the several churches and chapels, subordinate to Howden, thus:—

LYNTON CHAPEL, IN THE PARISH OF HOVEDEN.

Richard de Ask's Chauntry at the Altar of St. Mary.

Sept. 3d, 1365, Richard de Ask, Esq. by assent and licence of King Edward III. granted, in pure and perpetual alms, to two chaplains and their successors, celebrating divine service in the chapel of Lynton, for the soul of Sir William de Percy, Knt. and for the good estate of himself, &c. his manor of Lynton, and 40s. rent in Blacktoft yearly, to be received out of the lands and tenements of Gilbert de Lynton.—Two messuages, twenty-six acres of land, and 10s. rent in Greynake.—Six shillings rent in Estrington, and one messuage, with a croft, in Newbald, juxta Estrington.—Also one messuage and one oxgang of land in Barnby, juxta Hoveden; and one messuage, three acres of land and 8s. rent in Hoveden. The presentation to belong to him and his heirs male; and in default of such, it should go to Lord Henry de Percy, and his heirs male; and in default of such, to John Asks and his heirs male, and so to Conon Asks and his

heirs male: and in default of all these, to the prior and convent of Durham for ever. The chaplains to receive, over and above their victuals, for cloaths and other necessities, 46s. 8d. p. ann. each: all which was appropriated and confirmed by John, Archbishop of York, 20th Sept. 1365, and by the chapter of York, 22d November following.

The last incumbent of this chauntry, at the dissolution, had an annuity of 6l. assigned, which he enjoyed in 1553.—*Willis.*

Masters or Chaplains of Lynton.

A. D. 1365, Ds. Rad de Wressel, presented by Rich. Asks, Esq.—1371, Rich. Gurnays, cap. pr. Ds. Henry de Percy.—Tho. de Brackenholme, pr. Hen. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, res.—1388, Ds. Thomas de Wrayby, cap. res.—1396, Joh. Martyn, cap. res.—1398, Will. Darel, pbr.—1402, Will. Algar, pbr.—Joh. de Ruston, res.—1446, Tho. Forset, cap. res.—1450, Rich. Berache, cap. pr. assign Hen. Percy, Earl of Northumberland.—Ds. Richard Furbisher, m.—1461, Will. Honde, pbr. pr. King Edward IV. res.—1467, Mr Will. Charite, cap. pr. Geo. Dux Clarence, res.—1496, Ds. Edward Monketon, cap. pr. Feoff. Hen. Percy, Earl of Northumberland.—1528, Tho Park, pbr. m.—1533, Geo. Williamson, pr. Reginaldus Carnaby, res.—1534, John Wawen, cap. pr. assign Hen Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Estrington Chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, discharged.

This chapel stands within the deanry of Herthill.

In the wapontac of Herthill, the Bishop of Durham held in Estrington, six carucates of land, by barony of the king in capite. The chapel belonging to the prior and convent of Durham, which, together with the ecclesiastical profits of the whole town, &c. was appropriated to them, with right of sepulture of the parishioners, A. D. 1230. On 6th March, 1267, the archbishop ordained and granted to the prior and convent of Durham this chapel, and instituted therein a perpetual vicarage for the vicar thereof, to reside and have for his sustentation, a convenient portion out of the fruits of the same. The first fruits of this vicarage valued in the king's books, at 12l. 9s. 7d. by Ecton 45l.—Tenths, 1l. 4s. 11d. Since the dissolution of the priory the presentation has been in the crown.

Here was a chauntry, called Bellacy's chauntry, of which, at the dissolution, William Bramley was last chaplain, and had an annuity of 1l. which he enjoyed in 1553.—*Willis.*

CAVEL, a town in Estrington parish. Here were two carucates of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham.

BENNETLAND, another town in the same parish. Here was one carucate and four oxgangs of land, held of the Bishop of Durham's fee.

PORTINGTON, another town; wherein was one carucate of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham.

BELLASIS, another town, containing five oxgangs of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham.

NEWLAND, another town, containing two oxgangs of land, held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham.

SANDHOLM, another town, containing one carucate of land, held of the same fee.

HYTH, another town, containing eleven carucates of land, held of the same fee.

GRENAKE.

ONTHORPE, containing one carucate of land, held of the same fee.

Vicars of Estrington.

A. D. 1318, Mr Rob. de Heyington, pbr. presented by the prior and convent of Durham.—1325, Ds. John de Mickleton.—1325, Henry de Lutrington, cap. res. pro. vic. de Akely.—1330, Mr Rob. de Hoton, pbr.—13**, Ds. Tho. Skywyn.—1353, Mr Rich. de Beckyngham, pbr. res. pro. vic. preb. de Thorp, in Hoveden—1353, Ds. Tho. de C****, res. pro. vic. de Rungeton.—1398, Will. Thurstanton, diac.—1401, Ds. Will. Almondbury, pbr. res. pro. Eccl. Fisherton, in Linc. dioc. ---1410, John Conne, m.---1436, Will. Whitloff, pbr. res.---1436, John Harrington, m.---1460, Tho. Burneby, pbr. m.---1474, Will. Wright, cap. res.---1479, Tho. Alice, cap. m.---1487, John Hamylton, cap. m.---1491, Ds. Rich. Fairfax, cap. res.---1492, Rich. Bany, pbr. m.---1505, Roger Derley, pbr. res.---1509, John Atkinson, pbr. m.---1549, Will. Stapilton, pbr.---1554, Rich. Yates, clk. pr. K. Phil. and Q. Mary, m.---1587, Will. Gibson, A. M. pr. Eliz Q. res.---1616, Tim. Forde, clk. pr. Mich. Warton, Esq.---1620, Jac. Binks, A. M. R. Jas. p. laps. m.---1640, Joh. Trotter, pr. K. Ca. I.---1679, Jac. Dayson, pr. rex.---Geo. Bruce.---1716, John Lowther, pr. rex. m.---1768, Will. Cooper.---1771, Tho. Rudd, A. B.

Blacktoft Church, or Chapel, in Hovedenshire, in Herthill Deanry.

In Blacktoft, the Bishop of Durham held three carucates of land by barony de rege in capite; which Richard Hansard held of the said bishop, by the rent of 6s. per ann.

The church of Blacktoft was served by a stipendary priest; but I find no presentations thereto, 7th March, 4th King Edward VI. This chapel lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Durham, with Ellerker, was granted by the king in fee to Walter Jobson, of Kingston, super Hull. Cert. val. 20l. — ECTON.

Here was a chauntry, called Youkeffete chauntry; William Thompson, the last incumbent at the dissolution, had an annuity of 3l. which he enjoyed, A. D. 1553. — *Willis.*

Scalby—Stadlethorpe—Yockflete—Clementhorpe—Thornton Londi—Barnby Marsh—Gilberdike—Cert. val. 20l. — ECTON.

Welton Church, dedicated to St. Helen.---In charge.---Herthill Deanry.

Value K. Books, 25l. 10d.---Tenths, 2l. 10s.---The king patron. ECTON.

This church was parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Durham, of whose patronage it was a long time, till it came into the hands of the Lords Nevills of Raby.

27th Sept. 1439, William Felter, decr. Dr. Dean of York, and commissary to the archbishop, appropriated this parish church of Welton, with its universal rights and members, to Richard Burton, and John Barnaby, chaplains of the perpetual chauntry, of two chaplains founded at a certain altar in the cathedral church of Lincoln, before which the lady Catharine, late Duchess of Lancaster, lies interred, to have and to hold to them, and their successors, and to their proper uses for ever. Reserving to the vicar in this church to be ordained, a competent portion for his sustenance, viz. the mansion house of the rectory of the church, together with the glebe, and all the tithes and emoluments whatsoever, to the same appertaining; which said vicar, to whom the perception of the autumnal fruits doth appertain, shall pay to the said Richard and John, and their successors, chaplains celebrating in the said church of Lincoln for ever, the annual pension of 13l. 6s. 8d. at the feasts of Easter and All Saints. The said chaplains and their successors, to present a fit chaplain to this vicarage, within a month after the vacation thereof; and the said vicar, when instituted, shall also pay these annual pensions for ever, viz. to the Archbishop of York and his successors, 18s. 4d.—To the dean and chapter of York, 6s. 8d.—To the prior and convent of Durham, 13s. 4d. at the feast of St. Michael, out of the fruits of this church, which appropriation so made, was confirmed by John, Archbishop, 25th April, 1444, and by the dean and chapter of York.

There was within this parish and church of Welton, the chapel of St. James, of Melton, wherein a chauntry was founded, 1st Feb. 1354, William de Feriby, canon of the cathedral church of York, and one of the executors of the testament of William de Melton, Archbishop; by the consent of the king, and John, Archbishop of York, &c. gave and granted, in pure alms perpetually assigned, to three chaplains and their successors, &c. one celebrating at the altar of St. Innocents in the cathedral church of York, and the other two celebrating in this chapel of St. James, of Melton, and their successors for ever, 20l. per ann. issuing out of his lands in Hotham, North Cave, Melton, Ferraby, Swanland, and Elveley, viz. to each of these two chaplains 100s. to be paid them annually, at the feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost, by equal portions; who were to celebrate therein for the souls of Edward of Carnarvon, late King of England, and Will. de Melton, some time Archbishop of York; and for the souls of their predecessors and successors, viz. one of them shall daily celebrate the mass, *ad requiem*, for their said souls; and the other, the mass *de die de Trinitate de Sp. sancto*, or of other saints, as they shall be devoutly disposed: so that every day one mass be celebrated in the said chapel, *de requie*, for their souls aforesaid, unless it be on the grand festivals, when both the masses are said; also, every of these chaplains shall say daily, for their souls, a *placebo dirige*, with commendation of the dead. Furthermore, it was ordained, that the presentation of those two chaplains should be by the said William de Feriby and his heirs for ever, within twenty days of the first notice of every vacation; all which was confirmed by John, Archbishop of York, 5th March, 1354, and by the dean and chapter of York, in the same year.

Rectors of Welton.

A. D. 12**, Mr. Hugo de Evesham, presented by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated by resignation.—1272, Ds. R. Burnell.—1280, Mr. Benedict de Hertlepole.—1307, Will. de Pykerings.—1312, Rad. de Anlagby, pbr.—1316, Rog. de Heselerton, pbr.—1317, Rich. de Baldocks, pbr.—1322, Tho. de Lymingthwaite, res. pro. Eccl. de Hawkeswell.—1328, Ds. Tho. de Novahaya, pbr. m.—Mr. Hen. de Gategangs.—Adam de Towell, res. pro. Eccl. de Foxholes.—1383, Mr. John de Scardeburgh, pr. Joh. de Nevill Dns de Raby.—Tho. Sandewyke, m.—1416, Nich. Dixon, pr. Rad. E. of Westm. res.—1417, Rob. Dixon, pr. prior and conv. of Durham, res.—1417, Will. Fallan, pr. Rad. E. of Westmoreland, res.—1421, Rich. Kellowe,

pbr. pr. Ra. Earl of Westm. res. pro. Eccl. de Boldon.—1430, Mr. Tho. Hebbeden, pr. Joh. Earl of Westm. m.—1435, Dns Rob. Knayton, pbr. pr. *ibid*.

Vicars of Welton.

1439, Ds. John Kayngham, pr. chaplain at the altar in Eccl. Cath. Linc.—Rob. Clerke, cap. res.—1479, Tho. Lawson, cap. m.—1494, Hugo Clyderhowe, pbr. m.—1528, John Alynson, pbr.—1610, Geo. Porter, A. M. pr. assign. reg. res.—1617, John Norton, pr. rex.—1660, Rob. Johnson, S. T. B. pr. rex, m.—1670, John Dove, A. M. pr. rex.—1682, Rich. Brawel, S. T. B. pr. Car. 2. rex,—25th May, 1691, Stephen Thompson.—30th Octr. 1749, Peter Simon.—23d July, 1779, Will. Welfit, D. D. prebendary of Cant.

Walkington Church.---In charge.---In Herthill Deanry.

First fruits, 24l. 13s.—Tenths, 2l. 9s. 4d.—Pr. Dunelm. 5l.—
Preb. of St. James, p. Thraves, 3l. 13s. 4d.

This church was an ancient rectory, belonging to the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham, and after of the Lords Nevills of Raby; and after of the Banningtons of Hatfield, Brodoke, in Essex, baronets. Francis, Lord Marsham, patron, 1690.—Heirs of Bishop Watson, patron.

Brantingham Church of All Hallows.---Discharged.---In Herthill Deanry.

This church was part of the ancient possessions of the cathedral church of Durham, and in King Henry II.'s time, was reckoned among the other churches of St. Cuthbert's patrimony, within the diocese of York, concerning which, the memorable composition was made between the archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham, about ecclesiastical rights.*

Val. 46l. 14s. 7d.—Tenths, 1. 4s. 11d.—Synod and Proc. 17s. 6d.—The dean and chapter of Durham proprietors.

On the 4th August, 1458, this church was appropriated to the prior and convent of Durham, in aid of the yearly sustentation of the monks of the said monastery, and of eight scholars in Durham college, Oxford; saving always a certain portion of money, viz. 20l. for the yearly maintenance of the perpetual vicar

* Mon. Ang. vol. iii. p. 63.

therein, to be instituted at the presentation of the said prior and convent, and their successors for ever; and payable by them to the said vicar, &c. Also the said vicar, for the time being, should have and hold for ever, the west part of the rectory of the said church, and the mediety of the orchard, towards the west; and should pay all accustomed procurations, &c. And the prior and convent, and their successors, should repair the chancel of the church, pay the desme granted to the king, and the annual pension of 100s. due to the collegiate church of St. John, of Beverley, besides an annual pension of 6l. 3s. anciently due to the cathedral church of Durham; and should pay, undergo, and support all other burdens incumbent on the said church; moreover, William, Archbishop of York, 4th August, 1459, ordained that the said prior and convent, should pay yearly out of the fruits of the church, to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of York, 3s. 4d. on the feast of St. Michael, for ever: and also cause to be distributed 3s. 4d. yearly amongst the poor of this parish, on Lady-day. The value of this vicarage in the king's books was, first fruits, 42l. 9s. 2d.

7th March 4th King Edward VI. the king, for the sum of 277l. 2s. 8d. granted to Walter Jobson of Kingston upon Hull, merchant, and his heirs and assigns for ever, all his rectory, and the church of Brantyngham, together with the chapels of Blacktoft and Ellerker, in com. Ebor. lately belonging to the then-dissolved monastery of Durham, and the advowson and right of patronage of this vicarage, church, &c. to hold of the king and his successors, as of his manor of Kingston super Hull, by fealty and in free socage only, and not in capite; reserving, besides the 3l. 6s. 8d. due to the vicar of Brantingham, for the time being, yearly, issuing out of the said church and chapels; and, besides 17l. per ann. paid to Durham college, in Oxford; also, the 3s. 4d. yearly, paid to the dean and chapter of York, and the 3s. 4d. paid to the poor within the town of Brantingham.

Rectors of Walkyngton.

A. D. 1287, Mr. Phil. de Alverton, subd. presented by the prior and convent of Durham—1293, John or Will. de Hoton, pbr. res. pro. vic. de Derlington—1297, Ds. John de Bolton, cap. pr. Rad. Earl of Westmorland, mort.—1380, Mr. John de Kirlawe, pr. prior and convent of Durham—Ds. John de Cornubia, res. pro. Eccl. de Slingsesby—1332, Will. Dareyns, m.—1349, Will. de Wasyngham, res. pro. Eccl. de Ecclesfield—1349, John de Henlay, cl.—Mr. R. Woderofe, m. 1393, Ds. John Burnham. pbr. pr. Rad.—Nevil Dns de Raby, res. pro.

Eccl. S. Nich. Dunelm.—1396, Will. de Hoton, pr. prior and convent of Durham—Joh. Bolton, res. pro. Eccl. omn. sanct. pavement Ebor.—1420, Mr. John Wyles, pbr. pr. Rad. Earl of Westmorland—1431, Ds. Will. Alkebarrow, pbr pr. Johes Earl of Westmerland, res. pro. Canc. Eccl. Beverlac.—1459, Mr. Edm. Minskip, A. M. pr. Rad. com. Sarum, res.—1487, Ds. R. Wood, cap. pr. King Hen. VII, in injur. Edw. Earl of Warwick.—1494, Rich. Wilson, pr. King Henry VII.—1576, John Newcome—Rob. Green, pat. 18 Eliz p. 2. m. 29.—1570, Fr. Nalton, cl. pr. Tho. Barrington, mil. m.—1616, Will. Chauntrel, A. M. pr. Fra. Barrington, Bart.—1662, John Nelson, cl. pr. Gilb. Foster, Gent. m.—1667, John Burnet, A. M. pr. John Barrington, Bart. m.—Tho. Rokeby—1680, Tho. Lancashire, pr. Archiep.—Edw. Sedgewick, m.—Ralph Sero-gold, A. M. pr. Sir John Hind, Cotton, &c.—Walter Sero-gold, m.—1736, Tho. Pame, B. D. pr. Mary Watson.—10th Oct. 1751, Randal Handcock.—1778, Tho. Lewthwaite.—6th Feb. 1781, John Middleton.—23d Feb. 1792, Josh. Middleton, Clowrs.

De Walkington in Com. Ebor.

Booth.—Johes Worsley parcarius sive custos parci Epi Dunibm, pro vita sub feod consuet. Rot. claus.

For.—Henricus Gregory, bal libertat Howden et Howden-shire ac parcaris sive custos parci Epi de Walkington juxta Beverley pro vita feod. 5 marc. pro. offic. Bal. et pro parcario 20s. Rot. claus. A. no. 58.

Barnes.—19th Sept. 28th Eliz. dimisit Re' des demesnes villæ de Walkington et closes la mencon et boscos et subboscos voc Walkington woods et herbag. et Pannag. inde, &c. pro 86 annis sub. sev. rents.

Rect. de Walkington est in peculiari sive decanatu de Howden, et Stat. in lib. S'cacc. R's ad 40 marcas.—MICKLETON'S MSS.

Rectors of Brantingham.

A. D. 1238, Hen. de Melsanby, clk. presented by the prior and conv. of Durham—1279, Mr. Tho. de Birland, pbr.—Edw. de Hawkegarth, res.—1344, Ds. Walt. de Watewang, cap. res. pro. Eccl. de Trengs, Linc. dioc.—1347, Mr. Rich. de Tanfald, acolitus, m.—1397, Rad. de Towell, pbr. res. pro. Eccl. Takesley, Linc. dioc.—N. B. 1338, Bertrandus Cardinalis was rector of this church, 12th King Edward III. p. i. m. i. Rymer's Feod. vol. v. p. 43.—1348, Ds. Tho. de Neville, miles.—13,** Lawr.

Allerthorpe, m.---1406, Ds. Tho. Sutton, cap. m.---1420, R. de Lattay, clk. res.---1444, Mr. R. Beaumont, L. B.

Vicars of this Church.

1459, Mr. William Benson, A. M. m.---1479, Ds. Hugo Wren, cap. res.---1485, Mr. John Curwen, A. M. res.---1486, Ds. Galfrid Wren, A. B. res.---1496, Mr. Rob. Claxton, A. M. m.---1521, Ds. John. West, cap res.---1523, Ds. Tho. Jenyson, pbr.---1542, Phil. Preston, pbr. pr. Rad. Ellerker, miles, m.---1557, Ds. Will. Gibson, clk. pr. Matth. Tutyngge---1575, Edward Richardson, deprivat.---1575, Rob. Dound, p. lapse.---1622, Geo. Hull, pbr. p. lapse, res.---1625, Ramys Gibson, A. B. pr. dean and chapter of Durham.---1699, Will. Richardson---1742, Matth. Whitaker,---2d Aug. 1755, Tho. Bowman,---13th Dec. 1768, James Forster,---1792, Tho. Davidson.

Ellerker Church or Chapel.---Not in Ecton

This also belonged to the church of Durham, and was served by a stipendiary priest; was granted by King Edward VI. as before-mentioned.

Holtby Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.---In Bulmer Deanry.---In Charge.---Except Jurisdiction.

First-fruits 6l. 13s. 4d.---Ecton 8l.---Tenths 16s.---Synod. and prox. 1l. 5s.--- This is an ancient rectory belonging to the prior and convent of Durham.

Rectors of Holtby.

A. D. 1311, William de Lardener, acolit. presented by the prior and convent of Durham; vacated by resignation---1328, Ds. Adam de Hoton, pbr. res. p. eccl. St. Sampson's Ebor.---1334, John de Otteley, cap.---William de Driffeld, cap. res. p. vic. Helmesley---1375, William de Lasingby, pbr. res. pro. vic de Pykering---1388, Robert de Pokelington, cap. res. pro. Eccl. St. Marg. Ebor.---1392, Walter de Nafferton, res.---1407, William Collyson, pbr. res. pro vic. de Langtoft---1410, John Kirkby, m.---1416, Richard Stanton, res.---1421, Tho. Appleby, res.---1422, Ds. Stephen Thorp, pbr. res. pro vic. de Stekeling---1423, Nicholas Warter, Eps. Dromorensis, res. pro Eccl. St. Peter parv. Ebor.---1430, William Barker, res.---1437, John

Holgate, cap. m.---1462, Mr Thomas Mosse, pbr. m.---1484, Mr John Pickering, L. B. m.---1485, Lancelot Claxton, A. B. res.---1490, Ds. Richard Tyndale, cap. res.---1497, Thomas Hilton, pbr. res.---1504, Richard Godson, pbr. res.---1515, Richard Clay, pbr. m.---1522, John Chamber, pbr.---1580, R. Gylmin, pr. Eliz. reg. m.---1631, Henry Tonge, pr. Tho. Hoyle, Alderman of York, m.---1632, Hugo Scudamore, A. M. pr. Henry Jenking, miles, m.---1665, Sam. Bonnel, A. M. J. Jenking, mil.---1684, Hen. Howlet, A. M. ob. 1717—Hen. Thompson, A. B. pr. Tho. Thompson, gent.---22d Octr. 1753, J. Bradley---15th Nov. 1774, Tho. Darcy Nelson.

*Skipwith Church, dedicated to St. Helen.---The King Patron.---
In the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and Deanry of Bulmer.---
In Hoveden Jurisdiction.---Discharged.*

Ecton, val. 40l. 1s. 3d.---Tenths, 1l. 1s. 1½d.---Syn. & pro. 6s. pens. chap. 1l. 13s. 4d.

In the town of Skipwith were three carucates of land, which answered for the 4th part of a knight's fee, whereof two carucates were held of the fee of the Bishop of Durham, who held the same de rege in capite, and one carucate was held of the heirs of Baldwin Wake, who held the same de rege in capite.

The church of Skipwith is a rectory, anciently belonging to the prior and convent of Durham; to which, 9th Octr. 1225, Walter Gray confirmed the land, called Priestcroft, and a toft on the east side of the church, as it doth more fully appear by the prior and convent's charter: and on the 7th Feb. 1279, William Wickwane, Archbishop of York, by the consent of the prior and convent of Durham, ordained this church to be a prebend within the collegiate church of Hoveden, as is before specified. On the 4th Feb. 1279, the vicarage of Skipwith was, by the said Arches, &c. ordained, that the prebendary of Skipwith hath a fit priest in canonical habit, to minister in the church of Hoveden, to whom was assigned the third place on the north side of the quire, so as he claims nothing of the profits of the great altar, without the consent of the canons, to whose use it was only appointed. Likewise he ordained, that the said prebendary have to his prebend, a perpetual vicar, there personally to reside, and have cure of souls; to whom should be assigned for his portion, the vicarage house and yard, and all the oblations, obventions, and profits whatsoever, as well of the altar of Skipwith, as of the chapel within the same; and all other small tithes, viz. wool, lamb, calves, cheesc, line hens, and of the mills,

which now are, or hereafter shall be within the said parish : also two oxgangs of land in Duffield, and all other tithes of the whole parish, excepting the predial tithes of garbs, and the tithe of hay of Duffield; also the tithe of hay of Menthorp and Skipwith, and all the mortuaries happening within the same parish: in consideration of which, the said vicar should sustain all the ordinary burdens of the said prebend and chapel of Duffield, except the charge of procurations due to the prior and convent of Durham, of visitors of the said church, and of the annual pension of 1l. payable out of the said church to the said prior and convent.

Rectors of Skipwith.

A. D. 1295, Mr Rob. de Stapilford, presented by the prior and convent of Durham.—Mr Will. Stitchill.

Vicars.

1311, Ds. Rog. de Northalverton, diac.—1318, John de Bretteby—1318, Will. de Balle, pr. Archbishop, p. laps.—Tho. de Fitling, pr. prior and conv. of Durh. res.—1362, Tho. de Bolton, cap. res. pro. Eccl. St. Greg. Ebor.—1367, Joh. de Buckden—Rad. Raa.—1374, John de Malton, res. pro. Eccl. Aslingdon, Lond. dioc.—1379, Reginaldus de Reffam, res. pro. vic. de Muston—1380, John de Pondelewe—1397, R. Hemyngburgh, res. pro. Eccl. Waburthwaite—1416, Will. Byngham, res. pro. Eccl. de Corney—1424, Tho. de Barton, pbr.—1428, Will. Swansby, pbr. m.—1453, Ds. Will. Perkyinson, m.—1495, Conan Colbyk, pbr. m.—1508, Tho. Clarke, cap. res.—1512, Rob. Hobson, pbr. m.—1523, John Hixon, pbr.—Edw. Pierson, m.—1537, R. Russel, cap.—Robert Spencer, res.—1574, Chr. Harvey, pr. Eliz. reg. res.—1606, Edw. Curren, pr. Jac. rex, m.—1618, Will. Synræ A. M. pr. Jac. rex, m.—1619, Geo. Halley, pr. Jac. rex, m.—1636, Marm. Carver, A. M. pr. Car. rex, m.—1641, R. Woodbume—1661, John Hinchinburgh, pr. Car. II. rex, m.—1670, John Conyers—1681, Marm. Fothergill, pr. rex —John Jackson, m.—1713, R. Jackson, A. B. pr. Regina, cess —1727 John Chippendale, A. M. pr. rex, m.—John Brearecliffe, A. B. pr. Duke of Leeds—1733, Geo. Overend—16th Aug. 1744, Tho. Franks—6th Octr. 1773, Joseph Nelson.

North Duffield, in Skipwith parish.

In this town are eight carucates of land, where ten carucates make a knight's fee; whereof six carucates and two oxgangs

were held of the Bishop of Durham by knight's fee, which said bishop held them of Henry de Chamberlain's heirs for a knight's fee, which said heirs held them of the bishop by the same service, and he of the king in capite; and six other oxgangs of land, whereof twelve carucates make a knight's fee, were held of the heirs of Peter de lay Hay; who held them of Peter de Malo Lacy, and he de rege in capite, by knight's service.

Menthorp, in the parish of Hemingburgh.

This town contains four carucates of land, whereof two carucates were held by William de Aton, of the fee of the Bishop of Durham, who held the same de rege in capite, by no rent. The rest being two carucates, were held of the heirs of Baldwin Wake, who held them de rege in capite, by fivepence rent.

HEMYNGBURGH is seen very distinctly from the tower of Howden church: it was part of the ancient possessions of the Bishop of Durham, and under the patronage of the prior and convent; we therefore insert Mr Burton's account of it.

Hemingburgh, dedicated to St. Mary.

Discharged.—In the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and Bulmer Denary.

King William the Conqueror gave to the Bishop of Durham this his royal manor and town of Hemingburg, and the church thereof, together with all his land at Brakenholme, with all those royal customs and liberties, which it formerly had, when Tostins and Siward held it: to be holden of the king in capite. *Mon. Angl.* vol. I. p. 45. Thus the bishop being seized of it, granted three carucates of land in the town to the prior and convent of Durham, to be holden de rege in capite. The valuation in Ecton is 28l.—In Domesday Book "*Presbyter et Ecclesia.*" —This grant of the conqueror hath both a seal pedant to it, and is signified by the witnesses with crosses in the Saxon manner.

This church, which was then a great rectory, was also given to the said prior and convent, and their successors, who have ever since been patrons of it. On 19th July, 1356, this parish was appropriated to the prior and convent of Durham, (of whose patronage it was) by John, Archbishop of York, who, in recompence of the damage the church of York had sustained thereby, reserved out of the fruits thereof, to him and his successors archbishops, an annual pension of 66s. 8d. and to the dean and

chapter of York, another annual pension of 3l. 6. 8d. to be paid by the said prior and convent for ever. On the 21st day of July, 1356, the archbishop ordained a perpetual vicarage in this parish church, appointing the vicar thereof to be at the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham, who should set out for his habitation a competent house, with its curtelage and garden, near the said church, and pay him and his successors 40l. sterling per ann. at Martinmas and Pentecost, by equal portions; in respect of which he shall bear all burthens, ordinary incumbent on the church, excepting the building or repairs of the quire; and all other extraordinary duties, which the, said prior and convent should bear. *Mon. Angl.* vol. IV. p. 97. But notwithstanding all this, as it seems the said ordination was invalid, and the king's licence granted thereupon was never executed, by reason that the prior and convent of Durham could not procure the pope's confirmation; and that certain other persons, from time to time, had the said church in possession, by virtue of the provisions from the apostolic see. *Mon. Angl.* vol. III. p. 97.——

26th October, 1426, 5th King Henry VI. The king granted his royal licence to the prior and convent of Durham, to erect, or cause the parochial church of Hemingburgh to be erected into a college, consisting of one provost or warden, and of three prebendaries, six vicars, six clerks, and other ministers, to celebrate therein divine service, for the good estate of himself whilst he lived, and for his soul after his decease, and for the souls of his royal progenitors, viz. King Edw. I. King Edw. III.; and also yearly to keep their anniversary day, whereon they should distribute alms amongst the poor. Furthermore, granting that the said provost, prebendaries, vicars, and clerks, be for ever called the provost, prebendaries, vicars, and clerks, of the collegiate church or college of Hemyngburgh, and be persons perpetual and capable to purchase lands for ever, having first obtained the king's licence thereunto: and also have a common seal for transacting the affairs of their church or college; and also by that name sue and be sued in all causes and actions whatsoever. *Mon. Angl.* vol. IV. p. 97, 98. In Nov. 1426, John Kempe, Archbishop of York, made his ordination of this parochial church, accordingly, as shall be particularized hereafter, reserving to the prior and convent of Durham an annual pension of five marks, anciently due out of the church of Hemyngburgh, and the presentation of the provost, canons, vicars, &c. within the space of one month from their vacations, &c. and on the 19th May, 1427, the chapter of York, consented to the erection of the same into a collegiate church, so that the members thereof submit to a

former ordination made by John, Archbishop of York, in 1356.

In Nov. 1426, the archbishop ordained, at the appropriation of this church to the prior and convent of Durham, that it be a college to consist of one provost or warden, who should be a canon of the same, and be constituted in priest's orders before he obtained the said provostship, and to have the whole care of the parishioners souls, and full government of the fruits, rents, and revenues of the same church, and to be liable to support the following incumbrances, of paying the canons and vicars, &c. and shall, for the greatest part of the year, make his personal residence in the said church; and have for his portion forty marks per ann. out of the fruits and profits of the church.

20th March, 1479, Lawrence Archbishop of York, made this new ordination of this collegiate church, that the provost thereof, who should have principal care both in spirituals and temporals, should keep residence in the same, at least thirteen weeks in the year; and should receive all and singular the fruits, rents, and profits thereunto appertaining and have the mansion house of the rectory, with the whole soil remaining besides the mansion house of the vicars; and should pay the canons, vicars, and other ministers their salaries.

In the year 1426, at the erection of this church to be collegiate, the archbishop ordained, that there should be therein, besides the provost, three other canons, prebendaries; to each of which the said provost was to pay yearly ten marks *nomine prebendæ*, at the annual feasts of Christmas, Lady-day, St. John Baptist, and St. Michael, by equal portions; every one of whom was to reside personally thirteen weeks in a year, from the feast of St. Michael, either continually, or by turns, and to receive of the provost at the end of the year ten marks *nomine residentie*. Moreover in 1479, by Archbishop Lawrence it was ordained, the provost was to pay 2l. 13s. 4d. per ann. to each canon for the corpse of his prebend.

Rectors of Hemyngburgh.

A. D. 12**, Richard de Midleton, pres. by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated by mort.—1272, Mr Hugo de Evesham—1287, Ds. Bogo de Clara—1309, Stephen de Manley, pbr.—Alan de Shotelington, m.*—1375, Ds. Thomas de Wal-

* 26th Edward III. he was amongst others to be a commissioner to view and repair the banks of the river Ouse, within the liberties of the Bishop of Durham.—Vid. Dugd. p. 118.

Many of the commissioners have been appointed for the like purpose. King Henry III. disforested the great forest between Ouse and Derwent, which extended over part of the parish of Heminburgh.

worth, clk. m.—1409, Richard Pykerings, cap. m.—1443, Mr John Rykinghall, S. T. P.—

Succession of Canons.

OF THE FIRST PREBEND.—A. D. 1430, John Bonoux, dec. Dr. presented by the prior and conv. of Durham; vacated p. m.—1451, Ds. John Gisburgh, res.—1452, Mr. John Sandell, clk. res.—1457, Adam Hamond, cap. res.—1467, Ds. Oliver Bland, m.—1473, Mr. William Leyburn, L. B.—Mr. John Herte, res.—1487, Ds. Lawrence Strangways, cap. res. 1494, Mr. Thomas Popeley, m.—1500, Reginald Chonisley, m.—1506, Mr. Thomas Westwraa, res.—

OF THE SECOND PREBEND.—A. D. 1430, Thomas Bradshaw, m.—1456, Mr. Thomas Laxe, L. D.—14**, Mr. William Peteman, res.—1467, Richard Bygod, clk. res.—1473, Mr. Robert Qwyntyn, res.—1479, Ds. Robert Wode, res.—1480, Jacob Preston, S. T. P. m.—1507, Ds. William Clareburgh, clk. res.—1521, Edward Stevenson, clk. res.—1528, Mr. William Startwaight, pbr. m.—1540, Roger Wright, pr. by assign. of pr. et conv. of Durham, m.—

OF THE THIRD PREBEND.—A. D. 1430, Mr. Robert Paycock, dec. Dr. m.—1447, Ds. Tho. Portington, res.—1458, Mr. William Langton, L. B. pr. archp. p. laps. m.—1460, Robert Wilson, L. B. pr. prior et conv. of Durh.—George Routh, res.—1504, Will. Burgh, L. D. res.—1512, Ds. Robert Stokesley, pbr. m.—1513, Mr. William Burgh, dec. Dr. m.—1525, Ds. Robert Strey, pbr.—

In the year 1425, at the ordination of this church, the archbishop decreed, that there should also be therein six vicars, whereof two were to be chaplains of the chauntries of Clyff and Wasse, which said vicars of Clyff and Wasse should go to masses, and other canonical hours, in the habit conformable to the other vicars, each of which should receive yearly, by the hands of the provost, two marks quarterly, in augmentation of their sustentation. And besides these two, he ordained, that there be in the said church other four vicars ministring in regular habits, who, according to the ordination and command of the provost should have under him the labour of the exercise of the cure of the parishioners souls of Hemyngburgh: and have each of them for his portion ten marks per ann. paid them by the provost at the four terms in the year; and every one of these should be ebdomidaries, according to the order of their turn: and in 1479, by a new decree, these vicars should have to their proper use for

ever the one moiety of the tithable fuel, called Faggots or Kydds, which should be cut down yearly within the parish of Hemynburgh.

In 1426, besides the provost, canons, and vicars, there were ordained in this collegiate church, four clerks of the second form—besides two clerks carrying water, which should be nominated by the provost, and at his pleasure removed: and the *Aquæ Bajuli* clerks should be nominated by the parishioners, as they were wont of ancient time, having in augmentation of their stipends, and to make them more diligent in their divine ministrations, one mark per annum paid by the provost.

CLYFF'S CHAUNTRY. There was a chauntry ordained in this church, at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for the soul of Henry de Clyff, canon of the cathedral church of York, who died 1332, which consisted of two chaplains daily celebrating thereat. The patronage of whom was, after the decease of the said Henry de Clyff and his executors, given to the prior and convent of Durham: and on the 20th of March, 1479, the chaplain of this chauntry of Clyff was to have 10s. per annum allowed him by the provost, in augmentation to his salary, for to oblige his presence in the church at divine service, on all festivals and days of elections.

Provost of Hemynburgh.

A. D. 127, Ds. John Rudburn, cap. presented by the prior, and convent of Durham, vacated by resignation—142*, Jno. Harpour, res.—1428, John Wythers, pbr. privat.—1440, Thomas Caudel, res. pro cap. Sherington, Linc. dioc.—1457, Thomas Portyngton, pbr. res.—Mr. Lyonel Wydvil, res.—1474, Jacob Preston, S. T. P. res.—1480, Ds. Thomas Bapthorpe, A. M. m.—1517, Rob. Marshall *****.—1531, William Whitehead, after the dissolution had a pension of 13l. 14s. 6d. which he held in 1553.—WILLIS.

Canons of the First Prebend.

1430, John Bonoux, mort.—1451, John Giseburn, res.—1452, John Sandal, res.—1457, Adam Hammond, res.—1467, Oliver Bland, mort.—1473, William Layburne, L. B.—John Herte, 1487, Lawrence Strangways, res.—1494, Tho. Popeley, mort.—1500, Reg. Chonislav, mort.—1506, Tho. Westwray, L. B.

Canons of the Second Prebend.

1430, Thomas Bradshaw, mort.---1456, Thomas Laxe, LL. D.---14**, Will. Poteman, res.---1467, Richard Bigod, res.---1473, Robert Quynntin, res.---1479, Robert Wode, res.---1480 Jacob Preston, S. T. P. mort.---1507, William Clareburgh, res.---1521, Edward Stephenson, res.---1528, William, Startwayte, mort.---1540, Roger Wright,

Canons of the Third Prebend.

1430, Robert Pocock, D. D. mort.---1447, Thomas Portington, res.---1458, William Langton, L. B. mort.---1460, Robert Wilson, L. B.---Geo. Routh, res.---1504, William Burgh, L. D. res.---1512, Robert Stokesley, mort.---1513, Will. Burgh, Decr. Doct. mort.---1525, Robert Stray.

First Prebendal Vicars.

A. D. 1430, Ds. John Polam, pbr. presented by the prior and convent of Durham, vacated p. mort.---1434, William Rotsey, pbr. res.---1435, William Grenevilla, pbr. m.---1455, William Soulby, pbr.---1490, Tho. Baker, cap. m.--- 1514, Ds. John Harrison, cap. m.---1515, Henry Pulleine, pbr.

Second Prebendal Vicars.

A. D. 1427, Ds. Richard Clyff, pbr. m.---1460, John Jayles, pbr. m.---1479, John Warnel, or Marvel, cap. m.---Ds. Robert West, pbr.

Third Prebendal Vicars.

A. D. 1427, Ds. John Preston, pbr. res.---1435, William Rotsey, pbr. m.--- 1438, John Hert, privat.---1440, William Mason, cap. m.---1447 William Hamelton, cap. res.---1488, Ds. John West, cap. res.---1497, Henry Jackson, pbr. m.--- 1527, John Johnson, pbr.

Fourth Prebendal Vicars.

Ds. William Colyngnam, cap. m.---1430, Robert Beleby, pbr. res.---1433, Robert Crokelyn, pbr. res.---1437, Richard Amy cap. m.---1462, Robert Mawson, m.---1463, John James, cap.

res.—1466, Ds. William Boys, pbr. m.—1496, William Andrew, pbr. m.—1521, Thomas Baynes, pbr. m.—1536, William Swyndon.

Fifth Prebendal Vicars.

A. D. 1427, Ds. John Rowcliff, pbr.—1432, William Watkinson, pbr. m.—1454, John Watkinson, pbr. res.—1462, John Skypton, pbr.—Rich Thompson, res 1485, Ds. William Radcliff, res.—1504, John Andrew, pbr.—1546, Thomas Sharrow, pr. King Henry VIII.

Sixth Prebendal Vicars.

A. D. 1427, Ds. John Forest, pbr.—John Semer, res. 1448, Robert Dawtry, pbr. m.—1476, John Glover, cap. res.—1481, Richard Hall, cap. m.—1505, Ds. Henry Pullen, pbr. m.—1536, Gabriel Morland.

Primary Chaplains of Clyff.

A. D. 1345, Ds. John Ingleby, cap. presented by the executors of Henry de Clyff, vacated p. mort.—1349, Adam de Went, cap.—1371, Hugo de Bedal, pr. p. lapsum—William de Hayton, cap. pr. prior and convent of Durham, m.—1389, Robert, fil. Richard de Hemynburg, res. p. vic. de Bubwith—1391, John de Wace, pbr.—1394, John de Ellerton, pbr. m.—1420, Thomas Nichol, pbr.—Thomas Richardson, m.—1444, William Baynton, cap. m.—1464, Ds. John Glover, cap. res.—1487, Henry Jackson, cap. res.—1497, John West, cap m.—1529, William Williamson, pbr.

Secondary Chaplains.

A. D. 1345, Ds. Richard de Clyffe, cap. presented by the executors of Henry de Clyffe—1375, William Massam, pbr. pr. archbishop, p lapsum—1378, Peter de Sherman. pr. p. lapsum—Ds. Robert Hawksworth, res. pro. vic. de Saltmarsh—1393, Ds. William Blake.

In 1345, here remained in charge these pensions, viz. Robert Todd and Thomas Westeby, prebendaries, 2l. 13s. 4d. each. To Thomas Sharrow, Richard Merser, and John Johnson, vicars 6. each. To Robert Marner, William Hallydaye, Ralph Gallaunte, Thomas Barkeley, 2l. each. To Thomas Barkeley and John Thompson, ministers, 13s. 4d. each; and to Thomas

Hollywell, incumbent of St. Nicholas's chauntry, 5l.—
WILLIS.

Vicars after the Dissolution of the College.

1590 — King-ton---1602, William Lyndley---1630, William Stephenson---1653, Will. Cornwell---1664, Arth. Squires---1667, Mich. Doughty---1671, Tho. Revel, buried within the rails of the communion table---1678, Tho. Waterhouse 1680, John Rayner---**** Maslen --1706, Marmaduke Teasdale---1742, William Potter---1758. William Potter---1780, John Mil-lison---1793, Isaac Tyson, also vicar of Adlingfleet, and chap-lain to Lord Harewood.*

Monuments in this Church.

In Bapthorpe's quire lies a white stone, whereon is the skeleton of a man, in a winding sheet: the arms and legs broken off.

In the mid quire lies a blue marble, about three yards long, with the effigy of a man clothed to the feet: and on the north side of the last lies a blue marble, about four yards long, marked with a larger and smaller effigy, and a place wherein a label of brass has been inserted. On the north side of the last-mentioned tombstone lies a blue stone, about two yards and a half long, sculptured with a cross. The next is a white coffin-like stone, with a brass plate upon it, thus inscribed: "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Jane Smith, who departed this life the 12th day of April, 1674."—At the foot of this monument, a white stone, about two yards and a half long, with a cell cut in it to receive a coat armour, and another for a brass label, both gone. At the foot of the last-mentioned stone lies a white coffin like stone, whereon is cut the effigies of one in a clerical habit, on the verge the following remains of an inscription appear: "Hic jacet vca Marchall vigilia in Ecclesia de Hemynburgh et fundator cantarie. see ... ī Ecclā collegiata ... et libere scolæ gramaticæ qui obiit 14 die mensis Maij An'o D'ni 1512 ejus an'e pp^{tur}. Deus amen."—Under the communion table lies a white stone, about two yards long, with a plate upon it, thus inscribed: Here lieth the body of Tho. Revel, late mi-

4 F 2

* By the testamentary burial, it appears, that Will. de Hemynburgh, 6th Octr. 1409, was buried "before the image of St Mary of Piety."—And Sir Will. Bapthorpe, Knt. 10th April, 1581, was buried within his chapel, near his wife, Barbara.

nister of this church, who departed this life y^e. 14 Nov. An'o D'ni 1677 ætatis sue 64."

Arms in north window of the quire, Nevils, Sir Jeromy Smith, and Bapthorpes.

Towns in Hemyngburgh Parish.

BOLTHORPE. This town contained seven carucates of land, where twelve carucates made a knight's fee, which John de Aver-aunce held of the Bishop of Durham, by knight's service, and no rent.

WOODHALL. This town had one carucate of land, twelve to a knight's fee, which Thomas de Goldingham held of the prior and convent of Durham, who held the same de rege in capite.

BRAKENHOLM. Here were four carucates of land, twelve to a knight's fee, whereof the prior of Durham held two in frankalmoine de rege in capite, and Ralph de Bapthorpe held eleven oxgangs of land of the Bishop of Durham by knight's service, which the said bishop held de rege in capite: and Robert de Menthorpe held three oxgangs of John de Vescy by knight's service; also Hugh de Cullum held other two oxgangs in the same town.

OSGOTBY. This town contained three carucates of land, twelve to a knight's fee, whereof the prior of Durham held two carucates by knights service of the Bishop of Durham, who held the same de rege in capite: and Dionysia, Lady of Godby, gave to the priory of Drax, one toft, one oxgang, and sixteen acres of land, in this town.

BARLEBY CHAPEL OR BARTHILBY. This town contained three carucates (Tor says acres) of land, twelve to a knight's fee, which William de Aton held of the bishop of Durham, by knights service, and he held the same de rege in capite by no rent. Certified value of the chapel or cur. 10s.

CLYFF. This town contained four carucates of land, twelve to a knight's fee whereof one carucate and a half was held by the Bishop of Durham de rege in capite; and Peter de Malo-Lacu held the residue, two carucates and a half, of the Bishop of Durham, who held the same de rege in capite by no rent.

SOUTH DUFFIELD. This town contained eight carucates of land twelve to a knight's fee, four carucates whereof Richard de Mentecotes held by knights service of the Bishop of Durham; and the remaining four carucates where held by knights service

by Nicholas de Stapylton of the Bishop of Durham, who held the same de rege in capite.

BAPTHORPE. This town contained one carucate of land, twelve to a knight's fee, which Robert de Bapthorpe held of the Bishop of Durham by knights service, which the bishop held de rege in capite.

BEILBY—WATERBANK—LUND—BANKHOUSE.

WELLHALL, near York was a manor of the Bishops,

—*Rich. de Kellow.*—Epus manerium de Lawellhall juxta Ebōr ad 16 milliaria Edif.*

Hatfield.—Custodia manerij de Wellhall concess Will'o de Chicester pro vita,

Bury.—De Hospitale de Wellhall.—Rot. El. 18.

Skirlaw.—Rob'to King custodia manerij concess. sub Feod. 40s.

Nevil.—Rogerus Morley custodi Feod 2d. p' diem.

Senhouse.—George Arke Ar. custos. &c. 2d. p. diem, et una Roba de secta valētor.

Tho. Rowthall.—Epus dimisit Roberto Abbati S. Germani de Selby manerium suum de Wellhall juxta Riccal, et les demesnes et Molyne, et pisces suas in Riccal una cum o'ib's vagis extrahur. Waren. Piscar. et commoditat eidem maner p'tin Ao. 1514.

R. Barnes.—Epus 20th Sept. 28 Eliz. dinisit reginæ manerium sive mansium Epi de Wealhall et les demesnes, &c. et Piscar. ad sen prope Welehall in Rivo de Ouse et Molyne. pro 80 annis red. pro manerio, 5l. 18s. 8d. Piscar, 20s, Molyne, 25s. 8d.

L'estate del roigne in Wellhall et Walkington et passag. Piscar, &c. in Howden assignata fuit 30 Eliz. Francisco Walsingham Mil. qui 31 Eliz. ceo assigne Johi Theaker ar. qui 5 Ja. I. ceo assigne Joh'e Ladbrooke Egidio Parker et Rob'to Hall in fiducio pro Johe Theaker filio d'ci Johis.†

LYTHOM or LETHAM, in the county of Lancaster, was a cell to the monastery of Durham.

Richard Fitz Roger, in the latter end of the reign of Richard I. gave lands here to the church of Durham, with intent that a prior and Benedictine monks might be settled here in a cell, to the honour of St. Mary and St Cuthbert. It lies in the deanry of Amounderness, and archdeaconry of Richmond, and its annual revenues, at the suppression, were worth 48l. 19s. 6d. Dugd.—53l. 15s. 10d. Speed.† Its site, as parcel of Durham, was granted by Q. Mariæ to Sir Thomas Holcroft.

* Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 334.

† Mickleton's MSS.

‡ Tanner. Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. I. p. 499. cart. 9th Edward III. n. 65. recit. cartam foundationis, et cart. 2. Joan, n. 2. confirm. duas carucas in Lythom.

At STAMFORD was a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to Durham, dedicated to St. Leonard:* it was valued at 25l. 1s. 2d. ob, p. an. as Dugd. and 36l. 17s. p. an. as Speed,† and granted 5th Edward VI. to Sir William Cecil; it is now a farm house, belonging to the Earl of Exeter, and with the small manor adjoining, is still called St. Cuthbert's fee.‡

Coldingham, in Berwickshire, was a cell to Durham.—Spotswood's History of the church of Scotland, p. 32.—“Edgar, King of Scotland, gave the abbey of Coldingham, which, in former times, had been a sanctuary of virgins, to the church of Duresme; but upon the ungrate behaviour of Ranulph, Bishop of that see, a man noted of much corruption, he recalled his gift, and erected the same into a priory.”

A. D. 1087. In t'pe reg. Willi primi et Willi Dun. Epi Edgardus rex Scotorum dedit St. Cuthberto et Eccliæ Dun. Coldingham shyr. sub eo qui sequitur tenore, &c. Mon. Ang. Tom. i. p. 45.—PRYN. vol. III. p. 494.

Ibid. vol. III. p. 1059. “The Bishop of Biblis in the Holy Land, whose bishopric was seized from him by the Saracens, being thereby reduced to extreme poverty, Pope Benedict II. instead of giving any maintenance to him in the court of Rome, or other territories in Italy, granted him all the profits and revenues of the priory of Coldingham, a cell belonging to the church of Durham, during his life, or till he should be restored to his bishoprick, by his bull of provision: with strange unusual, *non obstantes*: which bull being publicly read, considered, and debated, before the king, bishops, earls, &c. they passed a memorable sentence against it.”

An. 33d Edward I.—Cella de Coldingham, St. Andreæ dioc. Responsum regis super bulla Benedicti Papæ pro episcopo Bibliensi. Rym. Tom. II. p. 958.—A. D. 1204, Apr. 5th

In Rymeri conventionum, &c. Tom. XI. p. 48. pardonationem priori, eo quod obtinuit bullam papalem quod sit prior perpetuus. ex pat. 22. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 6. —Year books, 39th Edward III. Mich. fol. 24.—Registrum penes Tho. Clyfton de Lythom.—Pat. 21. Edward III. p. 1. m. 8. de wrecco maris: pat. 33. Edward III. p. 3. m. ult.

* Angl Sac vol. I. p. 762. and Dodsworth's MSS. v. c. vii. f. 18. where you may find the admission of a prior in A. D. 1224.

† This seems to be a mistake for 36l. 17d. for the valor in a good manuscript; and Stevens, vol. I. p. 27. is 36l. 1s. 5d. Note, that in all the valors this is placed under the bishoprick of Durham.

Will. de Massam, oc. pr. men. maja, 1274. —John Fossour, oc. pr. S. Leonardi extra Stamford infra Idus, Oct. 1353, A. S. vol. I. p. 762.

‡ Tanner. Vide Stevens' Supplement, vol. I. p. 229. pat. 2. Edward I. m. 8. dorso de terris in Ripinghall.

1305, "Quod petitio sua, si concederetur, foret manifeste præjudicialis regi et coronæ suæ regiæ, et id circo non est concessibilis in hac parte."

A. D. 1310. Super præsentatione ad prioratum de Coldingham. Rym. Tom. et p. 165. E Rym. Tom. VII. p. 273. A. 1380, lec sont les Bondes de Coldynghamshire et de lu merth, queux nous demandons pur le Roi d' Engleterre, c'est a favoir. —"De Colbrondes path tanque au revere de Bonne, et de Bonne sienant le Ewe de Ledre currante en Twede, ove les terres l' abbe de menroes tanque al Ewe de Galow."

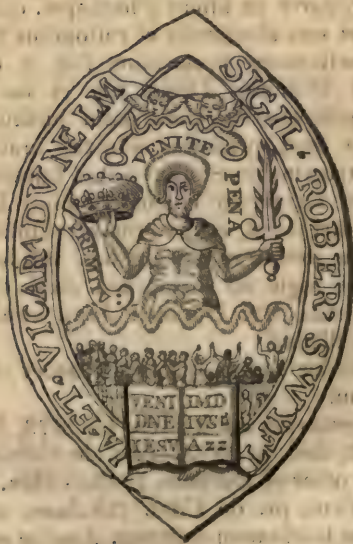
A. D. 1417. Presentatio ad prioratum de Coldingham. Reg. 3d Dec. et cap. Dun. p. 59.

A. D. 1424. An act passed in the parliament of Jas. I. of Scotland. "Actum parlamenti serenissimi principis D'ni Jacobi dei gra. regis Scotorum illustris tent. apud villum de Perth vicesimo sexto die men. maji, cum continuatione dierum ao. D'ni Millessimo. quadrigentesimo vicesimo quarto, et regni sui decimo nono, comparentibus coram rege et tribus statibus regni sui Domino Will'mo Broun monacho de Dumfermelyne gerent. se pro priore de Coldingham ex parte una, et Domino Will'mo Drake monacho Dun. Anglico pro priore de Cold. etiam se gerent. parte ex altera p'lectisque. cartis et evidentiis utriusq. partis et suis allegantiis et rationibus hinc inde auditis per presides parlamenti declaratum fuit et directum; quod dict. Dominus Will'mus Drake fuit et est in possessione legitima dicti prioratus de Cold. cum juribus et pertinentiis suis. Sed quia dict. prioratus adustus erat aliquoties per Anglicos et destructus, preceptum fuit et injunction per D'num regem. et suum concilium eidem Domino Drake q'd dict. prioratum reparari faciat, et divinum servitium juxta facultates ejusd. et redditus debite supportari dat. sub testimonio magni sigilli dicti Dni regis ad instantiam dicti Domini Will'mi Drake apud Perth. 2º. Die men Junii annis Dni et regni dicti regis supradictis."

The original under seal, is in the treasury of the dean and chapter of Durham.

Priors.—Herbertus oc. an. 2 Hen. II. 1173, Rym. vol. II. p. 39.—Again, 1175, *ibid*, p. 562.—Tho. de Melsamby, Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 736, El. prior of Durham, 1233.—Hen. de Horncastre, 1285.—Fr. Henricus, pr. de Cold. 7th June, 1291, in capella castri de Berewico fidelitatem fecit reg. Angliæ et Juravit. Pryn. vol. III. p. 508.—Hen. Priour, de Cold. et le convent, took the oath of fealty to King Edward I. at Berwick, 20th Aug. 1296, amotus de prioratu, 1308, Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 75.—Fr. Will.

de Lescheker.—Alex de Lamesleye per amotionem sive resign. Lescheker, 1388.—Will. Drake, oc. 6th May, 1424.—John Öll, pr. 20th Dec. 1441.—Alex. Stewart, base son of King Jas. IV. a youth of great hopes; he was also Archbishop of St. Andrew's, by the death of James Stewart, 1503, and died with his father in the unfortunate battle of Flowdon, vid. Spotwood's Hist. ch. Scot. p. 61.—David, youngest brother of Alexander, Lord Hume, 1513, ibid. vid. Buchanan.—Francis Stewart, res. 7th Feb. 1566.—Joh. Maitland, depriv. 1570, ob. 1595.—Alex. Home, 1570, vid. Spotswood, p. 309.



NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS county affords a great variety of *fossils* and *minerals*, a short account of those that are most singular is presented to the reader.*

On Gateshead-fell several quarries are wrought for *grindstones*, which are exported to various parts of the world.---In one year there were exported from Newcastle to Denmark and Norway, 247 cwt.—Flanders 2 cwt.—France 467 cwt.—Germany 139 cwt.—Guernsey 4 cwt.—Jersey 12 cwt.—Holland 560 cwt.—Poland, 12 cwt.—Prussia 155 cwt.—Russia 66 cwt.—Sweden 15 cwt.—and to the West Indian islands 2 cwt.—besides what were sent coastways.—A large quantity of rubstones and gun-flints are also yearly exported, the produce of this district.

Millstones have been got on the moors above Egleston; near Wolsingham, in large gritstones, or granites, found in the morasses.

Black marble is wrought from a quarry at Frosterly, near Wolsingham, in Weardale, thick set with white coralloid *fungitæ* in all directions, being the *marmor nigrum coraliis refertum* of *Da Costa. Hist. Foss.*---It bears a good polish, and is frequently used for tables, slabs, and chimney-pieces. Some of the marble got in other parts of Weardale is variegated with white *Entrochoi*.---In the river Tees, near Barnard Castle, is a black marble, veined with white opaque *spar*.

The *Belamnitæ*, *Trochitæ*, *Entrochoi*, *Asteriæ*, are found in the banks of the river Tees, in a bed of black cliver or schale, as the miners call it, and in various other parts of this county; among the rocks in Holy Island they are found of a considerable size, and the joints of the *Entrochoi* are there called St. Cuthbert's beads.—Ra. Phyl. Letters, p. 113. Lithologists of great character differ in their opinions concerning their origin. Dr.

VOL. III. 4 G

* Dr. Edwards, who made this branch of natural history his particular study, had intimated his design to embellish this work with scientific notes on the fossils of this district; but his travels on the continent, and various avocations, have disappointed the author of a treatise so much to be desired, and obliges him to have recourse to his own notes.

Lister (Ph. Tra. No. 100.) Mr Beaumont (Ph. Tra. Nos. 129 150.) refer them to the mineral kingdom. *Edw. Lhywel*, (Lithophil. Britann.) *Augustin Scilla* (de corporibus marinis lapidescentibus defossa reperiuntur 4to, 1752) *Gualtieri* (Index Test. &c. fol Florent. 1742) and *Klein* (Descript Tubulorum Marinarum 4to, 1731, Hans Sloane Bar inscript.) refer them to the animal; reckoning them animal remains, the spines of the Echinus, or appendages of the sea stars.

Ketton stone. Of a pale brown colour, composed of incrustated granules, resembling the roe fish: this species contains some clay, and a small quantity of iron. It is found in great abundance at Building-Hill, near Sunderland.

Of spars there is great variety. Of the opaque, which is rhomboidal, exangular, triangular, or globular, and of various colours, found in the lead mines, and of the diaphanous, which is rhomboidal, triangular, hexangular, pyramidal, or columnar, also found in the lead mines. A curious specimen was found in the coal mines, near Durham, columnar, and beautifully fluted, about three inches in diameter, black and opaque, and intersected at intervals about the distance of an inch and a half with a joint, at which the column would separate and divide. In the mines in Teesdale the honeycomb spar is found, in fleaks like the leaves of the honeycomb in the hive, bedded in clay, and unconnected with any other matter; it is opaque, of a dusky blue colour nearly black, and the perforations of different sizes, from about an inch over to the fourth of an inch; quintangular like the honeycomb.---The *stalactical spar*, *isicle* or *dropstone*, is found in many limestone quarries, and on the rocks on which the Castle of Barnard is built, and other places.

Arsenic is found in the lead mines. Dr. Edwards had several fine specimens, incrustations, like the Bristol stones.

Cockles are found in the limestones about Barnard Castle, and some will separate in a perfect state; the valves closed.

Part of the horn of a red deer was taken by the author from a block of freestone, got in Stainton-Hill quarries.

In several stones in Mr Dixon's possession at Cockfield are the impressions of ferns and other plants; in one an American fern, in high relief; they are found in the nodules of iron stone by the miners called *Catsheads*, and in other lumps of dark blue stone; they split with a slight stroke, at the very place or bed of the plant, after being exposed to the winter, and shew the vegetable lineaments in great beauty. The impression of the American fern is remarkable, from having some of the leaves compressed and bent back.

Large trees have been found in the morasses, of different kinds, rendered very hard, and preserved perfectly sound by the astringent quality of the moss water.---Hazel nuts, acorns, and masts of firs, are found in the peats, which are cut and sold for fuel. On the sea shore, near Seaton, within watermark, known by the ancient name of Seaton pasture, large trees are found bedded in the clay and moss earth there. The trees thus found are seldom discovered with roots; which gives an apprehension that they were burnt down.

Several kinds of vegetable substances are found petrified, or incrustated with calcareous matter in the dropping springs at Sledwish, near Barnard Castle, similar to those found at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire.

In the freestone quarries at Durham, which were wrought for stones for the new bridge, was found an entire fish, in figure like the bream, embodied in a large block of stone---in separating it, the fins and tail were broken off.

The *Dendrites*, representing shrubs, plants, or moss, on thin shells of limestone, found at Building-Hill, near Sunderland. The most beautiful are like the sea mosses, and seem to be depicted by some fossil fluid or vapour.

A species of *Helmintholithus*, called *Tubiporous*, is found on the shore near Sunderland, being a congeries of coalline tubes, parallel or variously curved; found frequently loose in different strata, and often immersed in stone.---*Syst. Nat. Gen.* 336.

The *Fullonica*, or Fuller's Earth, is found in the sea banks near Hawthorn, in the parish of Easington: also, the Tripolitana or Rotten stone.

The mines of coal and lead are subjects worthy of our chief attention, and of great importance in the county of Durham. The use of coal was for several ages paid little attention to, from the disagreeable stench and smoak which it produced, where chimneys were not properly adapted, and whilst wood was abundant in the country. It has been the opinion of some learned writers, that the working of coal was of higher antiquity, than the time of the Romans in Britain; and that it was the object of British commerce soon after their arrival, and this idea seems to be founded chiefly on the circumstance, that in the discovery of hippocausts and vaults, where remains of sacrifice have been found, attributed to the Romans, there were appearances of the refuse of coal fires, and in digging up the foundations of *Cærvorran*, on the wall, in 1762, coal cinders were found, which still burnt in the fire: but those evidences are not conclusive, for it

is certain, the walled forts of the Romans were possessed by various successors, and they in later ages might use coals. True it is, the Saxons and Danes were busied in warfare, yet their domestic occasions would lead them to so very useful an article as coal, which they would discover, in many places, where the veins break out to the day, shewing themselves in the strata of cliffs and precipices. We are not told where the seams of coal were first wrought to any considerable degree, and perhaps in Durham and Northumberland mining did not advance rapidly till after the fourteenth century; for in the reign of King Edward III. the governor of Berwick was obliged to send for men skilled in mining from the forest of Dean, and the more southern parts, to assist him in retaking that town from the Scotch.

Mr. Horsley, treating of the inscriptions found at Benwell, says, "there is a colliery not far from that place, a part of which is judged by those best skilled in such affairs, to have been wrought by the Romans." We should be glad to know how a proper distinction can be made, by which to determine what is British, Roman, or Saxon work, without some instruments were found in the workings, to denote the people. Cæsar, in what he writes of the Natural History of Britain, only says, "The inland counties afford tin, and the maritime iron, though no great plenty of it." We may naturally deduce from thence, that the inhabitants he found, even on the shores, did not burn coal. In the correspondence between Sir John Clerk and Roger Gale, Esq. on this subject, we find several remarks worth transmitting to the reader. Sir John, in his letter of the 8th Dec. 1739, from Edinburgh, addressed to Mr. Gale, says, "Being a coal-master of near forty years experience, our philosophical society expects a dissertation from me on coals, &c. I found that Sir Robert Atkins's assertion of coal being to be seen round the world, by a line from the mouth of Severn to Newcastle, is mentioned (Hist. of Gloucestershire, p. 30) in the fourth letter of your friend Dr. Stukeley's *Itin. Curios.* p. 60; and that the strata of coal are found and wrought in the bishoprick of Liege, and passed westward by Great Britain and Ireland. As to the coal in China, the abstract we have of the missionaries letters, vol. I. p. 22, takes notice, that no country in the world abounds more with coal, but I suppose they mean only the north of China, so that indeed coal does seem to be the product of a northern climate, from perhaps, 46 to the 56th degree of latitude; so far has nature provided against cold. I have heard of coal in the north of America, but have never seen any printed account of it." Mr. Gale's answer, dated from Scruton, 26th Feb. 1739-40, says

“ This is a subject scarcely yet touched, though so necessary to be understood : I know of no author that has expressly handled it ; Dr. Plott, indeed, in his History of Staffordshire, and Mr. Robinson, in his Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland, have something of it, but superficial, with poor reasoning in their philosophy. The last account that I have met with of this nature, is given by Mr. Strachy, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 360 and 391. As to the antiquity of working coal about Newcastle, the intestine wars among the Britons and Saxons and afterwards of the Saxons among themselves, which were almost continual, besides the invasions of the Danes, and the wars with Scotland for three or four reigns after the Norman conquest, during which time this country, as may be said, was always under fire and sword, together with its never being mentioned in history, makes me think it was not followed, till about the time of Henry III. The first mention I have seen of coal-working there, is in a history of the town of Newcastle, published in the year 1736, p. 158, where it is said they had a grant from Hen. III. to dig coals in Castlefield and the Frith, dated in the 23d year of his reign, A. D. 1239. *Carbomarinus* is also mentioned by Matthew Paris, A. D. 1245 ; but the working of coal may have been much earlier in other parts of this kingdom, a flint ax having been found in some veins of coal, exposed to sight in a rock, called *Craig-y-Park*, in Monmouthshire ; which, as they laid open to day, might very well be discovered and wrought by the people that used such tools, the ancient Britons, as I suppose. The counties in England producing coal, are Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, chiefly the West Riding, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, North and South Wales. As the strata of coal generally lie bedded between two other strata of stone, and rise and dip in parallel lines with them, they seem to me coeval with the texture of the globe, and to have undergone the same concussions that it has suffered ; it being hard to conceive, how soft earth, included between two such solid bodies, should imbibe a sulphureous or bituminous matter, from, or through them : there is, indeed, such a sulphureous matter found in the coal-works ; but to me it appears much more reasonable to think it was shut up at the same time with other substances, than enter into the composition of coal. The strata of coal seem to lie within a very small compass on the globe. I have met with an observation, that if a line is drawn from the mouth of Severn to Newcastle, and so round the earth,

that all coal will be found to lie within a very small distance of it, on one side or other : but the observation is erroneous. The coal found in Europe, at least, the furthest distant eastward, is, I believe about Liege, and westward in the mountains of Kilkenny in Ireland, both within 250 miles of it : but I think there was no occasion to stretch the line round the world ; for all the coal we know of is contained within the latitudes of our own island, except what I remember to have heard affirmed some years ago in the House of Commons, upon the debate about the bill of commerce with France, should prove me mistaken, by which the Isle of Cape Briton was given up to that crown, and said to abound with excellent coal ; but as I could never since meet with a confirmation of the assertion, I must question the truth of it. I cannot say any thing as to coal being the common fuel of China,* not having the Missionary Letters by me, or read that book. There is a tradition at London, that Blackheath, above Greenwich, is full of coal, but not permitted to be wrought, for the encouragement of navigation and the Newcastle trade, which, I dare say, is false ; this I am sure of, that there is no law against it ; and though the heath belongs to the crown, and no king gave leave to dig it, yet it is strange, that none of the neighbouring land-owners should ever be allured by the vast profits it would bring them, to search for coal, and work it there, when found in their own estates. I suppose the act of Henry V. you hint at, is that in his 9th year, for 2d. a-chaldron of coals, to be paid by such as are not infranchised, and for the measurement of keels. The author of the Newcastle history says, that in the 1st of Edward III's statutes, mention is made, *de Carbonibus maritimis*, but I cannot find it in any of our statute books, though I have the first that was ever printed."

The use of coals prevailed in London in the latter end of the reign of King Edward I. "when brewers, dyers, and other artificers, using great fires, began to use sea coal, instead of dry wood and charcoal, in and near the city of London ; the prelates, nobles, commons, and other people of the realm, resorting thither to parliaments, and upon other occasions with the inhabitants of the city, Southwark, Wapping, and East Smithfield, complained thereof twice, one after another, to the king, as a public nuisance, corrupting the air with stink and

* Sir Hans Sloan says in his voyage to Jamaica, that there is a kind of fine coal in Barbadoes, and in his return, that they took a French ship bound to Canada for coals.

The Irish mines lately discovered, if the relation is true, appear to be very ancient ; but we do not confide in the account.

“smoke, to the great prejudice and detriment of their health;
 “whereupon the king first prohibited burning of sea coal by
 “his proclamation, which being disobeyed by many of their
 “private lucre; the king upon their second complaint, issued
 “a commission of oyer and terminer, to enquire of all such who
 “burned sea coal against his proclamation within the said city,
 “or parts adjoining to it, and to punish them, for the first offence,
 “by great fines and ransoms; and for the second offence, to
 “demolish their furnaces and kilns wherein they burnt sea coal,
 “and to see his proclamation strictly observed for times to come,
 “(though since it is the fuel principally used by them, and all
 “sorts of persons in and near the city, and elsewhere, and is no
 “ways reputed a public nuisance) as this record in 35th Edward
 “I. informs us.”*

There is a charter of the 7th King Richard II. *de carbonibus et aliis merchandizis vendendis*, which is recited in a charter of King Henry IV. *ao. 8^o. regni sui, de privilegiis et libertatibus Epi Dunelm.* In the 9th year of King Henry V. A. D. 1421, a duty of twopence a-chaldron being paid to the king, the burthen of keels was limited by statute to twenty chaldrons,† and the keels were directed to be sealed by the king’s officers, to prevent frauds on the duty; and the penalty of carrying in unmarked vessels was the forfeiture thereof. The arrears of this duty were demanded by Queen Elizabeth; on which a petition was presented, praying a charter to be granted, and which was granted accordingly, to incorporate a new fraternity, to be called *Free Hoastmen*, for the selling and vending of all coals for shipping; in consideration of which, twelvepence a-chaldron was to be paid to the queen and her successors, for every chaldron exported from Newcastle. This duty was afterwards settled by king Charles II. on the Duke of Richmond and his issue. By a statute made in the 21st year of King Henry VIII. “No person shall ship, load, or unload, any goods to be sold into, or from any ship at any place within the river of Tyne, between the places called Sparhawk and Hedwin streams, *but only at the town of Newcastle*; and if any such be shipped, loaded, or unloaded elsewhere, the same shall be forfeited to the king, to be seized by the mayor of Newcastle, who is to account for the value of such, into the exchequer.” By the statute of 30th King Charles

* Pryn’s Animadversions on Cooke’s Institutes.—In 1579, we find that their use was not only tolerated, but their consumption made beneficial to the state; for in that year, a duty of sixpence per ten, each quarter of a year, was imposed on ships coming from Newcastle.——PENNANT, vol. II. p. 310.

† 9th King Henry V. C. 10.

II. commissioners are to be appointed by the king for measuring and marking all keels and other boats and carts, and wains, for the carriage of coals in the port of Newcastle upon Tyne, &c. by the bowl-tub of Newcastle.*

It is impossible to obtain any calculation, what quantity of coals are entered at the port of Newcastle, from the works in the county of Durham, they are received by the officers there indiscriminately; about sixty-two thousand Newcastle chaldrons of coals are yearly received at Derwent Haugh, to work, load, and deliver which, upwards of six hundred men and boys are employed, and about four hundred horses, together with two hundred keelmen, to navigate them down the river to the shipping. This is but a small branch of the trade, but it will serve to shew the reader its consequence, by comparison. It has been alledged, that waggon ways were first used on the river Wear soon after the revolution, by Mr Allan of Flats, near Chester: but that was subsequent considerably to the waggon ways on the Tyne, made by Colonel Liddel, which extended from Dunstal to Ravenswath, to this time called the Old Way; he was joined in the coal by Charles Montague, Esq. of Stella, and from that copartnership originated the combination, called the *Grand Alliance*.

In the life of Sir Francis North, who went the northern circuit, in or before the year 1676, it is said, "The manner of the carriages is by laying rails of timber from the coalliery down to the river, exactly straight and parallel, and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails whereby the carriage is so easy, that one horse will draw down four or five chaldrons of coals, and it is an immense benefit to the coal merchants."† To the forgoing description, we must add, that in order to carry

* The following calculations are not so clear as the author could have wished and it is doubtful, some of them are not perfectly correct.

Containing 22 gallons and a pottle, Winchester measure, and being 27 inches diameter upon the top, from outside to outside, and no more; and allowing 21 bowls of coals to be measured by such bowl-tub, by heap measure, to each chald. The contents of each wain to be seven bowls, and of each cart three bowls and one bushel, heaped measure; and that three such wains, or six such carts, shall be reckoned for a chald. To be marked &c.

The quantity of a tenn of coals is uncertain, not being always the same, but commonly sixteen Newcastle chaldrons make a tenn, two keels also make a tenn, and 11 waggons a keel, each waggon contains 19 bolls and upwards; at 36 gallons to a boll, and nine bolls, or thereabouts, go to a fother, and three fothers and a quarter make a chaldron; 21 corves to a score, and 55 fothers make a tenn.

A square yard of solid coal contains eight bolls.

An acre of ground contains 4840 square yards of solid coal, which is nearly equal to 68 tenns. at 16 chaldrons to a tenn, which is nearly equal to 1088 chaldrons of coals. Three square yards and a quarter go to a chald. — PENNANT ET AL.

† Life of Lord Guildford, p. 136.

the level forward, immense works are frequently made of masonry, or soil across valleys and rivulets, touching which, the reader will recollect the description of Cawsey Bridge, near Tanfield, vol. II. p. 535; not far from Chester are others erected by Mr. Jolliff, at an immense expence, and several more are to be seen in this county; Darwenhaugh waggon-way, extending from Burnopfield and Brian's Leap to the river Derwent, was the most difficult and expensive work of the kind hitherto executed in the coal trade.—where the descents are easy, the carriages run without horses, and sometimes with that rapidity, that a piece of wood, called a *convoy*, is obliged to be applied to one wheel, and pressed thereon by the attendant who sits on it, to retard the motion; by the friction of which the carriage is hindered from running amain. The waggons proceed to the staiths or repositories at the waterside, where a platform of timber is constructed to receive them, and the bottom of the vehicle, which is fitted as a door, with hinges on one side, and a hasp on the other, to fasten it to the sole of the waggon, being opened or let down, the load is instantly discharged, either into keels below, or into the staith, where they lie under cover, and are ready to be cast into the keels, when the tide or trade does not suit the arrival of the waggons from the remoter collieries. Mr Pennant produced to the public a table for the year 1772, which we have placed in the notes,* of coals and lead exported from Newcastle.

The reader will revert to the account given of the lead trade in Teasdale.

Of the lead won in this part of the county, we have obtained the following account:—A bing of ore is 8 cwt. and upon an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ bings, or 34 cwt. of ore will produce 21 cwt of lead. —A fother of lead at Newcastle is 21 cwt. and will produce seven, eight, nine, and sometimes ten ounces of silver; but if it yields under seven ounces and a half, or eight ounces, it will not pay the expence of refining, when lead is 16l. the fother.—The strata or bearing sils are various, which carry ore, the greypost bears well, but the best is the great limestone, both for quantity and quality; which is about 70 fathoms in thickness. Veins, as they are called by leadminers, are in coal-works called dykes, and

VOL. III.

4 H

	• Ships.	Tons of shipping.	Chal. of coals.	Cwt. of lead.	
1772 {	3585	689,090	330,200	123,370	Coast trade.
	363	49,124	21,690	30,064	Foreign parts.
	3948	738,214	351,890	153,434	

are certain joints or shakes in the earth, where the several strata are disjoined, and placed in a varied or dislocated position,

Vein.		Grey Ruble.
Grey Ruble.		Blue Sandy Slate. 18
Blue 18 Sandy Slate.		22 Freestone
22 Freestone		Bastard Whin 16
Bastard Whin 16		Great Limestone. 70 f.
Great Limestone 70 f.		Blue Thill.
Blue Thill.		

as in the example; and in the joint or shake is found the lead ore or mine. On the sides of the vein, and amongst the chiver, are often found fowles of a transparent nature, and other matter of a chrystaline quality, some of which on a chemical process, produce arsenic. —Ore upon an average, is won for about 20s. a bing.

The wharfs at Stella and Bladon receive the greatest part of the lead which comes down the Tyne. The proprietors are the London company, called the Quakers' company, the heirs of Sir Thomas Blacket, Bart. and Henry Errington, Esq. and company. —The smelt mills are chiefly on Derwent river, at Whitfield, Jeffreys, and Acton, belonging to the London company; Dukesfield, Allonheads, and Rookhope, belonging to the heirs of Sir Thomas Blacket; and Feldon, nigh Edmundbyers, belonging to Mr Errington, &c. Sir Thomas's heirs have a refinery at Bladon.—The yearly receipt of lead, on an average, at the above, wharfs, is sixty thousand pieces, of twelve stone each, or thereabout.—There are about ninety-three horse carriages constantly employed to bring down the lead, each carrying ten pieces at a time.

Dr. Watson, in his Chemical Essays, vol. III. has given an accurate account of the methods, both ancient and modern, of smelting lead ore, and extracting the silver, as also the process of preparing white and red lead, to which we must refer the reader, as an abridgement would not be doing justice to the learned author.

In the year 1775, 697,608 chaldrons of coals were imported in the port of London from Newcastle and Sunderland, which was 37,237 chaldrons more than in the year 1773, and 77,237 chaldrons more than in the year 1774. In the year 1776, 600,000 chaldrons were imported at London. The average number of pieces of lead which are sent to Bladon, from the western mines in the county of Durham, is about 100,000, and about 30,000 more come to Swallwell, Newcastle, &c. chiefly from this county. The chief articles of produce of this county, exported from Newcastle, are coals, lead, and grindstones, and

of the manufactories of iron, those we have stated for one year, in a table given in the notes.*

Dr. Watson (p. 357) says, "It has with some men been a subject of apprehension, lest all the coal-pits in England should soon become exhausted. The quantity of coal which is annually raised is certainly very great; and, as coal is not found to grow again, the time must come when it will all be consumed. It will enable the reader to form some notion of the great excavations which are annually made in this island from the digging of coal, if we calculate the extent of that which is made in one year, in consequence of the coal which is imported into London. The following account may be relied on:—

Christmas 1770	—	615,330	Chalders.
1771	—	694,003	
1772	—	725,008	
1773	—	624,781	
1774	—	623,727	
1775	—	672,786	
1776	—	700,207	
1777	—	697,435	
1778	—	647,361	
1779	—	587,895	

Annual average 658,853

"No accounts are kept at the custom-house, distinguishing the importation from Newcastle, Sunderland, Blythe, Hartlepool, &c. or from several parts in Scotland and Wales. It appears, from the preceding account, that in the year 1777, there were imported into the port of London 697,435 chalders, and we learn from another authority (*ann. reg.* 1777, ch. 161) that in the same year there were imported from Newcastle and Sunderland alone 692,093 $\frac{1}{4}$ chalders: by comparing these numbers, we may observe how small a portion of the coal consumed in London is brought from any other quarter.

"A chalder of coals, Newcastle measure, is allowed by act of parliament (6th and 7th William and Mary, ch. 10) to weigh

4 H 2

• Exported 1776	{	Coals 378,101, ch. of which coastwise 350,803.
		Lead shot 290 cwt.
		Cinders 3716 ch. coastwise.
		Bar iron 160 cwt.
		Wrought iron 333 cwt. besides steel.
		Grindstone 2001 cwt.
		Lead 7583 tons 10 cwt. of which coastwise 6250 tons.

fifty-three hundred weight; and as eight Newcastle chalders are equal to fifteen London chalders, reckoning thirty-six Winchester bushels to the London chalders, it follows, that a chalders of coals, London measure, is equal to little more than twenty-eight hundred weight. By supposing twenty-eight hundred weight to be the weight of a London chalders—then, as the medium quantity of coal annually imported into London is 658,853 chalders, it may be collected, that there are annually imported 922,394 tons.

“The medium weight of a cubic foot of the several coals (specified in a table) being 1336 averdupois ounces, a cubic yard, or twenty-seven cubic feet of coal, will weigh $2254\frac{1}{2}$ averdupois pounds; there are 2240 such pounds in a ton; hence we may say in general, that a cubic yard of pit coal weighs a ton; some sorts of coal weigh a few pounds more, and others a few pounds less than a ton. From what has been before observed, concerning the quantity of coal annually imported into London, we may conclude, that 922,394 cubic yards of coal are annually dug out of the earth for the supply of the London market. This quantity of coal, if spread to the thickness of an inch, would cover an area of above ten miles square.

“The great Hoffman had given it as his opinion, that the *peripneumony*, the dry *asthma*, and the *consumption*, were common maladies amongst the inhabitants of Liege and London, and that they were occasioned by the great use of pit coal in those places. M. Morand, in 1769, was at the trouble to inquire into this matter, and it appears, from the attestations of the College of Physicians in London, of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, of the Physicians at Liege, at Lyons, and other places, that the opinion concerning the peculiar insalubrity of pit coal fires is utterly without foundation.”

We must not quit the subject without noticing the *fire damps* which affect the mines: no security has yet been discovered against this tremendous phenomenon, in these parts; in the deep workings at Whitehaven they have practised several inventions; Mr. Pennant, who visited the mines, speaks of them in this manner: “The fire-damps, formerly so dangerous, are almost overcome; at present they are prevented by boarded partitions, placed a foot distant from the sides, which causes a free circulation of air throughout: but as still there are some places not capable of such conveniencies, the colliers who dare not venture with a candle, in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk, have invented a curious machine to serve the purpose of lights: it is what they call a steel-mill, consisting of a small wheel and a handle; this they turn with vast rapidity against a flint, and the

great quantity of sparks emitted not only serves for a candle, but has been found of such a nature, as not to set fire to the horrid vapour.* Formerly the damp or fiery vapour was conveyed

* This unfortunate liability to explosion by fire damp is now happily obviated by the recent invention of the Safety Lamp. Although the lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy is now the one most generally in use, and yet in justice to Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, with whom the invention solely originated, we are induced to make the following extract from his "Practical Observations on Safety Lamps, for Coal Mines."

"AT the request of my friends, and from a desire to comply with the wishes of those persons who have been using for some time the *original safety lamps*, the *steam safety lamps*, and the *gas light lamps*, I am induced to publish these concise directions; and if I shall have occasion to advert to some other particulars connected with the subject, I trust the reader will find an excuse for me, when I inform him, that explosions in coal mines have occupied my unremitted attention for the last eight years.

THE ORIGINAL SAFETY LAMP.

"These lamps have been known to the scientific world, and to those concerned in coal mines in this district, for several years. The first printed account of them appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1813; since which time all the respectable journals and periodical publications have given most satisfactory reports of their value; partly drawn from authenticated sources, and partly from their actual practical utility in coal mines, where fire damp abounded.* For this lamp, in an improved state, I had the honour to receive, December 3, 1813, the unanimous thanks of the Society for preventing accidents in coal mines.

"I had the pleasure, in October last, accompanied by J. H. H. Holmes, Esq. and Mr Patterson of the Herrington mill pit, to take the *first light* into a field of fire damp at the exploding point, which before that time was considered by most persons concerned in coal mines as an impossibility. This lamp has been in constant use wherever great danger was apprehended from fire damp since the above period. In a word, the originality and priority of my idea of an insulated light for coal mines the construction of a safety lamp, and the establishment of the safety and utility of that lamp in coal mines greatly infested with fire damp, are now universally acknowledged.

"It was for a *modification* of this original safety lamp that the Society of Arts, with their usual munificence, voted to me a medal in May last, which was the more gratifying, as in 1813 the *original* lamp had been presented by me to the Royal Society.

THE STEAM SAFETY LAMP.†

"Several persons concerned in coal mines, for whose opinions I entertain much respect, expressed a desire that a safety lamp might be constructed, which would feed itself with atmospheric air for combustion without the aid of bellows; and in order that such a desideratum might be supplied, I had the pleasure in November last, (1815) to discover, when experimenting with the original safety lamp, in an atmosphere of fire damp at the Herrington mill pit, that when I accidentally used hot water, the fire damp burned silently at the wick of the oil lamp, and did not explode within the original safety lamp as formerly,

* Annals of Philosophy. Phil Mag. Mo Mag. New Mo. Mag. &c. More recently, Holmes on Coal Mines. In this work there are engravings of the original safety lamp and its modification, to which the reader is referred.

† For this lamp Dr. Clanny received the large Gold Medal of the Society of Arts of London presented by his R. H. the Duke of Sussex,

through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination during night, like the irruptions of a volcano: and by its heat

which was the principal of its safety. I accordingly instituted a series of experiments, and invariably found, that by the intervention of steam the fire damp might be burnt, without explosion, to any extent, at the wick. This extraordinary and unexpected discovery induced me to turn over the leaves of the seventh edition of Dr. Henry's Elements of Experimental Chemistry, in which I observed a reference to some experiments by Von Grotthus upon hydrogen gas, the original of which are therein stated to be inserted in the 82 Vol. of the Annales de Chimie; and by the kindness of a distant friend I was afterwards enabled to peruse that volume, in which I found a complete corroboration of my experiments upon steam and hydrogen.

"In the month of December of the same year, after many tedious experiments, I constructed my steam safety lamp, which I then shewed to the Society for preventing accidents in coal mines, for which I had also the honour to receive their unanimous thanks. I intimated to the society at the same time, that in this lamp the light was given partly from oil, and partly from the fire damp when used in the mines.

"The steam lamps are constructed of the strongest tinned iron, with flint glass in front, 3-8 of an inch in thickness; from which it will readily be understood, that these lamps will bear any sort of usage. The steam safety lamps require no trouble or particular attention from the miner when he is using them, and are by no means expensive, and exceedingly durable: and I will venture to assert, that with these lamps no accident whatever can arise in any place, or under any circumstance, let the state of the mine be ever so deplorable from fire damp.

"In the steam safety lamp, the atmospheric air of the coal mine passes in a current through a tube, and is mixed with steam before it can possibly arrive at the light: by this means the fire damp burns silently and steadily at the wick of the lamp alone, for any length of time. Should it exceed the due proportion of atmospheric air for supporting combustion, the light of course goes out; but in this lamp such an event will seldom happen. It has also the valuable quality of keeping cool throughout every part, and under all circumstances, by reason of the steam, which is constantly extricated and kept in motion within the lamp. And as steam is merely water 1800 times expanded, there is no cause to dread the want of a sufficient supply of this useful agent.

"No current of air containing fire damp, and suspending coal dust, gunpowder, or pyrites in powder, can do any mischief, which may at once be understood by a slight examination of the steam safety lamp, whilst the light is always uniform, steady, and bright. It is now well known, that this lamp burns most brilliantly in an atmosphere of fire damp, after the wire-gauze lamps go out, and even after the original safety lamp has had the fire damp exploded within it, as acknowledged by Messrs. Watkin and Wood, viewers, and Mr. Patterson, to have occurred not long since at the Engine Pit in this county. For without my safety lamps, the workmen must have been left in darkness in that *well known* pit.

"No lamp supplying itself with air can be considered as perfectly secure without steam: and it is a curious circumstance, that as water was the medium of safety in the original lamp, so water in the form of steam has since become most useful for our present purpose, in affording a permanent light, wherever there is a sufficient quantity of oxygen to support combustion.

"My steam safety lamps have been much used in the Herrington mill pit, the White-field pit, and the Engine pit, where their value is duly appreciated.

water could be boiled: the men who worked in it inhaled inflammable air, and if they breathed against a candle, puffed out a fiery stream; so that I make no doubt, were the experiment made, that the same phenomenon would appear as John Grubb attributed to my illustrious countryman, Pendragon, chief of Britons." Persons skilled in the coal-works in this county, allege that the steel-mill is no security against the inflammable gas, as woeful experience has too frequently proved. Those who have seen the fire-damps circulating in the workings of mines, describe it to be like the curling and undulating of smoke passing along the roof: a particular appearance on the top of the candle, where it gathers, if diligently attended to, is the most certain criterion by which the approach of that dreadful vapour is discovered. Several explosions by this inflammable vapour have happened in the last century, but in the year 1708, the most considerable one of the century. On Tuesday morning, the 17th of August, about three o'clock, a terrible blow was heard, proceeding from the neighbourhood of Chester in the Street, as loud and horrible as if a magazine of gun powder had taken fire, yet of a deeper and flatter sound; the report was heard remarkably loud, at the distance of six miles. It was soon known that the noise proceeded from an explosion of the coal mines near Lumley; no account of previous circumstances could be obtained, not one person surviving that was at work at the time. It was conjectured, that upon working the coals, some cavity was opened where this magazine of destruction lay, which, getting passage, broke out with dreadful fury at the mouths of the pits. The number of people, which the overmen said were at work, amounted to ninety souls at least; if any survived the blast, they died in the chambers of the mine, for no one durst venture down to relieve them; and no vessel could be let down, the mouths of the pits or shafts, were so shaken and fallen in: about eight or nine bodies were found on the surface, but all of them blown to pieces, some wanting the head, and others the limbs: one carcase was blown so directly from the shaft, which was fifty fathom deep, that it was found at a prodigious distance; how high it might be thrown into the air, not to be calculated. The violence of the shock was such, that several houses at a good distance from the place, were shat-

"Upon the 6th of this month, I had the honour to receive spontaneously and unanimously the thanks of the society for preventing accidents in coal mines, for my general services.

"From the increasing confidence with which my steam safety lamps are received by those gentlemen who are concerned in the management of coal mines, I have reason to expect, that in a short time they will be universally employed."

tered with the force of it, and the gin which wrought with horses, was shattered to pieces, and scattered abroad at a great distance.

The fire-engine is now greatly improved, and not only employed to draw water from the mines, but also to work ventilators, and draw the coals. The depth and various strata of the coal mines, near the Tyne and Wear, are variously described. Walker colliery on the north of Tyne, is one hundred fathom in depth, and the seam five feet five inches and a half in thickness,—At Long Benton, the mine called the Bason, is seventy-two fathoms in depth, and the main seam is about seven feet in thickness; the other mine there, called the Delight, is seventy-four feet three inches in depth, and the main seam is seven feet in thickness,—New Benton colliery is seventy fathom in depth, and the coal seven feet in thickness.*—Byker mine is about seventy

* A progressive improvement has within late years been made to a most wonderful extent, several coalmines belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, and J. G. Lambton, Esq. being now worked with perfect facility at a depth of 100 fathoms and upwards. The main seam of Heston Colliery, near Houghton-le-Spring, is worked at a depth of between 140 and 150 fathoms, and a Steam Engine of 70 horse power is employed occasionally in drawing the water. At this pit Locomotive Steam Engines, or, as they are called by the coalminers, Steam Horses, each carrying 20 waggons full of coal, are used in conveying the coal from the pit to the staith, a distance upwards of 7 miles, along a common waggon way. As this is another of the wonderful improvements of the age, we here subjoin an extract from a modern work explaining the nature of the same.

The Application of Steam-Engines to driving of Carriages.—These are now called locomotive engines, and we may date their introduction with the patent of Messrs, Trevethick and Vivian in 1802, for the high-pressure engines, which were expressly intended for working carriages. It would have been very difficult to have succeeded with any other kind of engine, as the weight of the water necessary to effect condensation must be so great. Mr. Trevethick made a locomotive engine in South Wales in 1804, which was tried upon the rail-roads at Merthyr Tydvil. The engine was the same as that of which we have given an account of its work in speaking of the high-pressure engines, having an eight-inch cylinder, and a four-feet six-inch stroke. It drew after it, upon the rail-road, as many carriages as carried ten tons of bar-iron, for a distance of nine miles; and it performed all that distance without any farther supply of water than that contained in the boiler at setting out, travelling at the rate of five miles per hour.

Since that period they have been tried in many places upon rail-roads, but we do not think they had been really put in practice, so as to work constantly, until 1811, when Mr Blinkinsop, proprietor of the Middleton coal-works, which supply the town of Leeds, adopted them for conveying the coals on his rail-road.

Mr. Trevethick's first engines consisted of a high-pressure engine, with a boiler of cast-iron, of a cylindrical form, six feet long, and four feet three inches diameter, the fire-place being withinside. The cylindrical boiler was mounted horizontally upon four wheels, and the cylinder of the engine was placed vertically in the end of the boiler, having two connecting rods descending from the cross-bar of its piston-rod to two cranks, upon an axis extending beneath the boiler and cylinder, and communicating its motion, by means of wheel-work, to the two fore-wheels, upon which the engine runs; and by this means the alternate ascending and descending motions of the piston-rods act to turn round the crank and wheels, and draw the carriage for-

fathom deep, and the coal five feet ten inches thick: within two feet of the roof, is a band or load of stone, which reduces the coal-seam to five feet nine inches.—In an adjoining mine there is a dyke, lying north-west and south-east; many small branches run from it, resembling the root of a tree, in various directions. These coal-seams generally rise to the north-west, and dip to the south-east.

Besides the fulminating vapour, there is another pernicious one in these works, which is arsenical, gross and foul, not suffering the candles to burn, and killing the workmen instantly by its pernicious nature. A person who was suffocated by this vapour, was recovered by being laid on his belly, with his mouth put to a hole cut in the earth; which, it is said, is the usual remedy on such occasions.

“In the grounds at Benwell, about a quarter of a mile north from the river Tyne, a coal mine took fire at a workman’s candle, negligently placed, and continued burning about thirty years, though at first so small, that a proposal was made to put it out, for so low a reward as 2s. 6d. but it was not accepted.

VOL. III. TO NEW ST. JOURNAL 4 I

wards: in this way no fly-wheel was necessary, because the momentum of the carriage to advance itself forwards on the road, continued the motion of the wheels and cranks sufficiently to make the cranks pass the lines of the centre. Where these engines were tried, it was found difficult to make the wheels take sufficient hold upon the rail-way to draw any considerable load after it, unless the weight of the engine and work resting upon the wheels was made very considerable, and then the common iron-rails of the railway were sometimes broken by the passing of the engine.

Mr. Blinkinsop, when he adopted the locomotive engine, took up the common rails on one side of the whole length of the road, and replaced them with rails which had large and coarse cogs projecting from the outside. These cogs are cast at the same time with the rails, and are hollow beneath, to be as light as is consistent with strength and durability. The pitch of the cogs, or distance from centre to centre, is six inches, so that each rail, of three feet in length, has only six cogs. A wheel, which is fixed on an axis at one side of the carriage, works in the teeth of the rails; and as it is turned by wheelwork from the axis of the cranks, the whole machine is caused to advance along the railway. When we saw Mr. Blinkinsop’s first trial, he employed a small condensing engine, but finding the water to grow so hot that he gained but little by the condensation, he applied a high-pressure engine with a wrought-iron boiler, and two cylinders in it acting upon separate cranks, so as to produce a constant action to advance the carriage without the necessity of using a fly-wheel.

A similar machine has been tried at Newcastle, but they have attempted to employ the wheels alone, without cogs upon the rails. To relieve the weight upon the rails, and obtain greater re-action to advance the carriage, they applied six wheels for the carriage to run upon; and to make the bearing equal upon all six, the two middle wheels were applied to the piston of a small cylinder beneath the carriage, into which steam was admitted, and by its pressure bore up a portion of the weight of the engine; and accommodated itself to any inequalities of the railway.

At present locomotive engines have been confined to moving upon iron-railways: to make steam-engines draw carriages upon public roads, is a refinement not yet attained.

“ It afterwards acquired such force and strength, that it raged
 “ with fury, in various directions and depths; sometimes taking
 “ its course east and west, and at last to the north, into the
 “ grounds of *Fenham*, near a mile from its first appearance,
 “ committing great ravages in its way, only conspicuous by its
 “ flames and columns of smoak in the night. The irruptions at
 “ Fenham were in near twenty places. I have not heard that it
 “ cast forth stones of any considerable magnitude. Flowers of
 “ sulphur, mixed with sal ammoniac, were found concreted on
 “ pieces of allum-stone, slate, and the neighbouring furze, of
 “ which a physician of Newcastle upon Tyne gave an account to
 “ the Royal Society. (Ph. Tr. No. 190) He could discover
 “ neither common salt nor nitre in the soil or springs about it,
 “ the coal water being all vitrioline, and tinged red with galls,
 “ and other neighbouring fountains being destitute of mineral salts.
 “ But he observed, that the coal-ways were mended with a sort
 “ of slate, composed of coal, allum-stone, and marcasite, cast in
 “ heaps and burnt, from which he often collected both brimstone
 “ and sal ammoniac. Some of the salt ejected by this bituminous
 “ volcano was upwards of six miles broad. It was first observed
 “ and gathered by Dr. Gilpin, and, by experiment, proved to be
 “ sal ammoniac. In colour, some of it was grey, some snow
 “ white, freed from the black *fætor* of the coal, by the intense
 “ heat of the fire.”*

The like circumstances were mentioned to the author, when he visited Whickham, to have taken place in that neighbourhood.†

The coal mines were singularly preserved from destruction, on two occasions, which are mention in Whitlock's Memoirs. In the 19th year of King Charles I. 1643, they were ordered by the Marquis of Newcastle to be fired, when the king's forces were besieged in Newcastle by the Scotch; Lesley, the Scotch General, preserved them by surprising the boats and vessels, that were ordered on that expedition. In 1648, the Scotch in their turn, under their General Monroe, had projected the like mischief, but receiving intelligence, that the Marquis of Argyle, with a large party of their countrymen, was in arms against them, they fled precipitately over the Tweed, and with difficulty carried off their baggage and plunder.

The coals are of various colours and figure.—The first to be observed, the miners call *Splint*, hard, glossy, and got in large masses, preferable to all others for strength and duration.—Another with a thick enamel of silvery marcasite.—A third

* Wallis.

† See notes to p. 561. vol. II.

which carries the colours of the rainbow, in a beautiful enamel, much exceeding what is found in the lead ore, and more permanent, if preserved under a cover, dry and clear of dust. Some has a high natural polish like a mirror; and many specimens break in rhomboidal and paralleliped figures. Canal-coal is found in small quantities.

Of the various phænomena in nature, we find some particularly curious in the neighbourhood of Cockfield, communicated by the learned naturalist and mathematician, Mr. George Dixon, whose researches into the bosom of the earth have been great, in his profession of a coalworker. There are plans and drawings by Mr. Dixon; one of which exhibits a specimen of a break in the strata occasioned by those concussions so scientifically treated of by Mr. John Whitehurst in his *Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth*.* In one of the specimens, we see a fragment in the form of a wedge, occasioned by that part dropping down from the regular shell; or, by the distended shell being torn from the wedge, and bulged upwards. Such mighty convulsions, perhaps, first raised the island of Great Britain from the ocean, or severed it from the Gallic shores.

The following Table of Admeasurements explains.

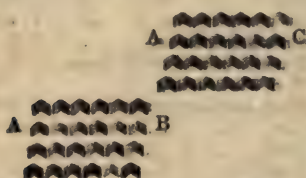
The thickness of the different Strata from the Surface to the main Coal.				f. y. f. i.					
	Fath.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.					
Soil,	0	0	1	9	Coal,	0	0	0	8
Clay,	0	1	0	0	Sill,	0	0	2	0
Blue Metal,	1	0	0	0	Grey metal stone, ...	1	1	1	6
Grey metal stone, ...	1	1	0	0	Strong grey stone, ...	0	0	1	9
Strong grey metal, ...	0	0	2	0	Blue metal and metal stone,	3	0	0	6
Blue metal,	0	0	1	0	Dark blue metal, ...	1	1	2	6
Coal,	0	0	0	9	Black metal with stone,	0	0	1	0
Sill,	0	0	1	6	Coal,	0	0	0	9
Grey metal stone, and blue metal	1	0	1	6	Band,	0	0	0	9
Strong grey post, or stone,	1	0	0	0	Crow coal,	0	1	1	6
Blue metal,	0	1	2	0	Grey sill,	0	1	2	6
Black metal stone, ...	0	1	0	0	White post, or stone, ...	1	1	0	0
Coal,	0	1	0	0	Coal,	0	0	0	9
Sill,	1	0	0	0	Grey metal with brown scars	0	0	1	9
Grey metal stone, ...	1	1	2	9	Grey metal stone, and grey post,	1	0	0	0
Grey post, or stone, ...	0	1	0	9	Strong white post, or stone	2	1	0	6
Grey metal,	0	1	0	6	Blue metal,	0	0	2	0
Brown post, or stone, ...	3	0	2	6	Strong grey metal, ...	0	1	2	9
Coal,	0	0	1	6	Blue metal,	0	0	2	6
Sill,	0	0	1	3	Strong grey metal stone,	0	1	0	0
Coal,	0	0	1	6	Blue metal,	0	0	1	9
Sill,	0	1	0	0	White post. or stone, ...	3	0	2	6
Grey metal,	1	0	2	3	Blue metal,	1	1	2	9
Metal stone,	1	0	0	0	Black swad,	0	1	0	6
Coal,	0	0	1	0	Main coal,	0	1	2	10
Grey metal,	2	0	1	0					
					Total depth	40	0	1	6

* Published 1778, London.

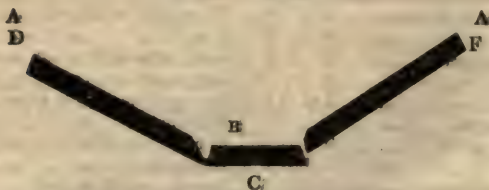
Mr. Whitehurst's conjecture, that those shocks were effected by steam, is pleasing from its probability.* The other drawing exhibits a dyke, which appears on the surface on Cockfield Fell. Mr. Whitehurst speaking of a species of stone, which he calls Toadstone, and by its description, p. 162; similar to the substance which forms the dyke, says, "It is perfectly similar to Iceland Lava in its appearance and chemical quality, and that it frequently fills up the fissures in the stratum underneath it, more or less, as they are more or less wide: all (the enumerated circumstances) plainly evince, that Toadstone was formed by a very different law from the others, and greatly posterior to them; for the beds of limestone must have been formed before they were broken, and broken before their fissures could have been filled up; therefore we may, with much reason, conclude, that toadstone, channel, &c. is actually lava, and flowed from a volcano, whose funnel or shaft did not approach the open air, but disgorged its fiery contents between the strata in all directions. Another remarkable phenomenon accompanying the

† GALE'S MSS.—*Letter from Sir John Clerk, dated Edinburgh, 17th July.*

"I have fourteen coal veins most of them about four feet thick, and some of them eight or nine; they have been in working above one hundred years; but as my coal-liers were going on with their work, they were stopped of a sudden by a vein of clay, three feet thick, which cut off all the coal veins obliquely, and threw them eighty fathoms to the northward.



A represents the coal veins, running parallel to one another, and thrown off by a vein of clay from B to C, which is eighty fathoms to the northward. I know something of this has already been observed in the Philosophical Transactions but nothing so remarkable.—There is another odd turn in the same veins.



A The surface of the ground.—B is a valley.—D is a seam of coal, or vein, which sinks with the surface, and ascends on the other side, from C to F.—These, I fancy, are strong indications of some terrible convulsions of our globe which we may suppose to have happened at the deluge, &c.

I am,

With the greatest esteem, &c.

JOHN CREECH.

Derbyshire lava, is, that the stratum of clay, &c. is apparently burnt, as much as an earthen pot or brick, &c. The stratum of clay is about four feet thick, and thus burnt about one foot deep. The circumstances shew, that the position of the strata was altered by the convulsion which occasioned the fracture; from whence we may infer, they had originally an uniform arrangement, concentric to the centre of the earth." By the reader's referring to the work itself, many circumstances will be obtained to explain and elucidate the plan before us. Mr. Dixon's account of the phenomenon is shortly this, "That the dyke which runs through Cockfield colliery, runs eastward to Buckheads, Bolam, Legs Cross, and so below Yarm, to Aigton in Cleveland; it has not been traced far to the north-west, into the lead-mining country, where, perhaps, it might turn out a good mine, as it is a principal vein. It throws the seams of coal and strata of stone up to the southward, three fathoms; the core or gut of the dyke E D, which is about fifteen or sixteen yards in width, is all hard, blue whin or granite, such as are used for making the turnpike roads. On the rise side of the dyke, from A to B, the coal is turned to a black substance, commonly called dawke or swad, like soot caked together; from B to C the coal is turned into a pretty hard cinder: from thence southward the coal begins to put on its common appearance again. On the dip side of the dyke, from G to F, the coal is turned to dawke or swad; and from F northward the coal begins to appear better by degrees, till it comes to its common course again, but a good deal of it short and tender next the dawky part. Above that part which is cinder, in the roof or stratum next the coal, there is a great deal of sulphur, in angular forms, of a bright yellow colour, and very beautiful.* On each side of the blue stone, betwixt it and the regular strata, there is a thin gut or core,

* Chemical Essays by Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. vol. III.

This may not be an improper place to add a word or two concerning the Derbyshire Toadstone, which constitutes one of the principal strata in the mining country, and which is supposed to have been, in its origin, a *slag* thrown out by a volcano. It perfectly resembles some of the specimens I have seen of one of the sorts of lava of Vesuvius, not only in the hardness of its texture, and blackness of its colour, but in its weight; a cubic foot of some sorts of Derbyshire Toadstone weighing more, and of the other less than a cubic foot of the Vesuvian lava, which it resembles. Neither the Derbyshire Toadstone, nor that sort of Vesuvian lava which resembles it, seem to have experienced in their formation any great degree of heat, they are but in a half vitrified state; the Toadstone, I have frequently melted in a smith's forge into a black glass, and the Vesuvian lava gives a glass of the same kind. The air has a manifest action on the Derbyshire Toadstone, for it not only wastes away the spar which is found in the blebs of some sorts of Toadstone, but it reduces it into a brownish mould, fit for vegetation, the most hard and compact sorts; the Vesuvian lava is subject to the same change from the same operation of the same cause.

about six inches thick, like clay, which turns water on the rise side of the dyke, and forces it to the surface in several springs in the direction of the dyke." The plan shews that the strata originally lay in a regular arrangement, but that being fractured by some subterranean convulsion, the lava had insinuated itself into the wound, and filled it: that the dyke is formed of lava cannot be doubted, from the foot and cinder, which attend it: on trying a specimen of the cinder, it is found to burn clear, without smok, keeps a durable heat, and affords very little sulphureous effluvia. The dyke appears at the surface of the colour of iron stone, thrown into irregular angles. It may be presumed the rising side of the strata was thrown up by the lava forcing itself into some horizontal channel which it had formed between the strata; that the strata on the north side sunk when the lava burst forth; but how the stratum of grey stone was formed, must be left to conjecture.

To what has been said of the lead mines, we must add, that the Romans discovered mines of lead in Britain, and after Claudian had carried his victorious arms northward, this country paid tribute in minerals and metals, particularly lead, of which several pieces, or *pigs*, have been found in different parts, with the names of some of the emperors and leaders upon them.* Pliny tells us, that the mines were so considerable, that by an imperial edict, only a certain quantity was to be worked, "the veins" (in the language of miners) "appearing at the very day," whilst the mines of lead in the Spanish province were few and unproductive.† Tacitus informs us, that our *Metalla* were the lures of the Roman eagle, and remunerated them for the toils that attended their victories.‡

The method or practice of working lead mines is twofold—one by sinking a pit or shaft, and the other by flooding or *hushing*, as it is termed; a large reservoir of water is formed on the eminences, which being let out and discharged by a sluice, the full stream is carried through a cut or opening on the side of the hill, and with an irresistible impetuosity sweeps away the soil and other substances which cover the vein, and carries with it the fragments of ore, and lays open to the miner the ore in the vein. To convey the water from mines, not only engines are used, but *levels*, *subterraneous passages* or *drifts*, are carried from the sides of the hills, up to the veins, some of one hundred fa-

* Stuk. Caraus. vol. I. p. 176.—Itin. Curios. p. 173.—Ph. Trans. No. 459.—Camd. Brit. Edit. Opt. p. 679.

† In Britannia summo terræ curio adeo largi, ut lex ultra dicatur, ne plus certo modo fiat.—Plin. Nat. Hist. I. xxxiv. ch. 17.

‡ Cat. of Fossils.—Woodward, p. 2, p. 84.

thoms in length, and of dimensions large enough for small drays or carriages to pass in them, to bring away the metal. In some of the workings, subterraneous engines are employed.

Silver is extracted from some lead: it has been observed, that one sort of lead which was brought to the port of Newcastle for sale, yielded between thirty and forty ounces of silver per ton.*

The several kinds of lead ore, which the naturalists have noted.—1st, Tessellated lead ore, ponderous and rich, the Tessellæ mostly of a parallelopiped figure.—2d, Globose, multangular, with plain sides, like chrySTALLINE spar, called Diced ore,—3d, Diced ore from a plate of common ore.—4th, Half lead ore, and half chrySTALLINE spar.—5th, Tuberous, with many short arborescent columns, of unequal lengths.—6th, Peacocks-tail-ore, from its resemblance, being red, purple, green, blue, and yellow; the yellow native, the blue and green from copper, the red and purple from iron: it is broad grained, fuses badly, and doth not yield a quantity of metal equal to other ores.—7. Snow-white aborescent lead ore, like some of the submarine corallines.—8. Cylindric columns of white lead ore, tubulous, about two inches in diameter.—9. White lead ore, composed of several transparent tubes.†

The iron mines at Tanfield are the only workings of that kind in this county. Iron ore has been smelted in various parts anciently, as appears by the heaps of slag left on many of the commons. The iron stone has been gathered, it is presumed, within a little distance of the surface, or in the water runners and rivulets, and, when wood abounded, the ore was smelted in the nearest places.

There are no copper works in the county.

Of birds, insects, and animals, we have no peculiars, but partake with the neighbouring counties; grouse, partridge, and quails, are common; the rarer kinds of game are not found here; and pheasants and cranes are scarce, even in the liberties of Ravensworth and on the banks of Derwent. We never hear the nightingale in our woods or coppices.

“A small bird is sometimes found on the shores near Harlepool, that migrates with the woodcock; its weight is not quite a drachm: its wings are mixed with green and grey, the top of its head is clothed with a shining orange, declining to a bright yellow, and ending in a faint green; its tail is long, but not swallow forked.”‡

* Wallis, and several others, with specimens.

† Ibid.

‡ Notes from F. Gibson, F. A. S.

*The following BOTANICAL LIST comprehends what is most rare in the county, arranged according to the Linnean system.†

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Hippuris Vulgaris.—In the Skern at Darlington, and near Bishop-ton.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Veronica Scutellata.—In Hill-close-carr, near Darlington, but scarce; in Castle Eden Dean abundantly.

Veronica Mentana.—In Dinsdale wood, near Darlington.

Pinguicula Vulgaris.—In wet places.

Utricularia Vulgaris.—In ditches.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Iris Fœtidissima.—In moist woods.

Schenus Mariscus.—In Hell-kettles, near Darlington.

———— <i>Nigricans</i>	} Upon most heaths; the latter very scarce.
———— <i>Compressus</i>	
<i>Scripus Fluitans</i>	

———— *Maritimus*.—Between Stockton and Porterack, by the river Tees.

———— *Sylvaticus*.—By rivers.

Eriophorum Vaginatam.—In Birch-carr, near Darlington.

DIGYNIA.

<i>Agrostis Pumila</i>	} Dry mountainous pastures.
<i>Poa Cristata</i>	

———— *Reprofacta*, (*Curtis*)—In places where water has stood in winter.

———— *Maritima*.—At Porterack.

Arundo Calamagrostis, which was considered as a doubtful native, I found in Castle Eden Dean last year.

<i>Arundo Arenaria</i>	} Near the mouth of the river Tees abundantly.
<i>Elymus Arenarius</i>	
<i>Triticum Junceum</i>	

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA

Plantago Maritima.—On the sea shore, and near Barnard Castle.

———— *Coronopus*.—On the sea shore.

Galium Uliginosum.—On heaths.

———— *Boreale*.—Near Darlington, but scarce; on the rock at High-force, in Teesdale, plentifully.

* To the Natural History of the county, many additions might have been incorporated since the days of Hutchinson. Few counties in England present so many facilities for the scientific geologist, and it is surprising that no regular work has yet appeared confined to this important subject. In the history of Hartlepool, by Sir C. Sharp, copious catalogues are given of the more rare plants found there, of the marine algæ, of the shells, of the birds, and of the fishes. As these lists were drawn up with great care and industry, they form a valuable accession to the Natural History of the county.

† The author was indebted to the ingenious Mr. Edward Robson, of Darlington, for permission to publish this list, he having presented it to the Darlington Society, established "For promoting the Study of General and Natural History, Antiquities, &c."

TETRAGYNIA.

Potamogeton Natans———— *Perfoliatum*———— *Lucens*———— *Crispum*———— *Densum*———— *Compressum*———— *Gramineum*———— *Marinum*

} In the Skern near Darlington.

Ruppia Maritima.—In a salt water ditch near the mouth of the river Tees.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA

Lithospermum Officinale.—In stony woods ; by the Tees in many places.*Cynoglossum Officinale*.—By hedges, common.*Pulmonaria Officinalis*.—In Cliff wood.*Primula Farinosa*.—In wet places.*Lysimachia Vulgaris*.—By the Skern, near Darlington, but scarce.*Anagallis Tenella*.—In wet places.*Campanula Latifolia*.—In woods and thickets.———— *Glomerata*.—In dry pastures.*Samolus Valerandi*.—Plentifully in marshy places between Hartlepool and Eden-deane, and sparingly by the Skern, near Darlington.*Atropa Belladonna*.—Near Piersbridge.*Euonymus Europæus*.—By the road side between Rushyford and Ferry hill.*Ribes Nigrum* } By the Skern, and the latter by the Tees in many places.———— *Rubrum*———— *Spicatum*, *Nova Species*.—By the Tees, between Piersbridge and Gainford. *Vid.* the paper and figure presented to the society.*Ribes Alpinum*.—In woods.———— *Grossularia*.—In woods and hedges, common.*Glaux Maritima*.—Near Porterack, and on the sea shore plentifully.*Vinca Minor*.—Near Blackwell, but probably the out cast of a garden.

DIGYNIA.

Chenopodium Vulvaria.—Waste places.———— *Maritimum*.—In the salt marsh near the Tees mouth.*Salsola Kali*.—On the sea shore, among loose sand.*Gentiana Amarella*.—In dry pastures and by road sides.*Eryngium Maritimum*.—Near Seaton.———— *Campestre*.—Near Newcastle.*Caucalis Nodosa*.—On borders of fields.*Oenanthe Crocata*.—Between Bishops-Auckland and Wolsingham, and near Stockton.*Smyrniolum Olusatrum*.—By the Tees near Hurworth.*Scandix Odorata*.—In woods about Durham and other places.*Apium Graveolens*.—Near Porterack.

TRIGYNIA

Sambucus Ebulus.—On borders of fields.

TETRAGYNIA.

Parnassia Palustris.—In wet places, common about Darlington.

PENTAGYNIA.

Statice Armeria. }
 ——— *Limonium* } Near Hartlepool.

Linum Perenne.—In Baydales, near Darlington.

HEXAGYNIA.

Drosera Rotundifolia.—In Birch-carr, near Darlington.

POLYGYNIA.

Myosurus Minimus.—Near Darlington, in one place only.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Galanthus Nivalis.—On the banks of the Tees, about Blackwell and Conniscliffe, in situations which do not admit of its being the outcast of gardens.

Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.—Near Piersbridge.

Allium Oleraceum.—Baydales, near Darlington.

Ornithogalum Luteum.—By the Tees, near Piersbridge.

Anthericum Ossifragum.—Near Middleton, in Teesdale.

Convallaria Majalis.—In Castle Eden-deane. *Stephen Robson*.

Juncus Acutus---Near Seaton.

TRIGYNIA.

Triglochin Maritimum.---Near Seaton.

Colchicum Autumnale.—Near Darlington.

POLYGYNIA

Alisma Ranunculoides.—In Hill-close-carr, near Darlington.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Vaccinium Myrtillus.—On heaths.

———— *Vitis Idæa*.—Near Witton-le-Wear.

———— *Oxycoccus*.—On Gilly-gate, near Darlington.

Daphne Laureola.—In woods and hedges.

TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum Bistorta.—Moist meadows.

TETRAGYNIA.

Adoxa Moschatellina.—In woods and thickets.

Paris Quadrifolia.—Near Gainford, and in Raby-park.

ENNEANDRIA HEXAGYNIA.

Butomus Umbellatus.—In the Skern, near Darlington.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Pyrola Rotundifolia.—In Birch-carr, near Darlington.

DIGYNIA.

Chrysosplenium Oppositifolium.—In moist woods.

———— *Alternifolium*.—In Baydales, near Darlington, but is a rare plant.

Saxifraga Granulata.—Dry pastures.

Saponaria Officinalis.—Near Croft-bridge, and plentifully in the wood near Middleton-one-row.

TRIGYNIA.

Stellaria Nemorum.—In Baydales, near Darlington.

Arenaria Peploides.—On the sea shore.

———— *Rubra* A. Camp.—Sandy pastures.

———— *B. Marina*.—On the sea shore.

PENTAGYNIA.

Cerastium Arvense.—By hedges, and very rarely among corn.

Spergula Nodosa.—In wet places.

DODECANDRIA TIGYNIA

Reseda Lutea.—Between Sunderland and South Shields.

———— *Luteola*.—By hedges common.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Prunus Padus.—In woods by the Tees.

DIGYNIA.

Cratægus Aria.—In Eden-deane

PENTAGYNIA.

Spiræa Filipendula.—Near Conscliffe

POLYGYNIA.

Rosa Spinosissima }
Villosa } In hedges and thickets.

Rubus Idæus.—In woods west of Bishops-Auckland, abundantly.

———— *Chamæmorus*.—Near Eggleston. William Hutchinson, Esq.

Potentilla Fruticosa.—On the rock at High-Force, plentifully.

Geum Rivale.—In most pastures and woods, common.

———— *Var. Flor. Luteo* }
———— *et Flor. Pleno*. } Not unfrequent.

Comarum Patustre.—In bogs not uncommon.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Cistus Helianthemum.—In pastures of a calcareous soil, but not common. By the road side between Conscliffe and Piersbridge.

Nymphæa Lutea.—In the Skern, near Darlington, plentifully.

PENTAGYNIA.

Aquilegia Vulgaris.—In Baydales, near Darlington.

POLYGYNIA.

- Thalictrum Minus*.—On the sea shore between Seaton and Hartlepool.
Ranunculus Lingua.—In moist places. Hell-kettles, near Darlington.
Trollius Europeanus.—In marshes, common.
Helliborus Viridis.—Near Piersbridge.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

- Nepeta Cataria*.—Near Conniscliffe toll-bar.
Verbena Officinalis.—At Stainton and Bishopton.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

- Melampyrum Pratense*.—In Castle Eden deane, abundantly.
 ——— *Sylvaticum*.—In the woods about Barnard Castle.
Lathræa Squamaria.—At the roots of trees in a wood near Gainford.
Orobanche Major.—In Raby-park.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

- Lepidium Latifolium*.—Near Seaton, plentifully.
Cochlearia Officinalis.—On Hartlepool.

SILICULOSA.

- Cheiranthus Cheiri*.—On Raby Castle.
Cardamine Amara.—On the banks of rivers.
Turritis Glabra.—Near Gainford.
 ——— *Hirsuta*.—In Baydales, near Darlington.
Brassica Muralis.—Near Sunderland.
Bunias Cakile.—On the sea shore, common.
Isatis Tinctoria.—By the river Wear, near Durham.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

- Geranium Phæum*.—Near Darlington.
 ——— *Rotundifolium*.—By hedges about Darlington.
 ——— *Salvaticum*.—In woods and thickets about Durham and Barnard Castle.
 ——— *Lucidum*.—Near Darlington.
 ——— *Sanguineum*.—Near Seaton and Castle Eden-deane abundantly.
Malva Moschata.—In meadows, pastures, and by hedges.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

- Genista Anglica*.—On heaths west of Bishops Auckland.
Anthyllis Vulneraria.—In dry pastures.
Vicia Sylvatica.—In woods about Barnard Castle.
Astragalus Glycyphyllos.—In Baydales, near Darlington.
 ——— *Hypoglottis*.—Near the rocks called Black-Halls, six miles north of Hartlepool.
Trifolium Subterraneum.—In baren pastures.
 ——— *Medium*.—In thickets and borders of woods.
 ——— *Fragiferum*.—Moist pastures, especially near the sea.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

- Hypericum Humifusum*.—Near Durham.

Hypericum Montanum.—In Castle Eden-deane.

———— *Pulchrum*.—On dry heaths and in woods.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Picris Echioides.—Between Stockton and Norton, and near Seaton,

—— *Hieracioides*.—On borders of fields.

Prenanthes Muralis } In shady woods.

Hieracium Murorum }

———— *Paludosum*.—By rivulets and in marshes.

Carduus Helenioides.—About Hamsterley and Witton-le-Wear.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Artemisia Maritima.—On the sea shore.

Gnaphalium Dioicum.—Abundantly on the north and west sides of the county.

———— *Sylvaticum*.—In pastures and woods. *G. Rectum*.
Sowerby's Eng. Bot. t. 124.

Erigeron Acre.—Dry pastures, but not common.

Tussilago Petasites.—Moist meadows and pastures.

Senecio Erucifolius.—In Baydales, near Darlington, and many other places.

Aster Tripolium.—In the salt marsh near the mouth of the Tees, and near Hartlepool.

Anthemis Tinctoria.—Which was found by Ray on a bank near Sockburn, and considered as peculiar to this county, has of late years been frequently sought for, but without success.

MONOGAMIA.

Viola Palustris.—Near Witton-le-Wear.—John Bailey.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Orchis Bifolia.—In pastures and woods, but not common.

—— *Pyramidalis*.—In dry pastures, but rare.

—— *Ustulata*.—In dry pastures frequent.

—— *Latifolia* } Moist meadows and pastures.

—— *Conopsea* }

Satyrium Viride.—In pastures, but not common.

Ophrys Muscifera.—Found by Stephen Robson in Dinsdale wood, 1777. It also grows near Middleton-One-Row.

Apifera.—In Baydales, near Darlington.

Cypripedium Calceolus.—In Castle-Eden-deane.—S. Robson.

Scrapias Latifolia.—In a wood near Streatlam Castle.

—— *Longifolia*.—In several marshy places near Darlington.

MONŒCIA MONANDRIA.

Zannichellia Palustris.—In ditches, but rare.

Chara Tomentosa.—In Hell-Kettles.

—— *Hispida* } In ditches and ponds, but not common.

—— *Flexilis* }

TRIANDRIA.

Carex Dioica } In Polam, near Darlington.

—— *Pulicaris* }

Carex Arenaria.—Among loose sand on the sea shore.

—— *Pilulifera* }
 —— *Limosa* } In wet places.
 —— *Pallescens* }

—— *Pendula*.—By the Tees, near Croft.

—— *Distans*.—In wet places, but not common.

POLYANDRIA.

Myriophyllum Verticillatum }
 ——— *Spicatum* } In ditches and ponds.

Sagittaria Sigittifolia.—In a rivulet near Billingham.

DIOECIA DIANDRIA.

Salix Pentandria.—In many places about Darlington.

—— *Helix*.—By the Tees, common.

—— *Repens*.—On boggy heaths.—Eirch-carr, near Darlington.

TRIANDRIA.

Empetrum Nigrum.—On heaths near Bishop Auckland.

MONADELPHIA.

Juniperus Communis.—On heaths near Bishop Auckland

Taxus Baccata.—Castle Eden-deane.

SYNGENESIA.

Bryonia Dioica.—By hedges about Darlington, very common.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Equilops Incurva, now *Rottbollia Incurva*, belongs to *Triandria Digynia*. Near Seaton.

Parietaria Officinalis.—On old walls.

Atriplex Portulacoides }
 —— *Laciniata* } Near Hartlepool.
 —— *Littoralis* }

—— *Pedunculata*.—Near Sunderland.—*William Weighell*.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

Equisetum Sylvaticum.—In a wood near Streatlam castle.

—— *Fluxiatile*.—In many places about Darlington.

—— *Heymale*.—Near Witton-le-Wear.

Ophioglossum Vulgatum.—In meadows and pastures, but not common.

Osmunda Lunaria.—In high pastures, but rare.

—— *Spicant*.—On moist heaths, common.

Polypodium Phegopteris }
 —— *Dryopteris* } On the banks of the Wear in several places.

—— *Cristatum*.—Moist shady places, and sometimes on walls

—— *Oreopteris*, (*Dicks. Fasc.*)—In moist shady woods.

This is the *P. Thelypteris*. HUD'S FL. ANG. ed. ii. 457.

—— *Aculeatum*.—In woods.

—— *Fragile*.—On old walls.

MUSCI.

Lycopodium Clavatum }
 ——— *Selaginoides* } On mountainous heaths; the latter very
 ——— *Selago* } scarce.
 ——— *Alpinum* }

Sphagnum Palustre.—In bogs on heaths. Birch-carr, near Darlington.

Phascum Serratum.—Dickson.

——— *Alternifolium*. (Dicks.)—Wet places, rare

Fontinalis Minor.—By the Tees near Piersbridge.

Splachnum Ampullaceum.—On cow's dung; near Darlington very rare.

Polytrichum Subrotundum }
 ——— *Alpinum* } On heaths; the latter very rare.
 ——— *Urnigerum* }

Mnium Fontanum.—On wet moors, and about springs, but rare.

——— *Palustre*.—In marshes. Near Darlington.

——— *Pellucidum* } Moist woods.
 ——— *Androgynum* }

——— *Purpureum* et B. Huds. Dill. 48, 49.

Bryum Apocarpum.—On trunks of trees, not common.

——— Dill. 32. 5.—*Hoary Sessile Bryum*. Seems a distinct species. On stones, but rare.

——— *Rigidum* } On moist rocks near Shotleybridge.
 ——— *Aciculare* }

——— *Extinctorium*.—On rocks and hedge banks, not common.

Baydales, near Darlington.

——— *Glaucum*.—Mountainous heaths north of Wolsingham.

——— *Heimii*, (Dicks.)—Sandy places, common.

——— *Heteromallum*.—Hedge banks.

——— *Hypnoides* et Var.—On heaths.

——— *Paludosum*.—On decayed wood and stones in wet shady places.

——— *Pyriforme*.—Ditch banks.

——— *Virens*, (Dicks.)—On rocks.

——— *Viridulum*.—On dry banks.

——— *Tortuosum*.—In woods and on heaths, frequent.

——— *Scoparium*.—On heaths, common.

Hypnum Crispum.—On trees in woods.

——— *Lucens*.—Near springs

——— *Albicans*.—Heaths.

——— *Undulatum*.—In woods about the roots of trees.

——— *Stellatum*.—In bogs.

——— *Crista-Castrensis*.—In dry woods.

——— *Loreum*.—On heaths, rare. Between Wolsingham and Shotleybridge.

——— *Aduncum*.—In wet places about Darlington not unfrequent.

——— *Viticulosum*.—On trunks of trees in Raby park.

——— *Riparium*.—On stones in the Tees near Dinsdale.

Hypnum Alopecurum.—At the roots of trees in woods. Cliff wood abundantly.

———— *Dendroides*.—In a moist pasture by Rice-carr, near Darlington, plentifully.

ALGÆ.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| <i>Jungermannia</i> | <i>Asplenioides</i> | } Moist shady woods, the latter but rare. |
| ———— | <i>Dill.</i> 69. 6. | |
| ———— | <i>Polyanthos</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Purpurea</i> .—In Birch-carr, near Darlington. | |
| ———— | <i>Quinquedentata</i> .—In wet places in woods. | |
| ———— | <i>Tomentella</i> , (<i>Dicks.</i>)—In moist woods by the Wear, near Witton. | |
| ———— | <i>Platyphylla</i> | } On trunks of trees in woods. |
| ———— | <i>Dill.</i> 72. 33. | |
| ———— | <i>Tricophylla</i> .—On heaths. | |
| ———— | <i>Epiphylla</i> | } In wet places. |
| ———— | <i>Furcata</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Pinguis</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Multifida</i> | |
| <i>Marchantia</i> | <i>Cruciata</i> | } In moist shady places; the latter but scarce. |
| ———— | <i>Hemisphærica</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Conica</i> | |
| <i>Lichen</i> | <i>Atro-Albus</i> | } On rocks west of Cockfield. |
| ———— | <i>Atro-Virens</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Calcareus</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Corallinus</i> | } On rocks and stones in the north-west part of the county; the two latter but scarce. |
| ———— | <i>Geographicus</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Coccineus</i> , (<i>Dicks.</i>) | |
| ———— | <i>Immersus</i> , (<i>Weber</i>) | |
| ———— | <i>Niger</i> | } On Barnard Castle moor, between Eggleston and Staindrop: on stones. |
| ———— | <i>Ventosus</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Parellus</i> .—On stones near Walworth, and on beeches in a wood near Streatlam castle. | |
| ———— | <i>Scruposus</i> , (<i>Dicks.</i>) <i>Excavatus</i> , (<i>Relhan.</i>)—On the ground on heaths.—Between Cockfield and Wert-pits. | |
| ———— | <i>Tartareus</i> .—On stones. | |
| ———— | <i>Physodes</i> | } On trunks of trees and on rocks. |
| ———— | <i>Furfuraceus</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Glaucus</i> | } On trees in woods by the river Tees, about High-force, in Teesdale: the first is scarce. |
| ———— | <i>Læte-Virens</i> , (<i>Lightfoot</i>) | |
| ———— | <i>Glomuliferus</i> , (<i>Lightf.</i>) | |
| ———— | <i>Vespertilio</i> , (<i>Lightf.</i>) | |
| ———— | <i>Perlatus</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Pulmonarius</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Scrobiculatus</i> , (<i>Scopoli</i>) | } In woods at the roots of trees. |
| ———— | <i>Sylvaticus</i> .—In woods at the roots of trees. | |
| ———— | <i>Fragilis</i> | |
| ———— | <i>Globiferus</i> | } On rocks and stones. |

- Lichen Floridus* } On trunks of trees ; the first very rare.
 — *Hertus* }
 — *Jubatus*.—On old walls in mountainous situations, but scarce.
Fucus Natans.—This rare *Fucus* I found, among other rejectamenta
 of the sea, near the entrance to Eden-deane.
 — *Tamariscifolia* }
 — *Esculentus* }
 — *Ligulatus* }
 — *Ceranoides* }
 — *Loreus* } On the sea coast about Hartlepool, Seaton, &c.
 — *Elongatus* }
 — *Pinnatus* }
 — *Filicinus* }
 — *Aculeatus*, &c. }
Conferva, many species.
Byssus, ditto.

FUNGI.

- Agaricus*, (*Stipitati*) many species.
 — (*Sub-Acaules*).
 — *Ostreatus*, (*Curtis*).—On decayed Ash ; frequent about
 Darlington.
 — *Lateralis*, (*Huds.*) } On decayed stumps of trees, but
 — *Pectinatus*, (*Huds.*) } rare. In Baydales, near Darlington.
 — *Betulinus*.—On stumps of ash in Captain Hope's pleasure
 ground, near Staindrop.
 — *Quercinus*.—On decayed trees, but not common. Some
 other species not certain.
 — *Boletus Nummularis*.—Not unfrequent on decayed stumps
 of trees.
 — *Substrictus*, (*Bolton*).—Near Darlington, but very rare.
 — *Betulinus*, (*Bolt.*)—On Birch trees near Streatlam castle.
 — *Calceolus*, (*Bolt.*)—On stumps of trees, but scarce.
 — *Suberosus*, (*Bolt.* 162.) Common on willows about Dar-
 lington ; has a sweet smell. I suspect it to be the *Boletus Suaveglens*.
 LINN.
 — *Confragosus*, (*Bolt.* 160.)—On some willows near Dar-
 lington, but not common.
 — *Hispidus*.—On oaks and elms frequent.
 — *Hetroclitus*, (*Bolt.*)—At the roots of trees, but scarce.
 — *Resupinatus*, (*B.*)—and several doubtful species.
Hydnum Auriscalpium.—On fir cones in Raby park, but rare.
 — *Repandum*.—In a wood near Sellaby.
Helvella Mûra.
 — *Caryophyllæa*.—Dickson.
 — *Coccinea*, (*Bolt.* 120.)—On the ground by way sides,
 but not common.

Helvella Membranacea, (Bolt.)—On thatched houses, generally growing on *Bryum Rurale*, but rare.

Auricularia Nicotiana, (Bolt.)—On decayed branches of trees, but scarce.

———— *Papyrina*, (Bulliard.)—On old pales. I gathered some few specimens of this curious species near Staindrop, and have not heard of its being found elsewhere in England.

———— *Reflexa*, (Bulliard.)—On stumps of trees frequent.

Peziza Coccinea, (Bolt. 104.)—On rotten sticks in woods. In Baydales, near Darlington.

———— *Radicata*, (Dicks.) } In woods.

———— *Cornucopioides*

———— *Cochleata*.—On dunghills, frequent.

———— *Cyathoides*.—On rotten wood.

———— *Polymorpha*.—This curious species I found in a wood near Barnard Castle, on decayed branches of trees.

———— *Lentifera*.—In gardens, frequent.

———— *Lævis*.—On rotten wood, but not common.

Phallus Esculentus.—Abundant by the Tees about Piersbridge, and elsewhere.

———— *Impudicus*.—In close lanes and thickets.

Clavaria Phacorrhiza, (Dicks.)—In fresh dug places in gardens.

———— *Muscoides*.—In Baydales wood, near Darlington.

Lycoperdon Stellatum.—On a hedge bank near Darlington.

———— *Epidendrum*. } On rotten wood.

———— *Clathrus Fulvus*, (Hudson) }

Sphæria Tomentosa, (Relhan.)—On decayed branches of trees, but not common.

———— *Sanguinea*, (B.) }

———— *Mori*, (Dicks.) } On rotten wood.

———— *Mammosa*, (D.) }

———— *Fraxinea*, (Huds.) *S. Concentrica*, (Bolton.)—On decayed stumps of ash; near Darlington, but scarce.

———— *Maxima*, (D.)—On rotten wood.

———— *Nitida*, (D.)—On the bark of trees.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Geranium Rotundifolium.—By hedges about Darlington.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Ophrys Muscifera.—In a wood near Middleton-One-Row.

———— *Opifera*.—In Baydales, near Darlington.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Neborus Fetidus.—In the wood above Winston bridge.

Hellsborus Netidus.

In regard to the medicinal waters in this county, which are at Butterby, we can make little addition to what is said by Mr. Todd in the Philosophical Transactions, and inserted in the notes to the second volume of this work, page 415, save by the following extracts. Dr. Elliot, in his account of the medicinal virtues of our mineral waters,* speaking of the sulphur water, says shortly, "It is a strong sulphureous water, and is also impregnated with sea salt. In its virtues, it resembles the Harrowgate water."—Dr. Short, vol. I. p. 305. "It contains hepatic air, some sea salt, and a little earth."—Dr. Monro, vol. I. p. 302, "This water springs out of a rock, and has a strong sulphureous smell. Evaporated, Dr. Short got fifty-six grains from a gallon, of which eighteen were earth, and thirty-eight salt."

The following curious extract from Dr. Watson's Chemical Essays, may be acceptable in this place, "I have mentioned the *sulphur* well at Harrowgate, according to its appellation at that place, without taking upon me to decide the long controverted question, concerning the existence of sulphur in that and other waters of the same kind. Sulphur has been long esteemed a mineral body, very common to be met with in waters; and all those waters which have a strong fetid smell, resembling that of a foul gun, have been esteemed to be more or less impregnated with sulphur. However, Dr. Hostman seems to doubt much of its existence, in the greater number of such waters; and Dr. Lucas has affirmed, that it is not to be found in the form of sulphur in any water whatever; not even in that of Aix-la-Chapelle, where a true and perfect sulphur is found on the upper parts of the conduits, through which the water passes; for he says, that strictly speaking, these waters do not contain sulphur substantially discovered in them, but are impregnated with a phlogiston, and an acid, the principles of sulphur, which being in a volatile state are sublimed, meet on the surface of the conduits, and there unite in a true and perfect sulphur, which did not naturally exist in the water.† The author from whom I have made this extract, informs us, that Dr. Ruty maintains the existence of sulphur in mineral waters, and that both Dr. Shaw, and Dr. Short, found sulphur in Harrowgate water. Notwithstanding the testimony of such eminent physicians, the more recent opinion of a physician, whom Dr. Monro, consulted on the subject, in 1768, is against the existence of sulphur in such waters. "I have taken par-

4 L 2

* London, 1781.

† Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. I. p. 30, and 196.

“ ticular notice of every appearance of the Harrowgate waters, and must own, I never observed any appearance of sulphur floating in them, nor any scum at the top of the well; neither could I meet with any person in that quarter, who remembered the appearance of real sulphur sublimed, upon taking up the stones at the bottom of the well, as mentioned by Dr. Neal.” I beg leave to add my own observation on the subject, which I made in 1780.—“ The water in the well rises into a circular stone bason; a whitish crust adheres to the stone, where it is contiguous to the surface of the water: I scraped off a portion of this crust, and putting it on a hot iron, I found that it burned with the flame and smell of sulphur.* I do not think that this experiment absolutely warrants us to conclude, that actual sulphur is contained in this and other waters, generally denominatd sulphureous; we justly infer from it, that something is sublimed from the water, which either of itself is sulphur, or which in conjunction with the air, or some other principle, constitutes sulphur.

“ The prosecution of this subject would lead to speculations too abstruse for my design; the following experiment, however, which I have frequently made, will, I hope, throw no inconsiderable light on the cause of the impregnation of sulphureous waters in general.

“ The acid of vitriol does not act upon the common Derbyshire lead ore, except when it is assisted by heat, it then dissolves it, and a great escape of air is observed; I made this air, as it was discharged from the ore, pass through a high bended tube into a bottle full of pump water; the water, in a very little time, acquired the fetid smell of Harrowgate water; its taste was the same as that of such sulphureous waters as contain no salt; it was perfectly transparent, but in the course of twenty-four hours it became cloudy, and lost most of its smell; it did not suffer any precipitation, by the addition of the acid of vitriol; silver was blackened, both by being put into this water, and by being exposed to the vapour which arose from it; from all these circumstances, it may properly enough, I think, be called the artificial sulphureous water.”

The Doctor then proceeds to mention several other minerals that produce the same kind of air, and concludes with observing, that “ the air extracted from iron by the acid of sea salt, impregnates with a smell, somewhat resembling that of Harrowgate

* The Butterby water is confined to a narrow bason; it has the same appearance; and in the strand where it flows from the well, it leaves a white slimy sediment, of a very sulphureous smell.—W. H.

water.”—We will close this article with observing, that when the Butterby sulphureous water was discovered, it was by boaring for coals. A coal chiver is found in the stratas adjoining; lead ore also has been found; so that the vitriol and lead ore are proved to be in the vicinity: a dyke, or cast of the rocks, appears to cross the river a little above the salt-spring: this dyke is of the toadstone, and shews, in its fissures, that it contains iron; so that salt and iron are also proved to be near to the Butterby sulphureous water.*

Of the salt spring, which issues from the fissures of a rock, in the middle of the river Were, Dr. Elliot only notes, that, “it is drunk as a purging water.” Berkenhout, in his Synopsis, does not take notice of it. Mr. Todd speaks of it, as mentioned in our second volume, p. 415. This neglect of so great a curiosity, and so valuable a medicinal water is astonishing. It renders double the quantity of salt, which can be obtained from sea water, and is a strong chalybeate; on dropping a small quantity of tincture of galls into a wine glass full of water, it becomes almost as black as ink. The estate is now fallen into the hands of mere rustics, and there is little probability that in their time, this valuable gift of nature will be further attended to, than to be the astonishment of the vulgar, who repeat over it the miraculous tale of the monks wandering with the body of St. Cuthbert, and wanting salt to their eggs, (an object of their prayers) found it incrustated on those rocks, by the same sun-shine that roasted their mess.†

* In 1807, Dr. Reid Clanny published an analysis of the Butterby Sulphureous Mineral Water, from which we learn that a wine gallon of this valuable Mineral Water contains the following gaseous and solid substances:—

	Grains.
Muriate of soda.....	56. 5
Muriate of lime.....	5.
Muriate of magnesia.....	4. 5
Carbonate of lime.....	8. 5
Sulphate of lime.....	3. 5
	<hr/>
	78.

Gaseous contents

	Cubic inches.
Carbonic acid gas.....	8.
Azotic gas.....	3.
Sulphurated hydrogen gas.....	11. 5
	<hr/>
	22. 5

† The estate of Butterby is now the property of W. T. Salvin of Croxdale, Esq.

Of the chalybeate water at Hartlepool, mentioned in this volume, p. 41, we must add, from Dr. Monro, vol. I. p. 381, that, "It is an exceeding fine clear water, which has a pleasant chalybeate taste, and smells a little of sulphur. As it rises from the fountain, it is lighter than common water, but on standing,* Dr. Short says, it looses both its sulphur and chalybeate taste, though it deposits no ochre. Evaporated, Dr. Short got from a gallon, one hundred grains of sediment after the well was inclosed; of which, he says, fifty grains were light calcareous earth. Fifty grains of saline matter containing two parts of calcareous glauber salt, and one part of sea salt." Berkenhout, who quotes Short, vol. II. p. 59. and Monro, vol. I. p. 380, says, "It contains iron, with a good deal of Epsom salt and calcareous earth; also some sea salt and possibly a little sulphur." Dr. Elliot says, "It is diuretic and laxative: and is recommended as excellent in scorbutic complaints, in bilious and nervous cholics, in pains of the stomach, and indigestion, in the gravel, in female complaints, in the hypochondriacal disease, in cachexy, in hectic heats, and in recent ulcers."

Of the chalybeate spring on Elvet moor, near Durham, Dr. Edward Wilson wrote a treatise, under the title of *Spadacrene Dunelmensis*, dated 1675, from which we extract the following curious note, ch. IV. "That it hath a spirit of sulphur is apparent from the acid taste thereof, for nothing can make this taste in minerals but spirit of sulphur, neither need we much doubt of sulphur and its vaporous spirit, where we have so much coal; it having both an ironish taste and odour. Being distilled from a bottle thereof, there remained in the bottom a rusty iron-like powder, in quantity about ten grains, which, in taste, had a piercing, sharp, vitrioline pungency, somewhat harsh. By evaporation, I had much less sediment remaining, which makes me more than probably conjecture, that it is impregnated, not so much with the corporeal substance, as with the spiritual and subtile particles of the said vitriol; for the water being actuated with the sulphureous acidity, and passing swiftly through some hungry vein of iron, corrodes lightly its more tenuous and aerial parts, resolving them so, as the water imbibes in a manner only the volatile atoms, with which it becomes thus saturated; I say, volatile, because, though distilled in a glass still, and luted hermetically, yet are the spirits

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* Dr. Short, vol. XI. p. 59.

“ sooner sublimed than the water, and take wing so swiftly, that
“ before any water comes over, they are unbodied and evapor-
“ ated, no odour or taste at all remaning in the water ; neither
“ will it then become any otherwise tinged with gall than common
“ spring water, though before distillation, with the mixture of
“ two or three grains of powder of galls, an ordinary glassful
“ becomes a purpureously red, as our genuine and best coloured
“ claret.”

Before the division and inclosure of Elvet-moor, this spring was handsomely built over with hewn stone, and steps laid for an easy approach to it on each side ; but has lately been so far neglected, that it is now scarce to be discovered : this is an age, in which, whatever was venerated by our ancestors, is despised : many modern vices seem to be the issue of that contempt of ancestry.

About two miles above Barnard Castle, sulphur water springs from the crevices of a rock in the bed of the river Tees, on the Durham side. It can only be come at when the river is low, and from its being often overflowed can seldom be had pure. It is impregnated with the same ingredients as the Harrowgate water. The smell is perceived at some hundred yards distance, and as the water runs over the rocks, it deposits a large quantity of white sediment, and is continually emitting bubbles of hepatic air. Taken as a purgative, and used as a wash, it has been known to cure very obstinate cutaneous eruptions. It is not so much resorted to as formerly, owing to the uncertainty of procuring it free from rain or river water. This spring is situated in a most beautiful and romantic valley, where the winding of the river, its banks finely clothed with woods, and a beautiful view towards Barnard Castle, makes the prospect delightful. If the spring was sought for further from the bed of the river it might probably be obtained more pure, and would be a valuable acquisition to the neighbourhood.

The premises belong to the earl of Darlington, and it is hoped that his Lordship will permit the trial to be made. The country is healthy, and not exceeded in natural beauties by any part of the kingdom. With proper conveniences, this would be a happy place of resort for the invalid. A chalybeate water on Barnard Castle moor, is also of great efficacy.

FINIS.

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PEDIGREE

OF

Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan, and Sunart, Bart. LL. D.

CONTAINING

AN ABSTRACT OF THE DESCENTS.

With the authorities annexed.



FEW families have claims to higher antiquity than that of RIDEL, or RIDDELL, and fewer still have such grounds upon which to establish their pretensions. Indeed the authorities supporting their history, are such as rarely occur in genealogy; particularly at a period so early as that in which it commences. The family derives its origin from the Counts or Earls of Angouleme, in France.

GEN. I. A. D. 866.—WULGRINUS, stiled Propinquus, or relation to Charles the Bald, King of France, and Emperor of Germany, is the first person of this family, whose name history has recorded. In the year 886, he was created by that prince Earl of Angouleme and Perigord. He married Rosalinda, daughter to Bernard, the famous duke of Thoulouse,* who was son of William, Duke of Aquitain, who died A. D. 806, and was afterwards canonised; and grandson of Earl Theodoric, one of the chief captains under Charlemagne. In right of Rosalinda, Wulgrinus acquired the Earldom of Agen.† By her he had issue two sons; Alduin, (so called after his paternal uncle, Alduin, the famous Abbot of St. Denis, and chief minister of France, under Lewis de Debonnaire)‡ who succeeded to the Earldom of Angouleme; and William, who had for his inheritance the Earldoms of Perigord and Agen, ancestor of the Earls of Perigord, which branch was afterwards united to this family, as will hereafter appear. Wulgrinus died A. D. 886.§

GEN. II. A. D. 886.—ALDUIN (1.) Earl of Angouleme. The walls of this chief city of his principality he rebuilt, in order to defend it against the incursions of the Normans, who, at that time, grievously infested the country. He died A. D. 916, leaving for his successor, his son.||

GEN. III. A. D. 916.—WILLIAM I. surnamed Sector-ferri, or Taillefer, that is, Iron-cutter. He acquired this name from his having, in an

VOL. III. a

* Chronicon Ademari Cabannensis ap. Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, et de la France a Bouquet. tom. vii. p. 227.

† Theganus de Gestes Ludovici Pii ap. Bouquet supra citat. t. vi. p. 80, &c. vid. Index sub articulo Bernard; Histoire de France par Daniel, Mezeray, &c. under the reign of Charles the Bald, and Lewis le Debonnaire; and Vita S. Guillelmi ap. Bouquet, t. v. p. 470.

‡ History of France under Lewis le Debonnaire; and Chron. Ademar. Caban. ap. Bouquet, t. vii. p. 277, &c.

|| Chronicon Ademar. Caban. ap. Bouq. et sup. et t. viii. p. 233, &c.

|| Chron. Ademar. Caban. ap. Bouquet, t. viii. p. 233, et seq.

engagement with the Normans, cloven through, with one stroke of his sword, the body of Storis their King, though clad in armour. He was succeeded by his son.*

GEN. IV. A. D. 963.—ARNOLD, Earl of Angouleme. He became a monk, Anno 998, and was succeeded by his son.†

GEN. V. A. D. 998.—WILLIAM II. who married Gerberga, daughter of Galfridus or Geoffery I. Earl of Anjou, and sister of Fulco III. grandfather of Henry II. King of England. This William was a nobleman equally celebrated for munificence, his valour, and his prudence. He died shortly after returning from a journey to the Holy Land, the 8th day of the ides of April, A. D. 1028, leaving two sons, Alduin and Galfridus, who successively became heirs to the earldom.‡

GEN. VI. A. D. 1028.—ALDUIN II. Earl of Angouleme, died A. D. 1034, and was succeeded by his brother.§

GEN. VI. A. D. 1034.—GALFRIDUS, who married Petronilla, sole daughter and heir of Marnard, surnamed the Rich, Baron of Archiac and Botaville. By her he had issue five sons,—1. Fulco, his successor in the Earldom of Angouleme, ancestor of the Earls of Angouleme. This branch ended in Isabella, married to John, King of England. From her every sovereign, who has since sat on the throne of England, to the present day, has been descended.—2. Galfridus Ridel, ancestor of this family.—3. Arnold de Montausier.—William and Aymar, the fourth and fifth sons, became successively Bishops of Angouleme. Earl Galfridus died A. D. 1048.||

GEN. VII. A. D. 1048.—GALFRIDUS, or GEOFFERY RIDEL, the second son of Galfridus, Earl of Angouleme, is particularly mentioned by the writer of the lives of the Earls of Angouleme, (almost a cotemporary historian) as having assumed his surname, and is described by it, when he gives an account of Earl Galfridus's issue. Thus never was the origin of any family better ascertained.¶

* Chron Ademar. Caban. ap. Bouquet, t. viii. p. 233, et seq.

† Ibid. et Chron. Engoulism. Ibid. Ibid. et p. 259.

‡ Ibid. Ibid. Ibid. p. 235, et t. x. p. 146. et 163.

§ Ibid. et Hist. Pontif. et Comit. Engoulism. Ibid. t. xi. p. 264; and History of England tempore King John.

|| The arms of Angouleme which were Lozengy Or, and Gules, were for some time marshalled with the royal arms of England—Parfaite Science d'Armoires. Sandford's Genealogical History, and Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 75.

In France, so much honour was attached in idea to the titles of Angouleme and Perigord, that five princes of the blood royal of France assumed the title of Earl of Angouleme, and two of them with the additional title of Earl of Perigord. The last of these five princes mounted the throne of France under the name of Francis I. A. D. 1515.

¶ The surname of the family is to be found spelt various ways, as, *Ridel*, *Riddell*, *Rydel*, *Rudel*, &c. and with the Latin termination, *Ridellus*, *Rydelus*, *Rudellus*, or sometimes *Ridelli*, *Rydelli*, *Rudelli*. A variety of instances might be mentioned, taken both from English and French authors; but we shall here state only the authority of Rymer's *Fœdera*, as being express with regard to the point, and well known to English readers. There we find that the Rydels of Blaye, the descendants of Galfridus, possessing the same lands which he held, and retaining not only his surname, but also his christian name of Galfridus, have their names written in this indiscriminate manner. The same is the case with the Ridels, Barons of Bergerac, another branch of his descendants, who retained the surname of Helias for many generations successively. Among many other passages in Rymer's *Fœdera*, compare the following, viz. in the London edition—t. i. p. 351—p. 401—ib.—ib.—p. 410—p. 415—p. 416—ib.—p. 432—p. 462—p. 555—p. 842—t. ii. p. 647—t. iii. p. 315—ib.—and p. 529.—And in the Dutch edition, 1739—vide t. ii. pt. I. p. 140—p. 144—p. 146—and p. 152—t. i. pt. II. p. 1.—ibid—t. i. pt. IV. p. 3—t. ii. pt. I. p. 2.—ibid—t. ii. pt. I. p. 84—ibid—and t. ii. pt. III. p. 82.

It may be here proper to take notice of a very singular error into which some Scotch genealogists have lately fallen. The family of Ridel has been by them mistakenly considered as the same with another of the surname of De Ridale. Accordingly they have blended together and confounded the history of both.

Galfridus had for his inheritance the baronies Montausier and Blayne, in Guienne. The former he seems to have given up to his younger brother, Arnold, who was thence called Arnold de Montausier; the latter he possessed in the same manner as his father Galfridus had done, when his elder brother, Earl Alduin, was alive.*

Galfridus married Agnes, daughter and heir of Albert II. Earl of Perigord, who was a descendant, as himself, in the seventh degree, from Wulgrinus, Earl of Angouleme and Perigord. She had been married to William Duke of Gascony, but was separated from him on account of relationship.† By Countess Agnes, he had issue two sons. Of these, the eldest was Helias Ridel, who succeeded to the earldom of Perigord, ancestor of the earls, Helias Ridel III. IV. and V. Boso II. Ridel, and of Jordana Ridel, Countess of Perigord, married to Archibald V. Viscount of Comborne, who became the stock of the succeeding earls.‡ Helias was also ancestor of the Ridels, Barons of Bergerac, in Perigord, who all bore, for several generations, the christian name and surname of Helias Ridel. This branch ended in Margaret Ridel, married to Reginald de Pons, ancestor of the once celebrated house of De Pons, in France.‡

Earl Galfridus's second son was

GEN. VIII. A. D. 1075.—GALFRIDUS (II.) RIDEL, who succeeded to his father's paternal inheritance of Blaye, in Guienne. This Galfridus became renowned for his warlike exploits. He assisted the Normans in the reduction of Apulia, and William the Conqueror in his expedition against England; where he was rewarded by that prince with large grants of land.§ He married the sister of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, by whom he left issue four sons.—1. Galfridus his successor.—2. Hugh Ridel, who obtained for his patrimony the lands at Farrington, &c. in Northamptonshire; besides which he held the barony of Rilly, in Touraine, in France, and the manor of Cranston, in Scotland. Hugh was father of Reginald, and grandfather of Hugh II. Ridel,|| who, having no

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De Ridale is evidently a local surname, and has its origin from the district of that name in Yorkshire, This might have been very safely presumed, without farther evidence; but such is not wanting; for the fact is confirmed by history and records. Persons of that name were settled in Ridale, in Yorkshire, as early as the middle of the twelfth century. One of them, Walter de Ridale, it appears, went into Scotland, at the time that David I. sovereign of that kingdom, brought the monks of Riveaux, in Ridale, to settle them at Melros, in Roxboroughshire; and there acquired the lands of Lilesleaf, in the same county. The descendants of this Walter, as well as himself, retained possessions at the same time both in Ridale and Roxboroughshire; so that the origin of the family is clear beyond dispute. Vide Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*; *Chartulary of Riveaux* among Cotton's MSS. and compare Rot. Eboracen. 3. Ric. I. 58, 63. ap. Madox's *Hist. Exchequer*, p. 67, respecting the lands of Brachebe held by Patricius de Ridale, with Sir Robert Douglas's account of the family in his *Baronage of Scotland*.

When particles before surnames came to be abolished about the middle of the fifteenth century, the surname of *De Ridale* passed into that of this family; the sound being completely the same. This circumstance, and one or two others that might be mentioned, furnishes an apology for the mistakes of the Scotch genealogists above alluded to.

Another branch of this family of *De Ridale*, besides that of Lilesleaf, in Scotland, settled at Berwick upon Tweed. Philip de Ridale was mayor of that town, an office which was then of great importance, in the reign of King Edward I. Whether he was the chief of all the family of *De Ridale*, or whether he was of a younger branch, we know not; but it seems probable that the honourable family, the Ridells, of Swinburn Castle, are his descendants.

* *Hist. Pontif. et Comit. Engoulim.* ap. Bouquet, t. xi. p. 264, and *Gallia Christiana*, t. ii. vid. *Index Artic. Galfridus Rudelli*.

† *Ibid.* t. xi. p. 265, and *Chron. Malleacense* ap. Bouq. t. xi. p. 217.

‡ *Fragment Hist. Petragor. Episcop.* ap. Bouquet, t. xi. p. 392, et seq. *Chronic. Gaufredi Vosiensis* ap. Id. t. xi. p. 425, and *Gallia Christiana*, t. ii.

§ *Hist. Rerum Italicar. Gaufred. Malaterra*; *Roll of Battle Abbey*; and *Doomsday Book*, vol. ii. p. 280; and *Gallia Christiana*, t. ii. vid. *Index artic. Galfridus Rudelli*.

|| Sir Simon d'Ewes's Collections, No. 294. Harl. MSS. *Hist. Ambas. Dominor.* ap. Bouquet xii. p. 506, 515. and 516. *Chartulary of Kelso*, p. 123, b. and *Chartulary of Pipewell*.

male issue, his grand-daughter, Margaret, by Peter de St. Medard, lord of the manor of Witering, became heir to his own estate, and to that of Witering. This Margaret the daughter married Hugh Ridel, that will be afterwards mentioned.*—3. Philip Ridel, father of Gervasius, a great favourite with David I. King of Scotland, from whom he received the lands of Primside, in Roxboroughshire; but died a canon of Jedburgh, leaving no issue.† Philip was also father of Gerald Ridel, Baron of Vercillac, in Guienne, who entered into the church, but was divested of holy orders at the council of Clermont, having received them from the pope, deemed the antipope.‡—4. The fourth son of Galfridus was Matthias Ridel, who became Abbot of Petersburg; Anno 1105, but died the year following, at Gloucester, where he was buried.§

Besides these sons, Galfridus left issue two daughters, Hewisia, married to Hugh de St. Lez, and Petronilla, the wife of Richard de Oxendon.||

GEN. IX. A. D. 1098.—GALFRIDUS (III.) RIDEL succeeded to Blaye, and to his father's lands in England: He was Lord Justiciary of all England; the highest office under the crown, in the time of King Henry I.; but suffered shipwreck, and was drowned with Prince William, King Henry's son, Anno 1120. His wife was Geva, daughter to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, (and Geva his first wife, daughter of Robert de Buci) nephew to William the Conqueror, by whom he had issue a son, named Robert, who died under age, and a daughter.¶

GEN. X. A. D. 1120.—MATILDA RIDEL, who became his heir. She married Richard Basset, Lord Justiciary of all England to King Henry I. after the death of Galfridus Ridel, his father-in-law. He was of an ancient and noble family, being the son of Ralph Basset, Lord Justiciary of England; grandson of Thurstine, who came over with William the Conqueror; great grandson of Osmund, a powerful Baron in Normandy; and great great grandson of Hugh Basset, who lived in the end of the tenth century.

Matilda, and Richard her husband, founded the Abbey of Laud, in Leicestershire. Geva her mother founded the Monastery of Canwell, in Staffordshire.**

The issue of this marriage was four sons.—1. *Galfridus*, who, in honour of his mother, assumed the surname of Ridel, ancestor of this family.—2. Ralph Basset, ancestor of the Bassets of Drayton, peers of the realm. This branch ended in heirs female, married into the families of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the Earls of Stafford, and the Chaworths.—3. William Basset, ancestor of the Bassets of Sapcote, peers of the realm; which branch ended in heirs female, about the same time with that of Drayton, viz. about the end of the fourteenth century. An

* Rot. P. 16th Henry II. Northampton, and Regist. Petroburgen. ap. MSS. Cotton. in Mus. Brit.

† Holm Chartulary ap. MSS. Cotton. Nisbet's Heraldry, t. ii. p. 283; and Carta facta Cononicis de Jedburgh a Rege Guillelmo circa an. 1165 penes Ducem de Buccleugh.

‡ Galliana Christiana, t. ii. p. 521.

§ Willes's Account of Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i. p. 145.

|| Chartulary of Pipewell, p. 83.

¶ Gallia Christiana, t. ii. Dugdale's Baronage, Segar's Baronage, and Sir Sim. d'Ewes's Collections; also Charters in the British Museum.

** Gallia Christiana, t. ii.—Dugdale's Antient Usage of Bearing Arms; and Annals Eginhardi ap. Bouquet, t. x. p. 741.

account of both is given in Dugdale's Baronage.*—4. Jordon, who assumed, like his eldest brother Galfridus, the surname of Ridel; and became possessed of the lands of Nogent and Aurillac, in Champagne, in France. He was the father of Stephen Ridel, Archdeacon of Ely, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal in England, under King John.†

GEN. XI. A. D. 1139.—GALFRIDUS (IV.) RIDEL was Baron of Blaye, in France, and held fifteen knights fees in England of the king in capite, besides lands in Normandy, and others in England, as a feudatory.‡ He afterwards entered into the church, wherein he became the chief support of the king against the machinations and intrigues of Thomas a Becket; being induced indeed to take holy orders from that view, and at the king's entreaties. He was Archdeacon of Canterbury, while that see was filled by Becket; who used to declare, that his greatest enemy upon earth was Galfridus, and also to give him on that account the name of the Arch-devil of Canterbury. Galfridus, after the death of Becket, became bishop Palatine of Ely. In the civil line, he was first one of the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Grand Justiciary of the Realm. During the whole reign of King Henry II. he was employed in the most important services, such as embassies, and the like. He died the 21st day of August, A. D. 1189, leaving immense wealth, which king Richard I. seized on account of his having died intestate.§

Galfridus was twice married. By his first wife he had issue two sons, Galfridus and Richard. Galfridus (V.) Ridel, the eldest son, obtained the principality of Blaye, upon his father's entering into the church. This Galfridus is the celebrated Troubadour, whose poetry and adventures are of the most singular nature which the ages of chivalry ever produced. An account of them may be seen in the History of the Troubadours, written by the learned M. de St. Palaye. He died of love at Tripoli, in Palestine, where he was magnificently interred in a tomb of Porphyry, by order of the Countess of Tripoli, the object of his affections.||

Richard, Galfridus's second son, upon the death of his brother, Galfridus V. succeeded to almost all the family estates in England. This Richard had re-assumed the surname of Basset. He is the ancestor of the Bassets, of Weldon, peers of the realm, a branch of this family, which ended Anno 1409, in heirs female, married into the families of Aylesbury, Knivet, and Howard.¶

Galfridus's second wife was Sibilla, sister to William Mauduit, Lord of Hanslap, and ancestor of the Earls of Warwick. By her he left issue two sons and a daughter. Hugh, the eldest son, is the direct ancestor of this family.** William was the name of the second son. He was

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 378, et seq.

† Vita Henrici II. Benedicti Petroburgensis ap. Bouq. t. xiii. p. 152.—Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ. p. 22, and Chartulary of Dumfermling; Bentham's History of the Church of Ely; Beatson's Political Index artic. Chancellors of Ireland; and Smollet's Hist. of England, an. 1212.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 555; and Hist. Pontific. & Comit. Engoulism. ap. Bouquet, t. xi

§ Anglia Sacra; Lives of the Prelates; Hollinshead's Chronicle and Smollet's Hist. England sub. an. 1164, 1173, 1177, 1189, &c.

|| Chartulary of Wilbeck ap. MSS. Cotton in Mus. Britain; History of the Troubadours by M. de St. Palaye, translated by Mrs Dobson. Dictionnaire de Moreri artic. Rudel.

¶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 555 and p. 378.

** Ibid. Segar, and Sir Simon D' Ewes.

lord of the manor of Risby, in the county of Lincoln, and of Primside and Glengarnoch, in Scotland; of which kingdom he was High Chancellor, under William the Lion. He died A. D. 1214, leaving issue a son, named Ralph, his heir.* Ralph acquired the estate of Strixton, in Northamptonshire, by gift of his kinsman, William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, A. D. 1232. He left issue two sons, Robert and Ralph. Robert, the eldest, having no male issue, gave his lands of Strixton to the church, A. D. 1282;† but his estates in Scotland came to his daughter Margaret, married to Henry de Cunningham, ancestor of the Cunninghams, Earls of Glencairn.‡ Ralph, the second son, had Risby for his inheritance. He was twice married. By his first wife he had an only daughter, Tiphany, the wife of Sir William Marmion, to whom he left the manor of Risby. By his second wife Agnes, the heiress of Wilkon, in Bedfordshire, he had issue Sir John Ridel, lord of that manor.§

The daughter whom Galfridus had by Sibilla, his second wife, was Matilda, married to Sewal, the direct ancestor of the noble family of Shirley, Earls Ferrars; from whom also the present Earl of Leicester, Baron de Ferras, is sprung.||

GEN. XII. A. D. 1189.—HUGH I. RIDEL obtained the principality of Blaye, upon the death of his half brother, Galfridus V.¶ As that Galfridus left no issue, and Richard Basset the second son's became extinct in the male line, the descendants of this Hugh are the undoubted representatives of the two families of Ridel and Basset.

Hugh married Margaret, daughter and heir of Peter de Sancto Medardo or Semerc. In her right he acquired the lordship of Witering, in Northamptonshire; and also the manor of Cranston, in Scotland, the barony of Rilly in Touraine, in France, and considerable property in England, as she was likewise heir to her grandfather, Hugh II. Ridel, as has been already mentioned.** By this means he became a most powerful baron. And his name is truly distinguished in the annals both of England and Scotland. In 1174, he was one of the noblemen that were hostages to King Henry II. for William the Lion, King of Scotland, when taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick.†† To that prince he was allied through the Anjou, Chester, and St. Liz families.

Hugh had issue by Margaret his wife three sons—1. Galfridus, ancestor of this family, who succeeded to all his father's lands.—2. Hugh, who died before his father.‡‡—3. Richard, who succeeded to his mother's inheritance. He died, and left issue his son Hugh, who, having no children, the estates of Witering and Cranston devolved upon his uncle, Galfridus Ridel.§§

* Sir Simon d'Ewes's Collections, No. 380, Harl. MSS. Beaton's Political Index artic. Chancellors of Scotland; and Chartulary of Kelso.

† Chartulary of Kelso, and Cartæ ap. MSS. Harl. 245, p. 39.

‡ Ibid. and Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii. p. 44.

§ Excerpta e Publicis Recordis Scaccarij 313, Harl. MSS. p. 39. Riley's Pleadings of Parl. &c.

|| Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 466, and Pedigree of the Earls of Leicester.

¶ Gallia Christiana, t. ii. and Chartulary of Welbeck.

** Rot. Pip. 16th Henry II. Northampton; and Regist. Petroburgens. ap. MSS. Cotton in Mus. Britain.

†† Rymer's Fœdera (Dutch edition, 1739) t. ii. pt. I. p. 13, and pt. III. p. 101. Hist. Ang. Scriptor. t. x. p. 1105, &c. and Abernethy's Mart. Achievements.

‡‡ Chartulary of Kelso.

§§ Dugdale's Baronage corrected by Collins; Sir Simon d'Ewes's Collections, No. 380, Harl. MSS. Segar's Baronage; and Burton's History of Leicestershire.

GEN. XIII. A. D. 1209.—GALFRIDUS VI. RIDEL, Lord of Blaye, &c. married Hawisia, daughter and coheir to William Peverel, in whose right he acquired Chiche, Notley, and other lands in Essex, amounting to five knights fees.* He was one of the barons who conspired against King John, Anno 1212.† By the death of his nephew Hugh, he again reunited to the family the estates of Witering and Cranston; but some of the lands possessed by Hugh had been made over by him to Ralph Lord Basset, of Weldon, his kinsman.‡

Galfridus left issue by Hawisia, his wife, two sons—1. Galfridus, ancestor of this family—2. Roger Ridel, who succeeded to his mother's inheritance, and enjoyed it in the life-time of his father; on which account he was always designed Roger Ridel, the son of Galfridus.§ He also possessed his father's lands in Normandy, where his posterity seems to have settled. One of them was Martin Ridel, Baron of More and Plainesevette, Grand Treasurer in France, under Lewis XIV.||

GEN. XIV. A. D. 1249.—GALFRIDUS VII. RIDEL succeeded his father in the barony of Blaye, and lordship of Witering and Cranston. In the king's writs, summoning him and his father to attend the army, and bring fifteen men with them at least into the field, this Galfridus is stiled Galfridus Ridel, junior. He was more than once entrusted with the important charge of forming and settling the articles of peace between the two monarchs of England and France; being chosen on the part of the former.¶

He married the heiress of a large estate in the island of Oleron, of which King Henry III. ordered his Seneschal of Gascony to deliver Seizin to her, A. D. 1234.** But the name of her family has not reached us. By her he had issue two sons—1. Galfridus VIII. his successor.—2. Jordan Ridel.

Jordan acquired the estate of Tilmouth, in this county. In the first year of the reign of King Edward I. he was returned to hold the moiety of that manor. He was the father of William, and grandfather of Sir William, the second of that name proprietor of Tilmouth.††

This is the Sir William Ridel, who, on account of his being Constable of Barnard Castle, has served as the occasion of this short abstract of the history of the family of Ridel being introduced in this place. As the transactions in which Sir William was engaged relate to this county, and as they shew not only, that a branch of this family was settled in it at this early period, but that they held a distinguished rank, a few particulars deserve that notice here, which those concerning other Ridels, still more eminent, have not found in this narrative, intended, as it is, to give merely an abstract of the descents.

Before being Constable of Barnard Castle, Sir William was Constable of the castle of Norham, being constituted such by Richard Kellow, Bi-

* Gallia Christiana, t. ii. Rot. Pip. 8th Richard I. and Rot. Scacar. 2. Jo.

† Mat. Westmon. an. 1212; and Dugdale's Baronage.

‡ Regist. Petroburg. and Milles's Collections

§ Rot. Scacar. and Harl. MSS. No. 30; and Morant's History and Antiquities of Essex.

|| Foeda Norman. ap. Chesnium. et Recherche de la Noblesse de Normandie.

¶ Rymer's Fœdera, t. i. (vid. Index artic. Ridel & Rydel) & Regist. Petroburg.

** Claus. 19th Henry III.

†† Hutchinson's View of Northumb.; Charters in the Royal College of Arms; and Record Episcop. Dunelm.

shop of Durham, as well as bailiff of all his lands, &c. belonging to it; but we are unable to determine the precise year. In 1312, the very first year of his being bishop, that prelate, as appears by a charter in the College of Arms, granted him several indulgences with respect to Norham. He freed him from paying suit of court, and all castle-rent that should be due to him during his life. At the same time he agreed to render him ten pounds yearly, as one of his knights.

When Bishop Kellōw surrendered Norham Castle to Edward II. for the term of three years, in order that it might be the means of better defending the marches, that prince entrusted the important charge of it to Sir William Ridel, as the bishop had done.*

In the year 1315, Sir William was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland. To this office was also annexed the governorship of Newcastle. After this he was constituted Constable of Barnard Castle. In the year 1321, King Edward II. who seems to have held him in high esteem, addresses him as constable of this castle, and at the same time Andrew de Harcla, and some others, as sheriffs and commanders in the northern parts, to be ready to co-operate with all the forces they could muster against the insurgents. The great services performed by them, and their steady attachment, it is well known, enabled Edward completely to crush this insurrection, headed by the Earl of Lancaster, his own kinsman, and abetted by many powerful noblemen.†

Sir William was employed on several important occasions by King Edward. In 1318, he was joined in commission with two others, to cause forty tons of wine to be distributed to the knights, and other persons of the county of Northumberland, having sustained losses, by reason of the incursion of the Scots. In 1320, his majesty, by a writ directed to Sir William, delegates to him the power of admitting to peace any of the Scotch, who should be willing to return to their allegiance, provided they gave proper security for their good conduct in future. David Earl of Athol, and Andrew de Harcla, were each invested with the like powers. The following year Sir William, with Gilbert de Boroughdon, John de Penreth, and Roger de Horsley, were empowered all three, or any two of them, to grant letters patent for a safe conduct to John de Pilmor, who was expected to come to treat on the part of the Scotch king.

When King Edward III. mounted the throne, he placed no less confidence in Sir William, whose fidelity to his father had been so conspicuous. In the very first year of his reign, he commissioned him, with four others (Henry de Perci, of the noble family of Northumberland, was one) to cause the terms of the truce with Scotland to be faithfully observed, and to see that the offenders should be punished.‡ Sir William, however, did not live long to enjoy the favour of his sovereign, for he died the following year, A. D. 1328, leaving issue three daughters, his heirs, viz. Isabella, married to Sir Alan de Clavering; Constantia, the wife of

* Record. Episcop. Dunelm.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, t. iii. p. 904; and Charter of King Edward II. appointing him Sheriff in the Royal College of Arms.

‡ Rymer's *Fœdera*, t. iii. p. 742, p. 922, p. 965, and t. iv. p. 216.

Sir John de Kingston; and Joanna, married to Sir Gerald de Woderington. The lands of which Sir William died seized, were the whole manor of Tilmouth, the manor of Twisel, with the hamlets of Dudhoe and Old Grendon, and the manor of Upsetlington; all in the county of Durham. A small part of these lands was held, during life, by Hugh Ridel, a kinsman of Sir William's, that will be afterwards mentioned.*

GEN. XV. A. D. 1261.—GALFRIDUS (VIII.) RIDEL, eldest son of Galfridus VII. accordingly succeeded to the barony of Blaye, and to the lordships of Witering and Cranston. In France, we find him several times summoned to meet the king well provided with horses and arms; and in England and Scotland, as a great benefactor to religious houses. He died in or about the year 1288, leaving issue three sons.†—1. Galfridus IX. his successor in the barony of Blaye, who was in great favour with King Edward I. and II. the latter of whom wrote a letter in his behalf, *anno* 1208, to the King of France, a copy of which is preserved in Rymer's *Fædera*. He died A. D. 1319, leaving an only daughter his heir, viz. Alicia Ridel, married to William Furt, a baron in Gascony. Her pretensions to the barony of Blaye were doubtful, as it seems to have been confined, like many others, to heirs male only. In which case it ought to have devolved upon Hugh her uncle, after mentioned. Alicia, however, having got possession of it, sold all her rights and pretensions with regard to it, to Edward II. King of England, who had power enough to secure his bargain against any impeachments that could be made against it by a subject; and particularly as it happened that Hugh was at that very time out of favour at court. A clause however was inserted in the deed of conveyance, that should Alicia's rights be rendered invalid, she should lose the greatest part of the purchase money. This deed, by which Alicia transfers Blaye to Edward, (a copy of which is in Rymer's *Fædera*) is sufficient to shew the very great and extensive privileges annexed to the barony; so much so, that it might, with propriety, be termed a principality.‡

Galfridus's second son was Hugh Ridel, who succeeded to the manors of Witering and Cranston, and to the barony of Montclare, in Perigord. This Hugh, in consequence of his brother's dying without issue male, became head of the family.

The third son of Galfridus was Nicholas Ridel, who acquired the barony of Sutus, in Agenois, in Guienne, and the manors of Sallowes, in Norfolk. His posterity became the representatives of the family, as will be presently shewn in this narrative.

GEN. XVI. A. D. 1288.—SIR HUGH (III.) RIDEL, Lord of the manors of Witering and Cranston, and Baron of Montclare, in Perigord. He served King Edward I. in his wars against Scotland, and swore fealty to him, *anno* 1296. As he held his lands in Scotland of King Edward, as Lord Paramount, he is described as one of the king's tenants in that country. For tarrying too long in Scotland, K. Edward took from him

VOL. III.

b

* Inquisition deed in the Royal College of Arms.

† Rymer's *Fædera*, Regist. Petroburgen, and Chartulary of Kelso.

‡ Rymer's *Fædera*, (Dutch edition) t. i. pt. III. p. 151, &c.: t. ii. pt. II. p. 2 and 64; and t. ii. pt. II. p. 82.

his manor of Witering, and gave it to his son Galfridus. We have already observed, his rights to the barony of Blaye were also set aside.—Thus deprived of his lands, Hugh went to his kinsman, Sir William Ridel, in Northumberland, who generously settled upon him part of his revenue.*

GEN. XVII. A. D. 1328.—SIR GALFRIDUS (X.) RIDEL, Baron of Montclare, and Lord of the manors of Witering and Cranston; but this last possession he lost in the course of the Scotch wars, in which he took an active part against King Robert Bruce's party. He died about 1346, leaving for his heir his son.†

GEN. XVIII. A. D. 1346.—SIR HUGH (V.) RIDEL, Baron of Montclare, and Lord of the manor of Witering. He petitioned King Edward III. to procure him the restitution of Cranston, which (as he says in his petition) his ancestors had held time immemorial of the Kings of England. He himself seems not to have been successful, though John Ridel his successor was. Hugh died A. D. 1363, without issue; whereupon the manor of Witering, as well as the representation of the family, devolved upon the grandson off‡

GEN. XVI. A. D. 1288.—SIR NICHOLAS (I.) RIDEL, Baron of Sutus, in Guienne, and Lord of the manor of Sallowes, in Wroxham, in Norfolk, third son of Galfridus (VIII.) Ridel. In the year 1300, when he himself entered into a monastery, he settled this manor, with several other lands, upon his only son§

GEN. XVII.—WILLIAM (I.) RIDEL, Lord of Sutus, and of the manor of Sallowes, &c. who was returned to hold that lordship in 1316. His name is to be found frequently in the chartulary of Holm, in Norfolk, to which he was a great benefactor, as also that of his son and heir Nicholas. John Ridel, another son of his, entered into the church, and became Rector of Chigwell, in Essex.||

GEN. XVIII. A. D. 1382.—SIR NICHOLAS (II.) RIDEL, Lord of Sutus, and of the manor of Sallowes. He afterwards succeeded to the manor of Witering, in Northamptonshire, and to Montclare, in Perigord, upon the death of his kinsman, Hugh (V.) Ridel, and at the same time became representative of the family.¶ He died shortly after, leaving issue two sons—1. John his successor—2. William, who acquired the manor of Walcot, and other lands in Northamptonshire. He died without issue male, whereupon his property came to be divided between two daughters: one married to Sir Richard Griffin; the other to Sir Richard Sutton.**

GEN. XIX. A. D. 1363.—SIR JOHN (I.) RIDEL succeeded to the family estates in England and France, and also procured a charter from

* Rot. Gascon. 13th Edw. I.; Rot. Scot. 25th Edw. I.; Rot. Parl. 6th and 7th Edw. II. in vol. I. p. 309; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln. Ragmann's Roll. ap. Prynne's Collect. vol. III.; and Chartularies of Kelsø, Newbottle, &c.

† Rot. Gascon. 10th Edw. III.; Rot. Parl. 6th and 7th Edw. II. and 22d Edw. III.; Regist. Oliver Sutton ut sup. and Regist. Maldon, &c.

‡ Rot. Parl. 22d Edw. III. in vol. II. p. 190; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln. Regist. Mon. Maldon, &c.; and Rot. Gascon. 30th Edw. III.

§ Chartulary of Holm ap. MSS. Cotton; Bloomfield's Hist. Norfolk, vol. V. p. 1347, 1387 and 1388; and Rot. Gascon. 17th Edw. I.

|| Ibid. Ibid.; and Newcourt's History Parochial Antiquities, vol. I. p. 812.

¶ Chartularies of Holm and Peterburgh.; and Rot. Gascon. 37th Edw. III.

** Regist. Petroburg. ap. MSS. Cotton. Nero C. VIII.

David II. King of Scotland, granting him the manor of Cranston; but this last property he either sold, or was forced to relinquish, as we find it in the possession of another person, viz. William Watson, very soon after.*

Thus the family, by losing their possessions in Scotland, had for many years no intercourse with that kingdom, till they acquired other property there, as the narrative will presently shew.

Sir John made a conspicuous figure in the wars between England and France; as did likewise his brother William. Sir John was succeeded by his only son.†

GEN. XX. A. D. 1391.—NICHOLAS (III.) RIDEL, proprietor of the manors of Witering and Sallowes, and baron of Montclare and Sutus, in France. Nicholas died in 1422, leaving issue three sons—1. Nicholas (IV.) his successor in the manor of Witering.—2. Sir William, who obtained for his inheritance the manor of Sallowes, and the barony of Sutus, in Guienne, where he greatly distinguished himself in several engagements in which he fought. Having no children, the third brother (3.) Thomas succeeded him in his property.‡ The son of this Thomas became head of the family, as will presently appear.

GEN. XXI. A. D. 1422.—NICHOLAS (IV.) RIDEL, Lord of the manor of Witering. He was strongly attached to the house of Lancaster; and in honour of King Henry VI. he named his son and heir. The whole of the family estates on the continent were in his time lost, in consequence of the province of Guienne being wrested from the English crown.§ He was succeeded by his son and heir.

GEN. XXII. A. D. 1445.—HENRY RIDEL, proprietor of Witering, and other lands in Northamptonshire. He also distinguished himself by his attachment to the house of Lancaster, during the civil wars. He died A. D. 1471, leaving by his wife Egidia, who survived him some time, an only daughter his heir, married to Robert Halley, Esq. who, in her right, enjoyed the lands which belonged to the family.|| Thus the manor of Witering went out of the family, after its being three hundred years and upwards in their possession. Some monuments of the family still remain in the old church of Witering, particularly their coat of arms, Or three piles Gules in point with a dexture bend azure; which is on stained glass in the upper pane of the chancel. The family vault is also to be seen.

Upon the death of Henry Ridel, the representation of the family devolved upon the son of

GEN. XXI. A. D. 1422.—THOMAS (I.) RIDEL, third son of Nicholas (III.) Ridel, Lord of the manors of Witering and Sallowes. To this last manor he himself succeeded, as also to the barony of Sutus, in Guienne.

b 2

* Ibid. and Dictionaire de M. de Bevy; and Public Archives of Scotland, King David's Book, No. 32.

† Dictionaire de Ceux qui ont servi dans la France, &c. par M. de Bevy.

‡ Chartularies of Holm and Peterburgh; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln; Rot. Gascon. 15th Rich. II.; and Dictionaire de M. de Bevy.

§ Regist. Petroburg. ut sup; Regist. Oliver Sutton ut sup.

|| Regist. Petroburg.; Regist. Oliver Sutton, Episcop. Lincoln. and Hist. Northamptonshire, published 1791.

In 1422, he entered into the service of France, when leagued with England. He there served as an English esquire, under his brother Sir William, who was then proprietor of Sallowes.* Thomas left for his successor his son.

GEN. XXII. A. D. 1428.—SIR JOHN (II.) RIDDELL, Lord of the manor of Sallowes, and Baron of Sutus, in Guienne, where he fought in defence of his property, but lost it irrecoverably, when that province fell into the hands of the French. He bore his own standard, being a knight banneret, and had thirteen esquires who served under him.

He is the first of this family whose name is to be met with written regularly, or nearly so, with two D^s. and two L^s. He was returned to hold Riddell manor, in Sallowes, *anno* 1458—The issue he left were two sons—1. Thomas his successor—2. Robert, who served in the army of France, *anno* 1480, and is stiled an English esquire.†

GEN. XXIII. A. D. 1474.—THOMAS (II.) RIDDELL, of Sallowes, Esq. In his time the family had lost much of its grandeur and importance. The manor of Witering, and the other lands in Northamptonshire were now lost: and the estates in Guienne, the possession of which caused the Ridels to have a continued connection with France for five hundred years, that is, from the very date of their being a distinct branch of the Angouleme family, now also remained to them no longer.‡

Thomas was father of

GEN. XXIV. A. D. 1505.—THOMAS (III.) RIDDELL, of Sallowes, Esq. He married Constantia, daughter of John Calle, of Melton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. By an inquisition taken at the castle of Norwich, it appears Thomas died 20th September, *anno* 1545, leaving for his heir his only son John, then nine years of age.

GEN. XXV. A. D. 1543.—JOHN (II.) RIDDELL, of Sallowes, Esq. accordingly succeeded to the estate, when but a child. In the year 1558, he sold his manor of Sallowes, and other possessions in Norfolk, to Nicholas Southerton, being then aged twenty-four years. He then went to, and resided in Scotland, where he was well received by King James I. He married —, daughter of Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty, by Helen, daughter of — Lord Abernethy, of Salton, and left issue two sons, James and Francis. Francis the youngest entered into the church, and became Rector of Reeth or Reed, in Hertfordshire.§

GEN. XXVI. A. D. 1584.—JAMES (I.) RIDDELL,|| eldest son and heir of John, remained in Scotland, where his father had settled, and

* Holm Chartulary; Rot. Gascon. 3d Hen. VI.; and Dictionnaire de M. de Beuvay.

† Ibid. Bloomfield's Hist. Norfolk, vol. V. p. 1387, &c. and Dictionnaire de M. de Beuvay.

‡ Bloomfield's Hist. Norfolk, vol. V. p. 1387, and Harl. MSS. No. 1391. Cole's Collections.

§ Ibid. Memoirs of the family, and Newcourt's Repertorium.

|| This is the James Riddell whom Sir Robert Douglas, in his unfinished production of the Barons of Scotland, erroneously describes as son of Robert, and grandson of Walter Riddell, of Riddell, Esq. an ancestor of the late Sir John Riddell, of Riddell, Bart. an ancient and respectable family. But as distinct from that of which this is a brief account, as any two families can be, according to what has already been sufficiently pointed out. No one, however, though unacquainted with the distinction in general, had ever supposed, as Sir Robert had done, that this James was of the Lilisleaf family in Scotland. But Sir Robert having seen an old certificate mentioning a James Riddell to be a son of Robert, &c. as above, his partiality for families long settled in Scotland (which is well known) led him to conclude, without examining either into its authenticity, or application, to refer it to the James Riddell of this family.— If it is authentic, it probably refers to a James Riddell who was a merchant and burgher of Edinburgh, in the time of King James VI. of Scotland, who had been in Poland, and was father of Patrick, and grandfather of Robert and James (which last is also confounded in some respects by Douglas with the succeeding James of this family) all shopkeepers in Edinburgh. Vid. Burgess Book of Edinburgh.

acquired property in the county of Edinburgh. To this, a remarkable addition was made by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Alleyn, Esq. a connection which formed a sufficient inducement for him to fix his residence in that country. By Elizabeth his wife, he left issue an only son, his heir.*

GEN. XXVII. A. D. 1620.—JAMES (II.) RIDDELL, of Kinglass, in Linlithgowshire, Esq. This estate he purchased soon after his father's death. He was a man of great talents, and of the most exemplary virtues, both public and private. To his patriotic endeavours, Scotland is indebted for the introduction of some of its most valuable manufactures. To these endeavours, his great influence, both in England and Scotland, gave success, as it procured him the concurrence and assistance of some of the most eminent men at that time, and particularly that worthy nobleman, the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, who, in one manufactory, joined with him in the partnership. Being a man of the most liberal spirit, he was equally respected, during the time of the commonwealth, and afterwards under the newly established monarchical government. For some time he was Commissary General to the parliament's forces in Scotland. Many friendly letters which passed between him and General Monk, together with a passport written, signed, and sealed by the general himself, in Nov. 1659, are still preserved. Probably the general's affection for Mr Riddell was increased on account of his being descended of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, consequently of Galfridus or Geoffrey Lord Ridel.

He married on the 19th September, 1639, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Foulis, of Ravelstone, Esq. Master of the King's Mint; niece to Sir James Foulis, of Collington, in Mid-Lothian, and to Sir David Foulis, of Ingleby, in Yorkshire, Bart. and aunt to Sir John Foulis Primrose, of Dunipace, Bart. ancestor of the late Sir Archibald Primrose.†

By her he had issue nine sons, the two eldest of whom successively became his heirs; and eight daughters, one of whom was married to Walter Riddell, of Minto, Esq. This alliance is the first we know of, which took place between the two families of Ridel and De Ridale.—This James died A. D. 1674, aged sixty-six years.‡

* Register Book of the Family; Contract of Marriage, and other papers penes Jacob Riddell Baronetum.

† The following acrostic verses in praise of this James, and the antiquity of his family, which are still preserved among the other papers of the family, may deserve a place here, as being a curiosity.

ACCROSTICHON.

Upon his worthie and approved Friend JAMES RIDDELL.

J I cannot chuse bot preys thy noble name,
A As one descendet from one ancione stoke;
M Mars into Belyck hes renoimet thee feme,
E Excelling all the base and vulgar sorte.
S So hold thyself of a brave loftee mind,
R Rembles rycht thee art comyt of that kynd,
I Join all the art wyse and judicious;
D Descreet in lyfe and conversation,
D Detesting all evil leafes vitious,
E Esteem'd, belov'd, and of gentill fashoun;
L Loffie and gallant, a youth of pregnant spritt,
L Lykely by fortun to be raisit by merit.

† Ib. Ib. Ib.

Of this family of Ravelstone are descended, in the female line, the present Marquis of Tweeddale, Hay of Newton, Lord Henderland, Scot of Maleny, Hepburn of Humble, Hepburn of Keith, Gibson of Durie, &c.; and in the male line, William Foulis, of Woodhall, Esq. is the representative.

‡ Register Book of the Family.

GEN. XXVIII. A. D. 1674.—JAMES (III.) RIDDELL, Esq. succeeded his father in the estate of Kinglass. He was a captain in the service of the states of Holland. He greatly encumbered his paternal estate. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother.*

GEN. XXVIII. A. D. 1688.—GEORGE (I.) RIDDELL, of Kinglass, Esq. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Captain John Tailzeour, by his first wife, who was daughter of Dr. John Evans, Rector of Lewisham, in Kent, descended of an ancient family in Wales. He was succeeded at his death, which happened A. D. 1706, by his only son,†

GEN. XXIX. A. D. 1706.—GEORGE (II.) RIDDELL, Esq. in whose time the estate of Kinglass went out of the family, *anno* 1718. He married Christiana, daughter of Andrew Paterson, of Kirkton, Esq. by Barbara, his third wife, daughter of Colonel Mc. Dougal, a younger son of the ancient family of Freugh, now represented by the Earl of Dumfries; and sister of James Paterson, of Kirkton, Esq. who married the Honourable Catharine, daughter of John Lord Gray.‡

By her he had issue nine sons. Those surviving being Sir James Riddell, John and Robert.

John Riddell, Esq. of Bath, the second surviving son, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Samuel Shorte, of Bishop's Sympton, in the county of Devon, Esq. By her he had issue a son, named George James, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Robert Riddell, of Carzield, in the county of Dumfries, Esq. late an officer in the Blues, married Susanna Audry, daughter and coheirress of Reynold Kemeys, Esq. of the county of Monmouth. By her he had three sons, George James, who was in the army, John Reginald, and Robert Andrew; and two daughters, Susanna Catharine Barbara, and Sarah Burdon Elizabeth.

GEN. XXX.—SIR JAMES (IV.) RIDDELL, of Ardnamurchan, and Sunart, the eldest surviving son of George (II.) Riddell, Esq. had the honour to be created a baronet by the king's most excellent majesty, 1778. Some years previous thereto, he had had the title of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him.

He married, first, Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Milles, of Billockby, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. by Helen his third wife, daughter of Major Ferrior, of Hemsby, and M. P. for Yarmouth, in the same county. By her he had four sons; the second and fourth of whom died young. The eldest son, Thomas Milles Riddell, of Mount-Riddell, Esq. in the county of Stirling, in the year 1784, married Margaretta, daughter of Colonel Dugald Campbell, and sister of Colonel Duncan Campbell, of Lochnell, in the county of Argyle, by whom he had issue a son, named James Milles, and four daughters, Christiana Drummond, Mary Milles Geva, Sarah Burdon, and Eleanora Frazer Basset.—The next surviving son, George James Riddell, of Loddon-stubs, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. a most accomplished youth, unfortunately fell in a duel, 23d of

* Ibid. and papers in the Archives of the Family.

† Register Book of the Family, papers in the Archives of the Family, and Contract of Marriage.

‡ Ibid. Ibid. Ibid.

April, 1783, universally regretted. He was then a lieutenant in the the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, aged twenty-four years.

Sir James married secondly in the year 1775, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Burdon, Esq. in the county of Durham. In her right, Sir James enjoyed considerable property in the counties of Durham and York, as heir to her father, and to her grandfather, Henry Foster, Esq.

Sir James is the thirtieth generation from Wulgrinus, the first Earl of Angouleme and Perigord, in France; the twenty-third from Galfridus or Geoffrey Ridel, who came over with William the Conqueror, and first possessed lands in England; and the twentieth from Hugh Ridel, who was the first of the chief branch of the family who held lands in Scotland. His posterity are now undoubtedly the male representatives of Galfridus Ridel, Lord Justiciary of England, Richard Basset, Lord Justiciary of England, and of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, nephew to William the Conqueror.

Sir James bears for his arms.

Quarterly—1st quarter, the arms of Riddell, Or three piles Gules in point, with a dexter bend azure over all—2d quarter, the arms of Basset, six pieces wavy, Or and Gules—3d quarter, the arms of the ancient Earls of Angouleme and Perigord, with those of Archiac and Botaville—4th quarter, the arms of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Robert de Buci.

Over all are two escucheons of pretence for Milles and Burdon, quartered with Foster's, and a bloody hand in the middle, as a Bart. of Ulster.

Supporters—A female on the dexter side representing agriculture, and on the other side a warrior representing honour.

Motto—UTILE ET DULCE.

Crest—A hand holding a baton issuing from a French earl's coronet, with the motto,—DE APULIA.

*The PEDIGREE of the Family of HILTON, Barons of HILTON, in
Com. Dunelm. from Mr. GYLL's MS.*

*This Family is the most ancient Family in England that bears a Coat
of Arms.—The following is noted by Mr Gyll, to have been taken
from a Manuscript, written temp. King Charles II.*

*Sir William Hilton, Knt. Dominus de Hilton. He married the
daughter of Sir John de Grisley, and had issue Adam Hilton de Hilton.*

*Adam Hilton de Hilton, son and heir of William de Hilton : he
married and had issue William, his son and heir. This Adam lived
in the reign of Athelstan, King of England ; he gave the great cross or
crucifix to the monastery of Hartlepool ; the which crucifix was in value
25 ounces of silver, and caused his arms thereon to be engraved for a
perpetual memory thereof ; he also gave unto the said monastery one
cope or vestment, with a cove, and the like to the monasterys of Whit-
by and Guisbrough : and also 57 ounces of silver to every of the said
monasterys, jointly, for censers.*

*William de Hilton, Dominus de Hilton, Knt. son and heir of Adam ;
he married and had issue Sir Robert de Hilton, Sir William, his
surviving son and heir, Adam, Margaret.*

*Sir William de Hilton, Dominus de Hilton, Knt. son and heir of
William : he married and had issue Sir Robert de Hilton.*

*Sir Robert de Hilton, Knt. Dominus de Hilton : he married
and had issue William de Hilton, his son and heir, and Robert his second
son ; William de Hilton, son and heir of Robert, married Benedickt, the
sole daughter and heir of German Tyson de Bridlington, ut sequitur.*

*Gilbert Tysonne, Lord of Bridlington, Watton, Malton, Alnewick,
with other great possessions, both in Yorkshire and Northumberland : he
married Beatrix, a Norman and near kinswoman to William, Duke of
Normandy, and after King of England ; and by her he had issue William
Tysonne, his son and heir, who was slain at the battle of Haistings, leav-
ing issue only one daughter, his sole heir, who was given in marriage by
William the Conqueror to John Vesaey, from whom descended the Lords
Vesaey, Barons of Alnewick. This Gilbert had issue also, by Beatrix
the Norman, his wife aforesaid, a second son, named Richard Tysonne,
who was founder of the monastery of Gisbrough, where he lies interred.*

*Gilbertus Tysonne, genuit Willm. Tyson et Richard Tyson ; Willm.
Tyson Corruit in Bello contra Haraldum, Richardus vero Frater ejus
fundavit monasterium monial'm quod dicitur Gisys et fuit Dominus de
Schylbutell, Hasand, Newton Reighton, Foland, et de Boxfield, et
Ecclesie de Gysys ex dono Gilberti patris sui.*

*Richard Tysonne, second son of Gilbert, and Beatrix the Norman, his
wife aforesaid : he married and had issue an only son, William ;
William Tysonne, son and heir of Richard Tysonne, second son of Gil-
bert, had issue only one son, named German Tysonne ; German Tysonne,*

son of William Tysonne, son of Richard Tysonne, the founder of Gisbrough abbey: he married _____ and had issue his only daughter and heir, Benedickt Tysonne, married to William Hilton, Dominus de Hilton.———*Ex Libro jam in Scaccario de Baronæ de Vesey.*

Inquisitio tempore Edwardi primi, Robertus Hilton Dominus de Hilton tenet Skipplingby-hill, Houghton, Haylaud, Gines, Remmington: p. Duo feodo de Veter feofamento: Hugo de Morwick tenet de eodem Willimo de Vesaei Morwicke et Chinlington Del East, p. unum feodum et dimidium Feodor de Veteri.

William Hilton, Baron Hilton of Hilton, in the reign of William the Conqueror, he married Benedickt Tysonne, the sole daughter and heir of German Tysonne, and by her he had issue Alexander Hilton, his son and heir.

Alexander Hilton, Baron Hilton of Hilton, son and heir of William, and Benedickt Tysonne aforesaid: he married _____ and had issue Robert, Dom. de Hilton; miles.

Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. Baron Hilton of Hilton, son and heir of Alexander: he married _____ the daughter of the Baron of Morwick, and by her he had issue Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. his son and heir and others.

Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. Baron Hilton, son and heir of Robert: he married the daughter of Robert, Lord Nevill, of Raby, and they had issue William and others.

Sir William Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton: he married _____ the daughter of Lord Fitzhugh, Baron of Ravensworth, and by her he had issue Alexander his son and heir, and others.

Sir Alexander Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton: he married _____ the daughter of _____ Vesey, and by her had issue William.

Sir William Hilton, Knt. son and heir of Alexander: he married _____ the daughter of Restall, and had issue Alexander, his son and heir, and others.

Sir Alexander Hilton, Knt. son and heir of Sir William: he married _____ the daughter of _____ Gray, and by her had issue Robert, his son and heir, and others.

Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, son and heir of Alexander Hilton, by his wife, the daughter of _____ Gray: he married _____ the daughter and heir of Sir James Folensby, of Folensby, Knt. and by her had issue Sir William Hilton, Knt. his son and heir.

Sir William Hilton, Knt. son and heir of Robert: he married _____ the daughter of Sir Ralph Eure, Knt and by her had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. son and heir of William: he married _____ the daughter of John Bulmer, Esq. son and heir of John Bulmer, Lord of Wilton, and by her he had issue Sir Alexander Hilton, Knt. his son and heir.

Sir Alexander Hilton, Knt. son and heir of Robert: he married _____ the daughter and heir of _____ and by her had issue William, his son and heir.

Sir William Hilton, Knt. son and heir of Alexander: he married Margaret, the daughter, and one of the heirs of ——— Stapleton of Westmorland, and by her had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, and heir of William: he married Jane, the daughter and sole heir of John de Biddick, (als Sanderson) in whose right he was owner of Biddick, and it has passed ever since in that name and family, and by her he had issue Sir William Hilton, his son and heir; Robert 2d son, who married the daughter of Raddish in Lancashire, and had issue Henry: 3d son died without issue: Richard, 4th son, who married the daughter and heir of John Parke, Esq. and had issue, and was called Hilton of Parke, in Lancashire: John, 5th son, who married the daughter of William Washington, Esq. and had issue Sir William Hilton, the younger, called so to distinguish him from his uncle, who married the daughter and heir of John Lord Lassells, Baron of Sayer, and had issue three daughters, his heirs; the eldest was married to Sir John Melton, Knt. of whom is descended the Lord Darcy of the north; the 2d daughter was married to Sir John Constable, of Halsam; and the 3d and youngest was married to Sir Robert Hylyaw of Wystead, Knt. This Sir Robert Hilton had issue also a daughter, named Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Robert Claxton of Claxton, Knt. who left issue

Sir William Hilton, Knt. surnamed the elder, son and heir of Sir Robert Hilton, Baron of Hilton: he married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Ralph Surtees, of Dynsdale, and they had issue Sir William Hilton, Knt. his son and heir, who married Margery, the daughter of Sir William Bowes, of Streatlam and Dalden, Knt. and had issue.——*Vide Geneal. of the Family of Bowes.*

Sir William Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, son and heir of William and Margaret aforesaid: he married Margery, the daughter of Sir William Bowes, of Dalden and Streatlam, Knt. and by her had issue William, his son and heir, and others.

William Hilton, Baron Hilton of Hilton, son and heir of William and Margery aforesaid: he married Sibilla, the daughter of Thomas Lumley, of Lumley, and by her had issue Thomas Hilton, his son and heir, who died without issue; William, who, after the death of his elder brother Thomas, was heir both to his father William and to his brother Thomas; and Anne married to Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. ut in Hedworth.

Thomas Hilton, Baron Hilton of Hilton, son and heir of William, and of his wife Margery aforesaid: he married Elizabeth, daughter, and one of the heirs of John Clarvax, Esq. and died without issue, leaving his brother William his heir: he married to his second wife, the Lady Lambert, of Oulton: his third wife was one of the daughters and heirs of Sir ——— Boynton, of Sadberg, Knt and his fourth wife was Ann, the daughter of John Baxter, but had no issue by any of his wives, and so left his younger brother, William, his heir.

William Hilton, Baron Hilton of Hilton, second son of William, and brother and heir to his brother Sir Thomas Hilton, Knt. Barons of Hil-

ton, who died without issue, and so became heir both to his father and brother : he married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, Knt. and by her had issue Sir William Hilton, Knt. his son and heir ; Robert, second son, Ralph Hilton, Roger Hilton, and seven daughters ; Anne, Sibil, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Katharine, Elizabeth, Eleanor ; Dorothy, was 2dly married to Michael Constable of North Biddiek, Esq. and had issue Sir William Constable, Knt. Robert, second son, Marmaduke Constable, John, all which died without issue ; Francis Constable, and Elizabeth who was married to Will. Carr, of Cocken, and hath issue Ralph Carr of Cocken, Will. Carr and others ; Eleanor, the other youngest daughter of William Hilton aforesaid, was married to John Horsey, of Horsey, in Northumberland, and had issue George Horsey, William, John, Dorothy, Anne and Elizabeth.

Sir William Hilton, Knt. Baron Hilton of Hilton, son and heir of William : he married Anne, the daughter of Sir John Yorke, Knt. and by her had issue Thomas Hilton, his son and heir, who died in his father's life-time, leaving plentiful issue, Henry Hilton, second son, a captaine, who married and had issue—

Syrach Hilton, 3d son, died without issue, and Katharine, first married to Regynold Whitfield, of Whitfield, and after to Arthur Hallywell, gent. and had issue Henry Hallywell and Jane.

Thomas Hilton, son and heir of Sir William Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, died in his father's life-time : he married Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir George Bowes, the Knight Marshall ; and to his 2d wife, Jane, the daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, Knt. This Thomas had issue by Anne his wife aforesaid, Henry Hilton, Baron of Hilton, who died without issue. William died an infant ; Thomas died an infant ; George Hilton, fourth son, who died without issue ; Robert Hilton, fifth son, who died without issue ; Francis Hilton, sixth son, a student at Oxford, died without issue ; Matthew Hilton, seventh son, died also young without issue ; John Hilton eighth, son, he married Thomasine, the daughter and heir of John Warture, of Whitwell, Esq. and by her had issue John Hilton, his son and heir ; Ralph Hilton, second son ; Henry Hilton, third son ; Margaret, Mary, Thomasine, Barbary, and Elizabeth.

John Hilton, Baron of Hilton, Esq. eighth son of Thomas, and after the death of his elder brothers, who all of them died without issue : he married, to his first wife, Thomasine, the daughter, and at length the sole heir, of John Warture, of Whitwell Esq. and by her had issue John, his son and heir ; Ralph, second son ; Henry, third son ; Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Thomasine, Elizabeth, Barbary, and Anne : and he married to his second wife, Alice, the daughter of Bonyon, and by her had issue Robert, who died an infant.

" *William Hilton*, Esq. Baron of Hilton, before named, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Medcalfe, of Nappe, Knt. had issue, Sir Will. Knt. Baron of Hilton, his son and heir ; Robert, second son ; Roger, third son ; and Ralph, fourth son ; which three last, died all " without any issue remaining. Anne, who was married to John Baxter,

“ Esq. and left no issue ; Sibill, first married to Myhell Constable, of St Pulchers, who had no issue to him ; and she was 2dly married to Sir Quintaine, of Ganslede, but left no issue. Elizabeth, married to Marmaduke Tirkeld, who had issue four daughters, Elizabeth, Joyse, Katharine, and Dorothy : Katharine Hilton, who was married to Peter Thorpe ; Dorothy, who was married first to Robert Dalton, Esq. but had no issue to him ; and 2dly, the said Dorothy was married to Michael Constable, Esq. and they had issue Sir William Constable, Knt. Robert, John, Marmaduke, and Francis, who all died without issue ; Elizabeth Constable was married to William Carr of Cocken, Esq. and hath issue ; Margery, the seventh and youngest daughter of William Hilton, aforesaid, was married to Richard Vavasor, Esq.”

Jan. 20th, 1770, Sir Richard Hilton, of Hilton Castle, in Com. Du-nelm. married the eldest daughter of John Hedworth, of Chester deanry, Esq. they had issue three daughters ; one of whom, Eleanor, married William Jolliffe, Esq. who, in right of his wife, issued out a *quare impedit* for the recovery of the advowson of Chester curacy, against the Lord Bishop, Sir Ralph Milbank, and Francis Milbank, the then incumbent, who held the same by presentation of his brother, who married another daughter of John Hedworth.

Extracts from Bourns's History of Newcastle, with Notes.

In the year 1351, Alexander, of Hilton, and Matilda his wife, the two patrons of the chapel of * Gesmonde in Northumberland, presented Sir William of Heighington to be chaplain, who was accordingly instituted by Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.

In the 23d, 24th, 25th, of Edward I. Robert de Hilton, of Hilton, in the county palatine of Durham, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of this realm ; and in the 4th Edward II. was in that expedition then made into Scotland. This Robert married Margaret, one of the three coheiresses to Marmaduke Thwonge, and left issue two daughters, his heirs ; Isabel married to Walter de Penroarden, and Maud to Hotham.

After this there is mention made of Alexander de Hilton, who in the 7th Edward III. served in the Scottish wars with Ralph, Lord Nevill, and had summons to parliament, the 6th and 9th of Edward III. but no longer.

This is, in all probability, the same Alexander with the above-mentioned.

John Hilton, Esq. the last of this ancient family, lived in the place of his ancestors, which he adorned and beautified beyond what was done in past ages ; particularly the chapel.

* Olin Jesmuther, Jesumunda, probably, Jesus Mount, as it stands high. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

*The DESCENT of the Family of HEDWORTH, Lords of Hedworth,
in Com. Dunelm. from Mr GYLL's MS.*

Gilbert Hedworth, Lord of Hedworth, in the county of Durham, Esq. vixit 1^o Henry 3^o. Ann. Dom. 1216 : he married ----- the daughter of Guido de Villors (als. Long Villors) and by her he had issue John, his son and heir.

John Hedworth, of Hedworth, Esq. son and heir of Gilbert : he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Lumley, of Lumley, Knt. and by her had issue Bryan, his son and heir, and others, obiit 33^o Henry 3^o.

Bryan Hedworth, of Hedworth, Esq. son and heir of John, son and heir of Gilbert, Lord of Hedworth : he married ----- the daughter and heir of Sir John Boyse, Knt. and by her had issue Ralph, his son and heir, 1^o Edward 1^o. Aug.

Ralph Hedworth, of Hedworth, Esq. son and heir of Bryan : he married Anne the Daughter of Thomas Whitwell, Esq. and by her had issue John, his son and heir, vixit 8^o Edward 2^o. Anno. Dom. 1314.

Sir John Hedworth, of Hedworth, Knt. son and heir of Ralph : he married the daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Woodham, of Woodham, Knt. and by her had issue Ralph and Joane, et obiit 20th Edward 3^o. and by his wife was Lord of Woodham, and other lands near Woodham.

Ralph Hedworth, of Hedworth, Esq. son and heir of John aforesaid, was in his right Lord of Woodham : and was also Lord of Harraton : (als. Harnerton) he married Mary, the daughter of John Hebbourne, of Hebbourne, Esq. and by her had issue, John his son and heir, obiit 49 Edward 3^o.

Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton, and Hedworth, Knt. son and heir of Ralph, and his wife aforesaid : he married Jane, the daughter of Sir John Surtees, of Dinsdale, Knt. and by her had issue John, his son and heir ; and he had also a daughter named Joan, who was married to Sir Richard Hansard, of Walworth, (vide the descent of the Hansards.)

Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. son and heir of John, and of his wife, Jane, aforesaid : he married Anne, the daughter of Thomas Radcliffe, of Dilston, Esq. and by her had issue John, his son and heir ; Ralph, second son, who married Alice, the daughter of Thomas Cartington, of Cartington, Esq. but died without issue, leaving his elder brother, John, his heir ; George, third son, of Sir John, married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Seton, of Seton, Esq. but died without issue, leaving John his elder brother his heir. This Sir John Hedworth received the honour of knighthood, at the hands of Henry I. of England, A. D. 1434.

Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. son and heir of John and Anne abovesaid ; as also heir to both his younger brothers, Ralph and John aforesaid, who died both without issue, leaving this John their elder brother their heir : he married the daughter and sole heir of Robert Chancellor, of Brafferton, Esq. by his wife Ann, the daughter and heir of Sir Richard Skelton, Knt. and by her he had issue Ralph, his son and heir ; and Eleanor married to Ralph Millot, of Whitehill, Esq.

Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton, Esq. son and heir of John, and of his wife ----- the sole heir of Robert Chancellor aforesaid : he married ----- the daughter, and one of the coheirs of Sir Rowland Darcey, of Henton, in comitatu Lincoln, and by her had issue John, his son and heir, and others, obijt 10 Henry 7o. Anno Dom. 1435.

John Hedworth, of Harraton, Esq. son and heir of Ralph, by the heir of Darcey aforesaid : he married one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Hutton, of Flimwicke, Esq. and by her he had issue, Sir Ralph Hedworth, Knt. his son and heir ; Anthony, second son, who, by the daughter of Mr Heron, of Bockenfield, had issue John Hedworth, the lawyer, who died without any issue ; Anne married to Sampson Hardy, gent. and Elizabeth married to William Lawson, of Cramlington, gent.

Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. son and heir of John, by his wife, the heir of Hutton : he married Ann, the daughter of Sir William Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, and by her had issue John, his son and heir ; Margaret, who was first wife to Jasper Midford, of Midford, Esq. ; and 2dly, to Thomas Ogle, Esq. Ann, married to Edward ----- Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh, and had issue by him : she was secondly married to George Woodroffe, gent. ; Elizabeth, wife to William Lawson of Cramlington, and secondly to Cuthbert Fenwick, of ----- ; Katharine, married to Anthony Tomlinson, of Gateside, gent. ; and the said Ralph married to his second wife, Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Henry Gascoigne of Sedgfield, Knt. and by her had issue, Dorothy married to Oswald Cresswell, of Cresswell, Esq. and Clara married to Rowland Hagthorp, Esq. and the aforesaid Sir Ralph Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. he married to his third wife, Katharine, the wid. of Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Nun Eaton, Knt. and by her had issue Charles Hedworth, who married the daughter of Thomas Lawson, Esq. named Elizabeth, who was the widow of William Lee, Esq. : but she died without issue : Marmaduke, second son, by his third wife, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Harbottle, gent. and had issue ; John Hedworth, third son by his third wife ; Arthur, fourth son of Sir Ralph, by his third wife.

John Hedworth, of Harraton, Esq. son and heir of Sir Ralph Hedworth, Knt. by Ann his first wife, daughter of Sir William Hilton : he married Jane, the daughter of Sir Richard Bellasis, of Henknowle, Esq. and by her had issue Ralph, his son and heir ; John, second son, who married Jane, the daughter of William Brandling, of Felling, Esq. and had Richard : Richard, third son, died without issue ; Elizabeth, Ann, Margery, Margaret, and Isabel. This John died 6th Eliz. Anno Dom. 1564.

Ralph Hedworth, Esq. son and heir of John by his wife Jane Bellasis : he married Joan, the daughter of Nicholas Rutland, Esq. and by her had issue John, his only son and heir ; and Mary married to Robert Rookby, gent. younger brother of Ralph Rookby, Esq. who married the widow of Ralph Hedworth aforesaid, and had issue Robert Rookby of Newcastle, Esq. his son and heir ; and Ralph Rookby, his second son, and other children. This Ralph died in the life-time of his father, John.

Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. son and heir of Ralph, and Joan his wife aforesaid : he married, to his first wife, Jane, one of the

daughters and coheirs of Sir William Gascoigne, of Sedbury, Knt. who died without issue; and married to his second wife, Dorothy, the second daughter of Sir Ralph Delavall, of Seton Delavall, Knt. and by her had issue Ralph, who died an infant: John, his son and heir; Jane, Dorothy, Joan, Margaret, died infants; Ann, Eleanor.

John Hedworth, second son of John Hedworth, of Harraton, Esq. by Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Bellasis of Henknowle, Esq. he married Jane, the daughter of William Brandling, of Felling, Esq. and by her had issue Rich. Hedworth, of Chester, gent. William, who died unmarried, and Ralph.

Richard Hedworth, of Chester, gent. son and heir of John (commonly called John of the deanry) he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Herbert, Esq. Alderman of York, and by her had issue, Ralph, Thomas, Henry, Randolphe, Richard, William, and George, Jane, Mary, and Alice.



The PEDIGREE of the Family of HANSARDS, of WALWORTH, from Mr GYLL's MS.

Sir Gilbert Hansard, Knt. he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Grantham, Knt. and by her had issue John, his son and heir.

Sir John Hansard, Knt. son and heir of Sir Gilbert: he married Ann, the daughter and heir of Sir John Brigneld, Knt. and had issue Gilbert, his son and heir.

Sir Gilbert Hansard, 'Knt. son and heir of John, son of Gilbert: he married the daughter and heir of Ralph, Lord Nevill, in whose right he was lord and owner of Walworth, and did enjoy the whole lordship of Walworth in her right, and they had issue Robert, their son and heir, and others.

Sir Robert Hansard, Knt. in right of his mother, Lord of Walworth, son and heir of Gilbert, and his wife daughter and heir of Ralph, Lord Nevill: he married daughter and heir of Sir John Redman, Knt. and by her he had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Sir Robert Hansard, Knt. Lord of Walworth, son and heir of Robert: he married the daughter and heir of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt. and by her he had issue Richard, his son and heir; and two daughters, Margaret married to Edmund Bleasby, Esq. and Alice married to John Bellasis, Esq.

Sir Richard Hansard, Knt. Lord of Walworth, son and heir of Robert: he married Joan, the daughter of Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. and of Joan his wife, the daughter of Sir Ralph Surtees, Knt. and by her he had issue Richard his son and heir, and Mary married to Sir William Malevior.

Richard Hansard, of Walworth, Esq. son and heir of Richard, and his wife Joan: he married Margery, the daughter of Thomas Delamont, Esq. and by her he had issue Richard, his son and heir, and Thomas Hansard his second son, and Eleanor married to Thomas Barde.

Richard Hansard, of Walworth, Esq. son and heir of Richard, by his wife Margery Delamont : he married ----- the daughter and heir of Robert Blunt, Esq. and by her he had issue William, his son and heir, in right of his mother, Lord of Wyam, Kilsay, Houlton on the Moore, Hooke, and Kilsay, with other lands ; Richard, his second son ; Thomas, third son ; two daughters, one married to Thomas Hatscliffe, Esq. the other to Marmaduke Thirkel, of Meldorby, Esq. and had issue Bridget.

Sir William Hansard, Knt. in right of his mother, Lord of Wyam, Kilsay, Houlton on the Moore, Hooke, and Kilsay, with other lands : he married ----- and had issue his only daughter and heir, of whom is descended the Ascoughs of Lincolnshire.



The DESCENT of the Family of CHANCELLOR, of BRAFFERTON, from Mr GYLL's MS.

Matthew Chancellor, of Brafferton, Esq. he married Ann, the daughter of Stephen Wallis, Esq. and by her he had issue John, his son and heir.

John Chancellor, of Brafferton, son and heir of Matthew, and Ann his wife aforesaid : he married Ann, the daughter of John Hacket, Esq. and by her he had issue Sir Richard Chancellor, Knt. his son and heir.

Sir Richard Chancellor, of Brafferton, Knt. son and heir of John, son and heir of Matthew : he married ----- the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Stanmarsh, Knt. and by her he had issue John, his son and heir.

John Chancellor, of Brafferton, Esq. son and heir of Richard : he married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Chawson, Esq. and they had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Robert Chancellor, of Brafferton, Esq. son and heir of John aforesaid : he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Langton, Knt. and by her had issue Ralph, his son and heir.

Sir Ralph Chancellor, of Brafferton, Knt. son and heir of Robert, and Elizabeth his wife aforesaid : he married ----- the daughter of Sir John Howe, Knt. and by her had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Robert Chancellor, of Brafferton, Esq. son and heir of Ralph, and Elizabeth aforesaid : he married ----- the daughter and heir of Sir Richard Skelton, Knt. and they had issue one only daughter, their sole heir, who was married to Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton, Knt. by his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Radcliffe, of Dilston, Esq.—*Vide Hedworth.*

*The DESCENT of the Family of BIDDIC, Lords of BIDDIC, in
Com. Dunelm. same MS.*

Robert de Biddic, Lord of Biddic, lived in the time of Maude the Empress : he married _____ the daughter of _____ and had issue John, his son and heir, and Jane who was married to Thomas de Carowe, of whom descended the Carowes of Clopton, Barons of Clopton.

John de Biddic, Lord of Biddic, son and heir of Robert : he married _____ the daughter of William Hilton, Dominus de Hilton, and by her he had issue Thomas, his son and heir.

Thomas de Biddic, Esq. son and heir of John, son of Robert Dominus de Biddic : he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Seton, of Seton, Esq. and they had issue John, William, and Margaret.

Sir John de Biddic, of Biddic, Knt. son and heir of Thomas, son of John, son of Robert de Biddic : he married Edith, the daughter of Sir Hugh Spring, Knt. and by her he had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Robert de Biddic, Esq. son and heir of Sir John de Biddic : he married Ann, the daughter of Sir Ralph Lumley, Knt. and they had issue John, their son and heir.

John de Biddic, Esq. son and heir of Robert : he married _____ the daughter of John Rowleston, Esq. and they had issue Alexander, their son and heir.

Alexander de Biddic, son and heir of John : he married, to his first wife, Jane, the daughter of Richard Chancellor, of Brafferton, Esq. and by her had issue Thomas, his son and heir ; Robert 2d, James 3d, and Richard 4th son : and he married to his second wife, _____ the daughter of _____ and had issue.

Robert de Biddic, (als. Sander-son) son of Alexander, by Jane his first wife : he married _____ the daughter of _____ Fishburne, Esq. and they had issue Robert, his son and heir.

Robert de Biddic, (als. Sander-son) son and heir of Robert : he married _____ the daughter of _____ and had issue Thomas and James.

Thomas de Biddic, (als. Sander-son) son and heir of Robert : he married _____ the daughter of Sir Walter Grindall, Knt. and had issue John.

John de Biddic, (als. Sanderson) son and heir of Thomas de Biddic, Lord of Biddic : he married _____ the daughter of Sir John Gilford, Knt. of Cockerly, and they had issue Jane, their sole daughter and heir, married to Sir Robert Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, in whose right, the said Sir Robert Hilton and his issue, enjoys the said Biddic, and is owner thereof till this day.* This John de Biddic (als. Sanderson) lived in the reign of King Edward III. about Ann. Dom. 1377.†

* This was published by Hutchinson in 1794.

† Thornton's Nottinghamshire, p. 474.

The PEDIGREE of the Family of BULMER, Lords of Bulmer, Brancepeth, and Middleham, from the Manuscript of
THOMAS GYLL, Esq.

Henry Bulmer, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth, Middleham, and other great possessions, both in Yorkshire and the county of Durham : he married and had issue Allen Bulmer, his son and heir, Lord of all those manors.

Allen Bulmer, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth, Middleham, sonne and heir of Henry : he married the daughter of John Powther, Knt. by whom he had issue Bertram, his son and heir, who had issue only one daughter, his sole heir, married to Robert, Lord Nevill, of Raby, from whom descended that great and noble family of the Nevills, Earls of Westmorland and Barons of Raby, and Brancepeth ; Ancatellus, second son of Allen ; Alonsus, third son of Allen, had issue two daughters, his heirs, of whom descended the Dysneys and Bushy.

Bertram Bulmer, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth and Middleham, son and heir of Allen, Lord of Bulmer : he married the daughter of Sir John Surtees, and by her had only one daughter, his sole heir, married to Robert, Lord Nevill, Baron of Raby, with whom he had the great and large lordships of Brancepeth and Middleham, in Yorkshire, and other great possessions ; and of her did descend the great and noble family of the Nevills, Barons of Raby, Brancepeth, and Middleham, and after Earl of Westmorland.

Ancatellus, second son of Bertram Bulmer, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth, and Middleham : he married the daughter of Sir John Seasebridge, and had issue Bertram, his son and heir, Lord of Bulmer, and founder of Martin Abbey,* in Yorkshire, and the next heir male of Bertram, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth, and Middleham, who died without issue male, leaving Bertram, son and heir of Ancatellus, his second brother, next heir male ; Richard, second son ; John, third son.

Bertram Bulmer,† Lord of Bulmer, son and heir of Ancatellus, and heir male of Bertram, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth, and Middleham, who died without issue male : he married the daughter of Sir Ralph Fitz Henry, Knt. by whom he had issue Roger, his son and heir ; Ralph, second son, John, third son. This Bertram was one of the chief founders of Martin Abbey, in Yorkshire.

Roger Bulmer, son and heir of Bertram, was heir male of Bertram, Lord of Bulmer, Brancepeth, and Middleham, who died without issue
d 2

* Martin Abbey, in Galtres, in the deanry of Bulmer, and archdeaconry of Cleveland. Ausketil de Bulmer gave 12 oxgangs of land, in the territory of Bramham, to the prior of Nostell, of the order of St. Austin.

† Monast. Ebor.—Bertram Bulmer, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, and beginning of King Henry II. and founded here, a monastery for men and women, of the order of St Austin, dedicated to St Mary ; but the Nuns were, not long after, removed to Molesby. This house was situated in the flat country, about 14 miles north-east from York, a little south-east of the rising ground, towards Bransby and Gilling Castle, on the right side of the road leading from York. There are no remains of the old buildings, only a farm house, erected with part of the stone thereof ; the place whereon the house stood, is yet distinct enough, and the mote about it is now to be traced.

male, as aforesaid : he married _____ the daughter of Sir John Audenbrough, Knt. and by her had issue Ralph, his son and heir ; Stephen, second son, and Ellen.

Ralph Bulmer, son and heir of Roger : he married the daughter of Sir John Danvil, Knt. and she had issue Ralph, his son and heir ; Stephen second, Henry third, and John Fourth son.

Ralph Bulmer, son and heir of Ralph, son and heir of Roger : he married _____ the daughter of Sir John Buther, Knt. and they had issue Roger, his son and heir ; Simon Second, Henry third son, and others.

Roger Bulmer, son and heir of Ralph, son and heir of Ralph : he married the daughter of Sir Alexander Nevill of Horneby Castle, Knt. and they had issue Aleyn, his son and heir, Lord of Wilton Castle, and others.

Aleyn Bulmer, son and heir of Roger, son of Ralph, and Lord of Wilton Castle, he married _____ the daughter of Sir Edmond Haistings, Knt. and they had issue John, his son and heir ; Richard, second son, and others.

John Bulmer, son and heir of Aleyn, son and heir of Roger, Lord of Wilton Castle : he married _____ the daughter and heir of Hugh, Baron of Morwick, and they had issue John, his son and heir, Lord of Morwick in right of his mother. This John had a daughter named Ann, who was married to Sir Robert Hilton, Baron of Hilton, and had issue Sir _____ Hilton, Baron of Hilton, and others.

John Bulmer, son and heir of John, and in his mother's right, Lord of Morwick : he married _____ the daughter of Lord Fitzhugh, Baron of Ravensworth, and they had issue Roger, his son and heir.

Roger Bulmer, son and heir of John, Lord of Morwick in right of his mother : he married _____ the daughter of Sir William Mowbray, Knt. and they had issue Ralph, and

Ralph Bulmer, son and heir of Roger, son and heir of John, in right of his mother Lord of Morwick : he married the daughter of William Foothorpe, of Hathorpe, Esq. and she had issue Ralph, their son and heir.

Ralph Bulmer, son and heir of Ralph, son and heir of Roger ; he married Margaret, the daughter of William Hilton, Knt. Baron of Hilton, and they had issue William, his son and heir ; Ralph, second son, and Jane, vixit 22 Richard II. Anno. Dom. 1398.

William Bulmer, son and heir of Ralph, son and heir of Ralph : he married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Sir _____ Eure, Knt. and they had issue Ralph, his son and heir, Knt. Robert second, William third son ; Anne and Ellene.

Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt. son and heir of William and Elizabeth his wife abovesaid ; he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Bowes of Dalden, and by her he had issue William Bulmer, after Knt. his son and heir ; Robert second, William Bulmer, jun. third son ; Elizabeth, Ellyne, and Anne, three daughters.

Sir William Bulmer, Knt. son and heir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, and of his wife Elizabeth Bowes : he married Margery, the daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, Knt. and they had issue Sir John Bulmer, Knt. his

son and heir, whose issue male extinguished in Sir Ralph Bulmer; the second son of Sir William died also without issue male (ut sequitur.) Sir William Bulmer, Knt. third son of Sir William Bulmer, and of his wife Margery, and at length the only male heir of Sir William Bulmer, Knt. and brother to Sir John and Sir Ralph, who left no issue male: ut sequitur.

Sir John Bulmer, Knt. son and heir of Sir William Bulmer, Knt. and of Margery Conyers his wife abovesaid: he married to his first wife, the daughter of Sir Ralph Bigot, Knt. by whom he had issue Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt. his son and heir, who died without issue male, and three daughters.—And the said Sir John Bulmer, Knt. son and heir of William: he married to his second wife, the base or natural daughter of Edward Stafford, the last of the name, Duke of Buckingham, and by her had issue John, and This Sir John Bulmer was attainted of high Treason against King Henry VIII. of England, and forfeited all his lands.

Ralph Bulmer, Knt. son and heir of Sir John Bulmer, Knt. son and heir of Sir William, and of his wife Margery aforesaid. This Sir Ralph was the son and heir of Sir John Bulmer, Knt. who was attainted of high treason against King Henry VIII. of England, and forfeited all his lands: he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Tempest, Knt. and had issue Mrs Cholmley, Mrs Constable, and Mrs Gray; which three daughters he only acknowledged his; he had issue also, four other daughters, which he would not acknowledge to be his, viz. Dorothy, married to Ralph Williamson, of St Hellen, Auckland; Anne, married to Anthony Welbery, of Castle Eden; Lucy, married to Morton, and Bridget, married to Farley.

Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt. second son of Sir William Bulmer, Knt. by his wife Margery Conyers, and second brother of Sir John Bulmer, Knt. who was attainted for treason as aforesaid; father of the last named Sir Ralph Bulmer, who died without any issue male, but daughters as aforesaid: he married Ann, the daughter, and one of the coheirs of Sir Roger Aske, of Aske, Knt. and by her had issue one only daughter, his heir, who was named Dorothy, and was married to John Sayer of Worsell, Esq. and they had issue John Sayer, George, William, Thomas, and Richard Sayer.

Sir William Bulmer, Knt. and youngest son of William Bulmer, Knt. and of Margery Conyers his wife, which Sir William was son and heir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt. and of the said Elizabeth Bowes, the daughter of Sir William Bowes of Dalden and Streatlam, Knt. This Sir William Bulmer was younger brother to Sir John Bulmer who was attainted, whose son, Sir Ralph Bulmer, died without issue male, and brother also of Sir Ralph Bulmer, Knt. second son of Sir William, who died also without issue male aforesaid: so that this Sir William the only man remaining as the next heir male of Sir William Bulmer, son and heir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, and Elizabeth Bowes his wife, and next heir male and chief of the family since the attainder of Sir John Bulmer, son and heir of Sir William: he married the daughter and one of the heirs of Sir William Elmden, Knt. and had issue Francis.

Francis Bulmer, Esq. Lord of Elmden in right of his mother, son and heir of Sir William Bulmer, and of his wife, the heir of Sir William Elmden, of Elmden, Knt. he married Katharine, the daughter of Richard Morton, Esq. and by her he had issue Anthony Bulmer, of Elmden, his son and heir; Henry second, Francis third son; Elizabeth, Joyse, and Margaret.

Anthony Bulmer, of Elmden, Esq. son and heir of Francis, Lord of Elmden in his mother's right: he married Diana, the daughter and only heir of Francis Metham, of Wiginthorpe, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas Metham, Knt. and by her had issue Sir Bertram Bulmer, Knt. his son and heir; Katharine married to Sir John Conyers, of Sockburn, Knt. and Margaret married to Sir Arthur Gray, Knt. who had issue ——— his only daughter and heir, married to Sir William Fenwick, of Melden, Knt.

Sir Bertram Bulmer, Knt. the only son of Anthony Bulmer, of Elmden, and of Diana Metham his wife: he married Isabel, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, Knt. sister of Sir Thomas Tempest, Bart. and by her he had issue William Bulmer, his son and heir, Anthony, John, George, Nicholas, Ralph, Henry, Richard; Katharine, Margaret, Isabel, Mary, Troth, and Dorothy Bulmer.

William Bulmer, Esq. Lord of Morwick, in right of his wife, son and heir of Sir Bertram Bulmer, Knt. he married Dorothy, the daughter and coheir of George Sayer, of Woriell, Esq. and hath issue John, his son and heir. Anthony Bulmer, second son to Sir Bertram, married to his first wife, widow Tunstall, of S——— and by her had issue one daughter Diania; to his second, widow Wild, sister to Sir Marmaduke Wild, had issue, John and others. Margaret Bulmer, eldest daughter to Sir Bertram, was married to John Smythe, second son of George Smythe of Esh, Esq. Arms, 1, Bulmer. 2, Morwick. 3, Sutton of Sayer. 4, Elmden. 5, Claxton. 6, 7, Mendvill. 8, Conyers of ———

6 A. a fess G. inter three garbs sab.

7 O on a bend sinister 3 roses A.

8 B a manch; or, a mullet for difference.

PEDIGREE OF CLAXTON, OF CLAXTON, HORDEN, AND FISHBURN.

(vol. II. p. 739, 740.)

Lyonel Claxton, Lord of the manor of Claxton, lived 1217, 1st Henry III. as appears by an Agreement between him, and the Prior of Durham, dated 20th Sept. 1217.

Roger Claxton of Claxton, temp. Edward I.

Roger, Knt 1st Edw. II. = Dionysia, d. and heiress of Will. de Tyndall.

+ Lyonel, 1336, = Mary, d. of Ra. Eure, Knt.

Will. Knt. = Isabel, d. and h. of Tho. of Old = Christian, Sir John of = Maud, d. and h. of Will.
1390, | Will Mundevill Park, ob. 1402. | Durh. Knt | Brakenbury of Burnhall

Will. Knt. = Elizabeth Thomas, of Old = Ann, d. of Sir Claxton, of Nettlesworth
aged 34, 1416. | Park, 1461. | Will. Elmedon.

Sir Robt. Knt. left = Eliz. d. of Sir Rt. Richard = Agnes,
4 dau. his coh. | Hilton of Hilton.

John, of Old Park, = Margaret, d. of Lambton, of Lambton.

Margaret, Joan, Elizabeth, m. Philliam. + Appointed by Bishop Richard, 20th Feb.
m. Will. m. John Larting. Will Conyers, Ralph 1342, with other commissioners, to collect
Elmedon. ton, of Larting. of Horden, Esq. Wood throughout the bishoprick, 1681 13s. 4d. to
obtain a truce of the Scots till Easter then
next.

William of = Margaret, d. of Richard, of Thickley, = Marg. d. and coh. of Tho. Lilburne,
Old Park, | Witton. | of Thickley.

Robert, of Old Park, = Eliz. d. of Tho. Wandesford, of Kirklington.

Margaret, m. Robert, of = Alice, d. and coh. of Will. Elizabeth,
Gyllon, co. York. Old Park. | Lambton, of Belsoe. m. Rob. Bell.

Thomas, Sir John of = Mary, d. of Anthony. Lancelot, = Cassandra, d. of Lambert,
ob. s. p. Nettlesworth, Wren, of Blinchester. of Scruton in Craven.
living, 1615.

John, living = Jane, 2d d. of Fr. Tun. Will. son and h. John. Elizabeth.
1615. stall, of Scargyll, Esq. Et. 16, 1615.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

A DVERTISEMENT	Page
Aidan, Bishop	1
Aldred, Bishop of Chester	85
Aldune, Bishop	93

VOL. II.

Alms-house, Durham, palace green	352
Axwell park, (Pedigree of the Claverings, end of vol. III.)	560

VOL. III.

Author's apology	
Aycliffe parish	237
Auckland, St. Andrew's parish	397
Auckland, West	415
Auckland, St. Helen's, chapelry	419
Auckland, Bishop (Pedigree of Pollards, end of vol. III.)	433
Ancroft	467
Allerton North	511

VOL. I.

Brigantes—Introduction	i
Kings of Bernicia—ibid	xxxiii
—— of Bernicia and Deira—ibid	xli
Barbara, Wm. de Sancta, Bishop of Durham	195
Beck, or Beak, Anthony, Bishop	277
Beaumont Lewis, Bishop	324
Bury, Rich. Bishop	346
Booth Lawrence, Bishop	417
Bainbrigg, Chr. Bishop	470
Barnes, Rich. Bishop	566
Butler, Joseph, Bishop	714
Barrington, Hon. Shute	731

VOL. II.

Butterby	414
—— Pedigree of Chaytors	418
Burnhall	422
Broome	425
—— Pedigree of Forcers	426
Bearpark	427
—— Nevil's cross battle	430
Birtley	519
—— Pedigree of Birtleys	520
Boldon parish	620
Biddick	723

VOL. III.

Blakiston	140
—— Pedigree of the Blakistons, and Pedigree of Davisons	144-5
Bishton parish	195
—— cuts of the fortifications	196-7

INDEX.

	Page
Bedburn	370
Brancepeth parish	376
Birtley, Byers, and Byers Green	425
Binchester	426
Berrington	469
Beal	470
Buckton	473
Bedlington	506
Birkley	533
Biddick's pedigree—Addenda to vol III.—Bulmer's pedigree—ditto	

VOL. I.

Christian religion.—Introduction	xxii
Colman, Bishop.—History	15
Cedda, Bishop	18
Cuthbert, Bishop	26
Cynewolf, Bishop	47
Cutheard, Bishop of Chester	75
Carilepho, William, Bishop of Durham	161
Coinage of the bishops	547
Cosin, John, Bishop	658
Crewe, Nathan. Lord Bishop	688
Chandler, Edward Edward Bishop	712

VOL. II.

Cathedral church of Durham	81
——— Priors	90
——— Deans	134
——— Endowment by King Henry VIII.	137
——— Statutes	155
——— Prebendaries, —1st stall	220
——— 2d stall	226
——— 3d stall	230
——— 4th stall	235
——— 5th stall	240
——— 6th stall	245
——— 7th stall	251
——— 8th stall	257
——— 9th stall	260
——— 10th stall	268
——— 11th stall	271
——— 12th stall	275
——— Archdeacons	279
——— Archdeacons of Northumb.	284
——— One plate of the church, and description of the church	289
——— Spiritual chancellors	328
Castle of Durham	358
Croxal (Pedigree of Salvins)	419
Chester parish	489
Cocken	731
Claxton (Pedigree of Claxtons, end of vol. III.)	740

VOL. III.

Castle Eden parish	1
Conseliffe parish	254
Castle Barnard chapelry	276
Pedigree of Baliols, and their grants	279

INDEX.

	Page
Pedigree of Beauchamps, end of vol. III.—Pedigree of Nevills, see end of vol. III.	
Cockfield parish	341
Cornsey and Hedley	387
Cheswick	464
Cornhill	496
Crake	537

VOL. I.

Druidical jurisdiction.—Introduction	iii
Dudley, William, Bishop of Durham	443

VOL. II.

Durham city	1
Dalton parish	733

VOL. III.

Dinsdale parish	173
——— Pedigree of Surtees	175
——— Pedigree of Playse	178
Darlington parish	221
Hell-kettles	231
Denton chapelry	262
Dudhowe	505

VOL. I.

Eata, Bishop	24
Eadbert, Bishop	34
Eadfrid, Bishop	37
Ethelwold, Bishop	41
Egbert, Bishop	56
Egfrid, Bishop	60
Eanbert, Bishop	62
Eardulph, Bishop	63
Elfsig, Bishop of Chester	90
Eadmund, Bishop of Durham	107
Eadred, Bishop	114
Egilric, Bishop	115
Egelwin, Bishop	119
Egerton, John Bishop	731

VOL. II.

Ebchester	544
——— Cuts of Roman antiquities	548
Easington parish	735
Eden, Little	741
Edder Acres	742

VOL. III.

Egerton, Dr. John, Bishop, a sketch of his life and character	ix
Elwick parish	56
Egglescliff parish, and Pedigree of Pembertons	166-7
Elton parish, and pedigree of Croysers	199
Eggleston	334
Eldon	411
Evenwood	417
Escomb chapelry	423

INDEX.

	Page
VOL. I.	
Finan, Bishop	11
Flambard, Ralph, Bishop of Durham	174
Farnham, Nich. Bishop	249
Fordham, John Bishop	382
Fox, Rich. Bishop	456
VOL. II.	
Finchale priory, and a fine plate	408
Flemingfield	740
VOL. III.	
Foxden, and pedigree of Elstobs	85
Farns islands	454
Fenwick and Fenham	471
Felkington	499
VOL. II.	
Giles St. Parish	382
Gibside	569
Gateshead parish	570
VOL. III.	
Grindon parish	103
—— Pedigree of Langton, and Conyers of Winyard	106
—— Pedigree of Kendal of Thorp-Thewles	107
Gretham parish, and Hospital	108
Gainford parish	259
Goswick	465
Grindon	504
VOL. I.	
Higbald, Bishop	52
Heathured, Bishop	57
Hatfield, Thomas Bishop	365
Hutton, Matthew Bishop	576
Howson, John Bishop	610
VOL. II.	
Harraton	517
Pedigree of Hedworths.—Addenda to vol. III.	xxii
Hilton Castle	638
Pedigree of Hiltons.—Addenda to vol. III.	xvii
Houghton-le-Spring parish	689
—— a pedigree of Gilpins, and hist. of Bernard Gilpin	703
—— Pedigree of the Huttons, end of vol. III.	
Hetton	724
Horden	739
Hawthorn	743
VOL. III.	
Hesleden parish	2
Hardwick (Pedigree of Maires, end of vol. III.)	4
Hart parish	19
Hardwick	77
—— Pedigree of Hebborns, and Pedigree of Frevils	80-81
Hurworth parish	183
Haughton parish	208
Heighington parish	244

INDEX

	Page
Heron's Pedigree	250
Harperley	370
Hamsterley chapelry	372
Henknowl	406
Hunwick and Helmedon	425
Haggerston (Pedigree of Haggerstons, end of vol. III.)	470
Heton	502
Howden (Pedigree of Saltmarshes, end of vol. III.)	542
VOL. I.	
Introduction	
Imperial laws.—Introduct.	xxv
Insula, Robert, Bishop of Durham	271
James, William, Bishop	591
VOL. II.	
Introduction	
Jarrow parish	590
VOL. III.	
Islandshire	445
VOL. I.	
Kirkham, Walter, Bishop of Durham	253
Kellow, Rich. Bishop	314
VOL. II.	
Kepier Hospital	382
VOL. III.	
Kelloe parish (Pedigree of Harpin and Trollop, end of vol. III.)	11
Killerby	253
Kyloe	472
Kirby Siggisten	529
VOL. I.	
Langley, Thomas, Bishop of Durham	397
VOL. II.	
Lanchester par.	445
Roman station	452
plate of Roman antiquities and cuts	454
pedigree of Whittinghams	478
pedigree of Scroops	484
Lumley Castle	505
Lambton (Pedigree end of vol. III.)	522
VOL. III.	
Long Newton parish	201
Lindisfarn	447
Lowlin	470
Leek	534
VOL. I.	
Marisco, Rich. Bishop of Durham	238
Matthew, Tobias Bishop	582
Monteigne, Geo. Bishop	606
Morton, Thomas Bishop	611
VOL. II.	
Mary le Bow St. Parish	347
Mary the Less St. parish	373
Margaret's St. chapel, Crossgate, Durham	439
Medomsley parish	469

INDEX.

	Page
Muggleswick parish	541
Monk Wearmouth parish	629
Murton	721
—— Pedigree of Bellasis, end of vol. III.	
VOL. III.	
Maire, Appleby, and Lawson's pedigree, end of vol. III.	
Middleham parish	92
Middleton St. George	170
—— Pedigree of Killinghall	172
Middleton in Teesdale parish	333
Merrington parish	389
VOL. I.	
K. of Northumberland.—Introduction	xxxiii
Nevill Robert, Bishop of Durham	411
Neil, Richard, Bishop	596
VOL. II.	
Nicholas, St. parish	375
Newton Hall	406
—— Pedigree of Billingham's of Crookhall	
Nettleworth	525
—— Pedigree of Hagthorps	526
Newbottle	728
VOL. III.	
Norton parish	133
—— Pedigree of Blackiston	144
Newton Cap	424
Norhamshire	445
Norham	473
—— Pedigree of Ord of Longridge, end of vol. III.	
Natural history	601
VOL. II.	
Oswald, St. parish	392
—— Plate, a view on Durham banks	404
VOL. III.	
Old Park	392
East Ord	463
Ottrington	530
Osmunderley	581
VOL. I.	
Pudsey, Hugh, Bishop of Durham	201
Poicteu, Philip de, Bishop	223
Poor, Rich. Bishop	243
Pilkington, James, Bishop	549
VOL. II.	
Plawsworth	521
Penshaw	722
Pespool	743
Pittington parish	745
VOL. III.	
Piersbridge	259
VOL. I.	
Romans in Brigantia.—Introduction	ix
Rufus, Galfrid, Bishop of Durham	186
Ruthal, Thomas Bishop	477

INDEX.

	Page
VOL. II.	
Ravensthorpe Castle	527
——— Pedigree of Liddells, end of vol. III.	...
Ryton	550
VOL. III.	
Redmarshall parish — — — — —	191
Redworth — — — — —	248
Raby Castle — — — — —	317
——— Pedigree of the noble family of Vanes, end of vol. III.	...
Runciton — — — — —	530
Redworth's pedigree — — — — —	248
Riddell Sir James — — — — —	...
——— Pedigree of his family, addenda to vol. III.	...
VOL. I.	
Saxons in Brigantia.—Introduction.	xxvi
Sexhelm, Bishop of Chester — — — — —	84
See vacant — — — — —	106, 134, 192, 232, 241, & 474
See dissolved — — — — —	629
Stitchill, Robert, Bishop of Durham — — — — —	260
Skirlaw, Walter, Bishop — — — — —	391
Sherwood, John, Bishop — — — — —	449
Sever, William, Bishop — — — — —	467
VOL. II.	
Stella, (Pedigree of Tempests of Stella—Addenda to vol. III.) — — — — —	555
Shields South — — — — —	605
Sunderland parish — — — — —	647
Silksworth — — — — —	682
——— Pedigree of Middletons, end of vol. III.	...
Seaham parish — — — — —	685
Sherburn hospital — — — — —	752
VOL. III.	
Stranton parish — — — — —	49
——— Pedigree of Fulthorps and Ratcliff, end of vol. III.	...
——— Pedigree of Previll of Hardwick — — — — —	81
Sedgfield parish — — — — —	59
Stockton Parish — — — — —	146
——— Pedigree of Davisons — — — — —	145
Sockburn parish — — — — —	177
Stainton parish — — — — —	204
Sadberge — — — — —	209
School Aycliffe — — — — —	251
Sellaby — — — — —	269
——— Pedigree of Brakenburies, end of vol. III.	...
Streatlam, Stainton, (Pedigree of Bowes, end of vol. III.) — — — — —	304
Staindrop parish — — — — —	309
Snotterton — — — — —	331
——— Pedigree of Bainbriggs — — — — —	332
Stanhope parish — — — — —	343
——— Pedigree of Featherstonehaugh — — — — —	351
——— Pedigree of Maddisons — — — — —	358
Scremerston — — — — —	463
VOL. I.	
Tuda, Bishop — — — — —	17
Tilred, Bishop of Chester — — — — —	77

	Page
Tunstall, Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham	507
Talbot, William, Bishop	702
Trevor, Rich. Bishop	720
VOL. II.	
Tanfield	534
—— Pedigree of Shaftoes	536
VOL. III.	
Thurlow Dr. Thomas Bishop, a sketch of his life and character.—Introduct.	xxiv
Thornlaw	13
—— Pedigree of Harpyns & Trollops, see Windleston & Eden's, vol. III.	
Thickley	249
—— Pedigree of Tonges	250
—— Pedigree of Lilburns	413
Tweedmouth	461
Tillmouth	500
Twysel	503
Thornton in Strata	534
VOL. I.	
Uchtred, Bishop of Chester	83
VOL. II.	
Urpeth	517
VOL. I.	
Wilfrid, Bishop	20
Wigred, Bishop of Chester	79
Walcher, Bishop of Durham	137
Wolsey, Thomas, Bishop	494
VOL. II.	
Witton Gilbert parish	441
Whitehill	525
—— Pedigree of Millots	527
Whickham parish	561
Washington parish	614
Whitburn parish	625
Wearmouth Monk parish	629
Wearmouth Bishop	641
Wardon Law	729
VOL. III.	
Whessey	216
—— Pedigree of Perkyngsons under Trollops of Thornlaw, end of vol. III.	
Walworth	252
Winston parish	272
Whorlton Chapelry	274
—— Pedigree of Cloptons	275
—— Pedigree of Tunstalls, end of vol. III.	
Wolsingham parish	360
Witton Chapelry	367
—— Pedigree of Cuthberts and Eures of Witton	369
Willington	384
Whitworth chapelry	389
Windleston, (Pedigree of Edens, end of vol. III.)	409





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